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THE

CIRCLES of GOMER, &c.

THE
CIRCLES of GOMER,
OR, AN
ESSAY

TOWARDS AN

Investigation and Introduction of the ENGLISH,
as an UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE, upon
the first Principles of Speech, according to its
Hieroglyphic Signs, Argraphic, Archetypes, and
superior Pretensions to Originality; a retrieval of
original Knowledge; and a re-union of Nations and
Opinions on the like Principles, as well as the **Evi**
dence of ancient Writers;

WITH AN

ENGLISH GRAMMAR,

Some Illustrations of the Subjects of the Author's late Essays,
and other interesting Discoveries.

By ROW. JONES, Esq.

L O N D O N,

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THE

CIRCLES of GOMER.

A BALLABA or Apelby, and Abala, a vale and town on the river Eden, W-mor. another of the Troglo-dites by the Red Sea, and the name of several other places in Ire. and Wales, signify the water place or vale part; and in a secondary sense, as rivers, seas, and waters, were the usual limits and extents of provinces and districts, the lowest and farthest place; also Bala, inflects into sale or vale, and asal, apple, or the vale produce, so named after the place of its growth, like the wines of Oporto, Champaign, Burgundy, Mountain, Rhenish, and others. The name Belatucadro, inscribed on coins found here, signifies the keeper or warden of the farthest side or confines water; as does Kirkby Thor, situated on the same river, mean the confines or water-gate part; and the inscription Thur gut Luctis, on another small silver coin there found, and supposed to be the Saxon deity Thor, to whom our Thursday was dedicated, Thor gate let, or the water-gate let, or its keeper; it being probably a payment of toll or duty to him for the liberty of passing and repassing his gate on fair and market-days; and to whom, on the expulsion of the Druids and Britains into the northern countries, the superstitious Roman, or the still more Pagan Goshi-Dane, might set up this idol; it having been an usual practice amongst the Romans the Greeks to deity their noble ancestors the Goshes, who, as in temples and, may have strictly adhered to the worship of the true God, like the first patriarchs; and though no such Goshic inscriptions have been discovered, the Romans have set up many with a view of traducing the Druidical religion, and leading the people from their great attachment to it. Abana, a river of Celo Syria, the including

B spring

spring part. Abantes, or Trinobantes, of Ionia, Greece, and Britain, the inclosing spring water sides, parts, bottoms, vales, or dwellings. Abaris, or Abas, a Scythian poet, who dwelt in Greece, the water part side, a bard, or the register or recorder of the Druids, Abbots, or Barons in Britain, at their cells, lects, or palaces on the boundary water part, like Abdias the steward of Ahab and Abdon of the Judges of Israel. Abdera of Spain, the spring water part. Abeda or Bede N-hum. the spring water part station or bed. Abel, a part from, or son of the water place or light. Aber, the name of many places in England, Scotland, and Ireland, at the mouths, confluence, or disembogement of rivers; in its primary sense signifies the spring water part; secondly, as the water places and harbors of seamen, an haven or harbor; and thirdly, from the nature of the situation, a confluence of water. Aberbroth, Scot. the ferry or port water part or harbor. Aber Conwy, N-Wales, the confines or inclosing spring water part or harbour. Aberdeen, Scot. the harbor on the division spring water. Aberduglethi, or Milford haven, S. Wales, the haven of the two side spring water places, or of the two swords, as both clethcu and sword in their primary sense signify the spring water part, whose hieroglyphic is the male part of propagation or generation. Aberford, or Aberforth, near the Roman road and river Cock, Yorks. the water part way or ford. Aberfraw, N-Wales, the spring water part harbor, or haven. Abergaveny, or Gobanium on the Wye and Goveny, S-Wales, on the confines or inclosing spring water parts. Aberguain, S-Wales, the inclosing spring water part or harbor. AberMeneu, N-Wales, the edge or surrounding water part, and as the edge of any thing is narrow, the narrow water part. Abernethy, near the conflux of the Ern and Tay, Scot. the side inclosing water part. Abington, or Abandon on the Ouse, Berks. the inclosing or confines spring water part; and, as abbeys, cells, convents, monasteries, priories, and churches derive their names from their being situated on the sea or river sides, the abbey town. Abinger, Surry, the inclosing spring water part, border, or head. Aborigenes, or Pelasgians of Italy and other places, who, according to Virgil and others, dwelt on the tops of mountains and other high places before the draining of the flat countries by rivers and other drains by Hercules, signify the Phrygian or the farthest or lowermost water confines or borders. Abotsbury, Dorset, in its various meanings, like the city Abetis in Egypt, signifies the inclosing water side, spring part, habitation, burrough, or an abbot's burrow or residence; and from the decrease of springs,
increasing

increasing the sea, and their junction, came abate, abet, and abut. Abone, Aboyn, Aboy, Aubon, Aufon, or Avon, appellative or common names of rivers in Som. Wilts. N-ham. Dorset, Suff. Norf. War. Gloc. and most other parts of England and Ireland, signify the surrounding or inclosing, or side spring water part or fountain. Abravanus or Abervan, Scot. the spring water part, port, or haven. Abrevicum or Berwick on the Tweed, the spring water part, harbor, street, or fortification. Abretana, and Abretanus in Mysia, and one of Jupiter's names, at the water part side or coast. Abus, Humber or Chumber, Yorkf. the spring water lower or sea-side part, or an æstuarie; it being so called from Abia the daughter of Hercules, or a Cumbrian colony, which opened and settled on that river. To these names of places and persons, which are the primary and most perfect models of all common names of things, the English dialect owes its origin; as in the following names, viz. Abast, the spring part off the side; Abase and Abash, the spring part low, which the reversing the letter b hieroglyphically expresses; Abate, the spring part at the side or sea; Abba, the spring part, as Mama is the surrounding water part; Abbey, the spring water part or abode; Abbreviate, the spring water part at the side water; Abdicate, from the side or confines keeping; Abed, Abet, and Abide, at the spring part side; Aberring, from the inclosing water part; Abhor, the spring part behind the border or from the border; Able, the spring water place; Aboard, on the side surrounding or inclosing water part or sea vessel; Abode, the surrounding water part side; Abolish, the surrounding spring water place low or lessened; Abominate, at the surrounding water part edge; Above, the surrounding water part spring or source; Abound, the surrounding spring on the sides; About, the surrounding spring water side; Abreast, the water part lower sides; Abridge, the water part edge; Abroach, at the surrounding water part action; Abroad, from the road, neighbourhood, country, or surrounding water part; Abrogate, from being demanded; Abrupt, the spring water part up to the surface; Abcess, Abseind, Abscond, and Absence, the part below the lower or side confines; Absolve and Absolute, the part below or at the side of the surrounding spring water place; Absorb, the part below the orb or border part; Abstain, the part below the inclosing coast; Abstract, the part below the water confines side; Absurd, the part below the spring side; Abuse, from use, or from the spring part side; Abut, the spring part sides, which abut; Abyss, the lower part.

Ac, Auc, or Aqua Solis, Bath, Boeth, Baden, or Ackmanchester, Som. the side or hot spring water part, and the confines water part city; and from sick people's attending there. the Acke, or Sick Man's City; Boeth and Aqua Solis being both expressive of the surrounding light part as well as the surrounding water part. Aca, Acabe, Acabene, or Acabis, in Mesopotamia, Macedonia, Egypt, Lybia, and Spain, the water confines, the water confines part, end, or side, or the lower water side. Achaia in Greece, the inclosed, or water inclosed part or fields. Achelandia or Aueland, Dur. the spring water side bank, land, or possessions. Acheron or Acheran, a river of Greece, the inclosing spring water or river. Aemodia or Hemodia islands near the Orcades in the German ocean, the surrounding water or sea parts or islands. Acquintania and Iaccetania, a part of Gaul and Spain, on the confines water side, or coast, or below the confines or inclosing water. Actium in Epirus, the confines water side. Acton, and Acton Burnel, Gloc. and Salop, the water or spring water place side town. Ackeman Street, the Wicci spring water confines, Walsing and Aking Street. Hence Accede and Access, the confines water side, or banks, Accelerate, the running water place; Accpt, at the confines water part; Accident, below or under the confines water side; Accompany, on the same surrounding water part; Accompt, its contents; Accord, at the water border; Accost, the water confines lower side, or coast; Accorn, the spring water confine, or a place of growth; Accost, below the water border; Accule, below the confines spring; Accedian, its limits and dominion; Ace, the spring water side; Ache; Acre, the inclosing or dividing border, or the water inclosing part, which might have been 2 perches broad and 40 in length, with sufficient depth, allotted on the first division of countries, for dividing, binding, supporting, and defending so much of the borders; Acl and Acton, the confines water side, Acute and Acute, the confine spring side or edge.

Adama or Adham, the divided or created part, man, home or home. Ad aniam or Ad aniam, near Carnaledunum or Malden in Essex, on the side inclosing spring water part. Acre lre. the side or division water part. Adelingia or Adeling, Som. the side inclosing water place, vale, or holding. Adeling, a title of nobility, and of the eldest son or heir apparent of England, signifies a holder of the borders, island or England, from whence nobility and sovereignty seem to be derived. Adersum, Wilts, on the spring water part side. Ades, Hades, or Dis, the lower part, hell, or its prince, who

is supposed to be Pluto king of Spain. Adgebrin or Yverin, N-hum, on the confines water part or spring edge. Adington or Haddington, Wilts, N-ham, Surry, and Scot. the inclosing water side town. Adfield or Hatfield, Herts. and Yorkt. the side dwelling-place, field, or village, which perhaps was at first the acre. Adminius, the son of Cunobelin, and chieftain of the Trinobantes, at the surrounding water side or edge. Adriaticum or Adrianum, a sea betwixt Italy and Dalmatia, the side surrounding water part or sea. Adros or Bardsey Islands, N-Wales, the side surrounding water parts. Adurni portus or Ederington, Suff. the side inclosing or confines water part or town. Adwick in the Street, the side spring confines, street, fortification, or village, which Adwick fully expresses, without the addition of in the street. Hence, as a the earth is divided from e the water by d the side, Add, Addition, and Adequate signify the side or equal division; Addle, the side water place, which is at the water edge, and under it is barren; Adeling, the inclosing water place side, holder, or nobleman; Adreis, below the side water part; Adept, at the side water part; Adhere, the side water part, or at the sides; Adjoin, the side inclosing circle; Admiral, on the side surrounding water or sea; Admire, the side surrounding lights; Admit, at or to the surrounding side or border; Admonish, at the lower surrounding water part or sea side cell or monastery, where people were usually admonished; Ado, the side circle of either fort; Adolescence, the circle side below the confines water place; Adore, the border side, which were the places of adoration; Adorn, inclosing the surrounding side; Adrift, flowing at the side water part or sea; Adry, at the sea water; Advance, the side lower part; Advantage, the side part taking; Advent, the side spring into; Adverb, the side or added spring part; Adverse, below the side spring water; Advert, at the side spring of generation, nutrition, speech, hearing, seeing, &c. Advise, at the lower or lesser spring; Adult, at the spring part on the side; Adulterer, at the spring part on the side man or married person; Adumbrate, the side surrounding part; Advocate, at the side calling or calling spring part; Advowson, the calling side or division; Adrit, the side spring at the lowest.

ÆA and Ææus, a water part or island, and an island chieftain. Abudic, Aboda, or the Tabula, the water surrounding parts or habitations. Æau, Æari, or Furgundi or Gallia Narbonensis, who probably came to their migration from the Mediterranean sea on the banks of the Rhosne, the upper spring parts, dwellings, or dwellers. Ææon, son of

of Titan and Terra, whom Gods Briareus, and men Ægeon, named according to Homer, signifies on the water side or edge, or the Western or inclosing water confines. Ægypt, the edge, or confines water part or first inhabited country. Ælward and Ælfred, or Ælfrith, the water place side, ford, or warden. Æthiopia, southward of Ægypt in Africa, the side or farthest water part. Ætona, Berks, on the water side town, or the inclosing border water part. Hence Æra, the upon or surrounding part; Aerial and Ætherial, on the side or surrounding spring or water. Ætna, for Ætan, the fire.

AFFRANIA, a shameless woman, the inclosing water parts. Affrica, the water part, or hot confines or country. Affrim, the water part rim, or border. Affrodissius, lessening the side, surrounding or inclosing water. Hence Afar, the water part; Assable, the water place part; Affair, the earth part, or on the part; Affect, the water part at; Assiance, the the part on the side; Affirm, on the surrounding part; Aflux, the part to the confines water; Afflict, the part from flowing; Afford, the way, ford, or surrounding water part side; Afray, on the water part action; Afright, the part on the confines water side; Affront, the front, or the water part on the side; Assay and Affy, the parts springing, growing, or acting together; Afloat, the surrounding water place part or at the flood; afoot, the paw or part at the surface; Afore, on the surrounding water; After, off the water side or part.

AGAG, the inclosing or confines water chief. Agar, the inclosing water. Agathyrsi, or Picci Agathyrri on the borders of Scythia, the confines or inclosing water lower side or upper part. Agelocum or Littleburgh, Linc. the surrounding water place, confines, or edge, or a burrow on the side water place. Agelaus or Pluto, on the lower confines place. Aglaus, the spring water place edge, or confines. Agrippa, Italy, the border water part. Agylleus, the son of Hercules, who drained the midland countries and founded the Gaulish nations, the spring water place confines. Hence Again, on the inclosing water edge; Against, on the inclosing water lower side; Age, the inclosing water action, oge, or circle; Agent, on the inclosing water side; Agitate, the confines water side part or its action; Ago, the circle or action from; Agrarian, inclosing or dividing the countries or boundaries; Agree, inclosing the water confines; Ague, the spring water confines. Ah and eh, the a and e found as interjections.

AIBRIDGE, Effix, the spring or flowing water part edge, or bridge. Aish or Aix, Aquitan and Germany, the spring

or flowing water confines. Aidon or Haidon, Yorkf. and N-hum, the spring, or high spring water side or town. Ailfbury, Ford, and Ham, Bucks, Kent and Norf. the spring or flowing water place side burrow, ford, vale, or dwelling-place. Aire, Scot. the spring or flowing water. Hence Aid, the side flood or spring; Ail, from flowing; Aim, the surrounding flood or water edge; Air, the flowing spring or fire; Aisle, the isle or side flood or water place; Ait or Eyght, the side flowing spring water part.

ALEMANNI of Germany, the spring water place sides, alleys, Gaulish, or vale parts; and, in a secondary sense, the hilly parts or banks which inclose water places, like the hills and dales of Scotland, which are thence named Almond. Those of Germany are by historians supposed to be a motley race of Sueves, Gauls, and others, who, in the beginning of the third century, seated themselves betwixt the Danube, Upper Rhine, and Meyne. Alani, Glani or Clani, Alaun, Alen, Aln, Alone, and Alway, Corn. Dorset, Hants, War. N-ham, Lanc. Cumb. N-hum. Scot. Brittany, and the banks of the Danube, the inclosing spring water place, banks, or vales, or the British Glyns, Glens, or Clans; those of Germany being probably a branch of the Cymmeri, Cumberi, Umbri or Chumberi, and Cumata or Comata, who inhabited almost all the vales and inland parts of Europe. Alaw, N-Wales, the spring water place or river. Alaric, the upper country chief, or king. Albany, Alben, Albion, or Scotland, the upper western water place or island, as is Britain the lower water part, and the high or hilly ends or banks in a secondary sense. Alba-land or Alba Ecclesia, N-hum. the spring water place bank side, church, or possessions; the English land being composed of lan, a water bank or church-yard, and t or d, the sides and possessions. St. Alban's, Werlinga or Watlinga ceaster, or Verulam, or Jan, Herts, the spring water place confines or banks. Albenich, Scot. the the upper hill or high land. Albemarc, the high or upper mere part. Albrighton, Salop, on the confines water part town. Albury and Alcheſter, Surry, Oxon, and War. on the spring water place, dwelling, burrow, or city. Almena, the mother of Hercules by Jupiter, the surrounding water place or sea confines, ports, or havens. Alcuin, on the confines spring water place. Aldburrow, Suſſ. the water place side burrow. Aldenham and Aldenburgh, Herts and Weſtphalia, a burrow or vale on the water place side. Alderley, Gloc. a place or palace on the water part. Alderman, a man on the water part. Aldermaster, Berks, a town on the middle or surrounding

ing water part. Aldermnister Were. a station or monastery on the side water part. Alderney or Rhidana Island, a part in the high water or sea. Aldingham, Lanc. a vale on the confines water side. Aldport, Lanc. the side water place, port, or the old port. Aldwin, on the side spring water place. Alvetum or Dundee, Scot. on the side or division spring water place. Alerton, Yorkf. the spring water place town. Alford, Chef. the spring water place, ford, or way, or the highway. Alfied, on the water place side, or Britain. Alfreton, Der. on the water part town. Alice, the side water place. Alington, Kent, on the inclosing water place or bank town. Allendorf, on the Upper Rhine, the water bank, or border gate part. Allobriges, of the Viennois, Savoy, and other parts of Narbon Gaul, whose capital was Vienna on the Rhosne, and who seem to be of the same origin as the Venta Belgarum of Gaul and Britain, signifies the surrounding spring water place, vale, alley, Gaulish upper water parts, or Phrygian confines. Alnwick, N-lum. the inclosing spring water place, street, or fortification. Aloa, Scot. on the surrounding water place or sea. Alon, Cumb. the inclosing water bank or lane. Alpes of Italy, above the low parts, or the hill parts. Alresford, Hants. a ford or way on the side water place. Alsten Moor on the Tine, Cumb. a moor below the confines spring side. Alt and Altera, Lanc. and on the Elbe, the spring water place side, bank, or hill. Alteryntis, Heref. on the inclosing water part or island. Alvingham, Linc. on the confines water place vale, or dwelling-place. Alwen, N-Wales, the high inclosing spring water place. Hence Alack, from being high; Alacrity, on the confines water place, or on the wing; Alarm, on the surrounding parts; Albeit, on the side part; Alchymy, the high art; Alcoran, on the high borders; Alcove, a covering upon; Alder, on the water part; Alderman, on the water part man; Ale, the spring water; Alert, at the spring water place; Algebra, on the confines water parts; Algid, on the confines water place side; Alien, an ally one or in another alley, street, or country; Alike, the water place sides, or shadow; Alive, on the flowing spring; All or Oll, the surrounding or circle water place; Allg, on the lig or lat; Allodge, on the water place edge; as alluring on the water edge before a purgation by water or salt; Allegiance, the lig within the army, country, or water confines; Allushah, on the high light of high sh; Ally, on the water place; Alliance, the being on the same connect, water ally; All did, a holding a member of the ancient parliament; All in the Welsh God, a member; Allat,

on the furrounding water place side; Allow and Law, on or the custom of the alley; Ally, on the same alley; Almanac, on the furrounding water place or moon action; Almost, the furrounding water place or sea lowest side; Alms, the furrounding water place side or palace; Alocs, the high age or lower or past circle; Alone, all one; Along, the inclosing water place; Aloof, the furrounding water place part; Alpha and Alphabet, on parts and beasts; Already, on the water part side; Always, on the spring; Aliter or Alter, the alley or Gaulish possessions, which were different from the Romans, and Alitera or Ceres, the goddess or chief of the corn.

AMANUS, Amonus of Asia, Spain and other parts, the furrounding parts, water parts or mountains. Ambarri or Ambrones of Gaul, on the furrounding water parts or sea side. Amberley, Suff. the furrounding water part place or the amber place. Ambiorix, the furrounding water part chieftan or king. Amboglana or Ambleside, W-mor. the furrounding water part sides or banks. Ambresbury Wilts, the furrounding water part side burrow. Ambry, Heref. the furrounding or boundary water part. Amer sham or Agmondesham Bucks, the furrounding water side or edge vale. Amisia or Embden Germany, the lower furrounding water part side or vale. Amond or Aumund Scot. the hill furrounding water or spring side. Amphitrite the wife of Neptune, the furrounding water part or sea. Ampthill Bed. the furrounding water part side hill. Hence Amain, the main sea; Amais, the furrounding or inclosing sides parts, or countries; Amber, from its being found on the sea side; Ambient, encompassing or furrounding the parts on the sides; Ambit, circuit or the side furrounding part; Ambition, on the side furrounding part; Ambulation, on the furrounding spring water place side, Ambuth, the furrounding spring part side; Amen, for or within the bounds or heaven; Amenable, within the furrounding water place; Amend, for or about the end or inside; Amerce, the furrounding water side; Amise, below or at the side of the furrounding water part; Amity, for the side or the furrounding water side; Among, within the furrounding water circle; Amongst, within the furrounding water circle lower side; Amoar, for man or furrounding water circle; Amount, the things in the furrounding circle; Amphibious, the two sides or furrounding parts or boundarys, which belong to neither district; Ample, the furrounding water place; Amputate, the furrounding spring part at the side; Amuse, the furrounding spring side.

ARALE or Longford Ire. the inclosing spring water place or the water bank way or ford. Anas and Anabis Spain, the

lower incloſeing ſpring part. Anacreon, the incloſeing ſpring water one. Ancalites or Henly Oxon, the incloſeing ſpring or ancient water or dwelling place. Ancaſter or Crococalana Linc the incloſeing ſpring city or the border water bank. Andates the goddeſs of victory, the incloſeing ſpring water part ſide. Anderida or Newenden Kent, the part on the water part or the vale or foreſt on the incloſeing ſpring. Anderneſs Lanc. a promontory on the water part. Andover Hants, on the boundary river. Andradſwald Suff. on the water part ſides wild or wood. Andraſtes, on the water part lower ſide. Anctie, Aunſtie, Anſty or Hanſty Herts and Yorkſ. the incloſeing ſpring ſide or poſſeſſion or the ancient poſſeſſions belonging to the river warden for the ſupport and defence of the boundary. Angleſey or Mon. N-Wales, the Angles iſland or on the ſurrounding western water ; it being an iſland of the Eaſt Angles or Wenta Iſcenorum, who made their weſtward migrations thither, thro' the inland countries of the Angli Mediteranei, the midland Angles or the country of the Cornavii. Angloen Germany, the incloſeing water place corner. Hamble or Homlea the ſurrounding ſpring water or home place. Homlea ſays Bede runs thro' the country of the Jutes, the Kentiſh men, and the Iſle of Wight, and falls into the Solente, the ſea ſide water place or bank on the Hampſhire coaſt ; and the Angles country is that called Angulus ſituated between the Jutes or Kentiſh men and the Saxons or Suſſex Surry and Eſſexmen. Then ſays Camden if the right meaning of Engelbert and Engelbard were diſcovered it would help us to that of England and Angli. The meaning of theſe names ſeems to be Engli Britain, or Engliſh water parts or poſſeſſions, as is England, Engliſh land and Angli, Engli or rather its firſt denomination Ingli, a place incloſed or confined by water or an iſland, different from Angles or corner iſland or the Iſceni confines water place, as being ſurrounded only by a part of the Thames on the Eſſex ſide, and the Angles ſea coaſt according to the original meaning of the radical in the Welch as well as the Engliſh dialect of the Celtic, and what other people or country can be underſtood from this deſcription muſt be difficult to find out ; for as to Angulus, there being then neither people or country of that denomination, beſides thoſe of England it ſeems to be a Latin name of Bede's own coining agreeable to his general plan of introducing a new ſort of grammatical language different from all the vulgar dialects of Britain, and perhaps of any other country ; but was the text ſet right it ſeems probable that this well meaning leading hiſtorian would appear to mean no other than the Angles of Britain. Eſpecially ſince

Bede and other historians consider the Angles and Saxons as distinct nations. Angre Chipping Ess. the corner or angles confines water parts. Angus Scot. the incloseing water confines Antia Italy, the side spring. Ankam or Ad Ansam and Anker Ess. Norf. War. the surrounding or incloseing spring water confines or border. Anlaby Yorkf. the incloseing spring water place or ancient part or habitation. Annan and Annandale Scot. the incloseing spring or ancient vale or dwelling place. Anticaria Spain, on the side borders. Antivæsteum, Penwith, Bolerium or Lands end Corn. on the lower water or western side coast, the water side end or on the surrounding water place part, a Roman name composed of anti, and the English name west or we-est-u, the water lower side in the dialect of the Veneti or Wentas, who were some of the first possessors of Britain, and from whom the present English language seems mostly to derive its origin, as appears on examination of the conjugating verbs, particles of construction, the names of persons and places, and manner of compounding both. Antona or Northampton, the incloseing spring town. Antport or Hanton port Hants, the incloseing spring side port. Antrim Ire. the incloseing spring side border or rim. Antwerp, the incloseing spring side water part. Anubis, an Ægyptian god of the shape of a dog, the incloseing spring water part. Hence the Greek Ana, from the incloseing spring or without; Anarchy, from the incloseing spring water confines or sides; Analogy, the incloseing spring water place sides, which are alike; Analysis, from the spring water place sides, which are proportionally separated; Anathema, from or without the surrounding side or border; Anatomy, separating the surrounding border or body; Anchor, a shut on the border water, the letter T or a river running into the sea; Anchoret, on the incloseing water side shut; Ancient, on the incloseing spring upper side; And, the incloseing spring division; Anew, in the spring; Angle, a corner or confines water place, as a part of ingle or ongle, a surrounded water place; Animal, the surrounding spring place one, Anker, the water incloseing or shut one; Ankle, the leg shut or joint; Annals, on the incloseing spring; Annex, the incloseing spring water confines; Annihilate, without an illation of spring; Annoy, on the spring circle; Anoint, the spring in the surrounding or side circle; Anno Dom. the surrounding circle of our Lord; Anon, on the spring; Another, the incloseing spring side water; Ant, the incloseing spring side, or ante before, as taking time by the forelock; Antiquary, an ancientry man; Antitype, the previously divided part; Antipathy, on the incloseing spring part side, which is opposite to

the other side part; Anvil, the incloſeing ſpring on the water place or ſea from the knocking and daſhing thereon; Anxiety, incloſed, confined, or ſtraightened on the ſides; Any, the incloſeing ſpring or within it.

APELBY W mor. the water place or fartheſt part or habitation. Apenines Italy, the high incloſeing ends or parts. Apewood or Abbots wood Salop, the ſpring water part ſide, wood or dwelling place. Apelderham Surry, a vale or home on the fartheſt water part. Apiæcum or pap caſtle Cumb. the ſurrounding water part caſtle. Apiedor, Apletree or Apuldre Kent, the water place vale or fartheſt ſide, gate or mouth, and appletree as growing therein. Appleton or Nun-Appleton Yorkſ. a water place or incloſeing ſpring water place town. Apolonia, Ceres or Babelonia, Syria, Chaldea, Aſia Minor, Greece, Macedonia, and Italy, the incloſeing water place ſides, banks, lanes or lones and lands or lane ſides; the inland men having made their migrations from Syria weſtward in ſtreets on the river banks. Apſeley Gife Salop, the lower ſpring water place confines ſide. Apthorp N-ham. the ſide or confines part water gate. Hence Ap being here a part of or from the earth; Apace is the water part as moving and ſeparated from the earth; Apart, the ſide water part; Apathy, from the ſide or ſide part; Ape, a part or ſon; Apoſtate, from the ſtate or ſtation; Appal, from the water place; Apparel, the part upon; Apparition, on the water part ſide or a ſhadow; Appeal, from the part higher; Appertain, on the water part or ſea coaſt; Appetite, at the ſide part; Apple, the water place or vale part; Apply, the apple; Appoint and Appoſite, on the ſurrounding water ſide part or put; Apprize, from the lower or ſide water part; Approach, the ſurrounding water part meeting together; April, the light flowing water part; Apron, on the water part; Apt, the ſide part, as fit or pit is the inſide part, which is fitting.

AR and Ararat, the earth, country or upon and on the earth ſide. Arabia, the earth dwelling place or the high country part, which, as the bottoms remained covered with water or boggy and undrained for many centuries after the deluge, became the firſt inhabited parts, as appears by the ridges, flats and incloſures on the tops of mountains and hills, and on the mountain of Ararat Noah's ark reſted, when the plains of Babylon and Ararat or Armenia were probably under water. Araris a river of Gaul, the lower, flower or ſide country water. Araxes a river of Armenia, the upper confines ſide water. Arbeiæ or Jerby Cumb. the water part or habitation. Arbon in Suabia, on the upper incloſeing water part. Arca Eſt. the ſhut or confines

fines water. Archeus, the first spring or the first principle or anima mundi of the chymists, which seems to have some correspondence with the springs of language. Archipelago, the chief inclosing water place. Archon, on the water part country. Ardert Ardes and Ardeth Ire. on the side water part. Arden or Dean Gloc. War. on the inclosing water part, vale, forest or wood. Ardmanoch Scot. on the surrounding water or German sea side part or country. Ardmor Ire. on the surrounding water or sea side. Ardoch Scot. on the border water side. Ardudwi N-Wales and Scot. on the division spring water part side. Ardulph, on the spring water place side. Arduthie Scot. on the spring part side. Are or Arus Yorkf. the spring water or river. Areopagus, on the water part confines, sides, streets, towns or cantons. Arecomici of Gaul, the river upper confines or commots. Argentacoxus, on the Kentish or inclosing water confines or coasts chieftan. Arguile or Arguithel Scot. on the inclosing spring water place confines or sides. Argila Ire. on the side water. Argo, on the sea confines. Aricia or Arisia a town of Italy and the wife of Hippolitus, the lower country or the female. Ariconium, Archenfield or Kencheſter Heref. on the boundary or inclosing water confines, dwelling place or city. Arith, Erith or Meneg Corn. Camb. Kent, on the water side or surrounding water edge, and in a secondary sense, a free passage thro' a water or a ford. Arklow Ire. on the inclosing water place. Arkley Yorkf. on the inclosing water side. Arlech or Harlech N-Wales, on the water place confines or rocks. Arlington, Harlington or Argenton Mid. Eff. Herts, on the confines or inclosing water town. Armagh Ire. on the surrounding water confines. Armanthwayte Cumb. on the surrounding water or sea side spring water part, haven or harbor. Arme an island in the British sea, on the surrounding water, as an arm on the body or surrounding part or of the sea. Armenia, the surrounding or high country or rocky parts. Armorice or Armorica of Gaul, on the lower sea, the German being deemed the upper. Arnus Italy, the inclosing spring water. Aretria or Eretria Greece, the side or surrounding water part. Arphaxad or Chaldea, on the division or inclosing water upper part. Arpina Greece, on the inclosing part. Arran or Glota Scot. Ire. on the inclosing water part. Arras Gaul, the lower or lower country. Aritel Scot. on the surrounding spring water place. Arrow War. the surrounding spring water. Arisia Italy, the side or lower water. Artabri Spain, on the water part coast. Arthur, on the side spring water or river Severn. Arverni or Arwerni of Gaul,

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on the incloſeing ſprings or rivers. Arveragus or Arivogus Gloc. the incloſeing ſpring water or river Severn confines or chiefſtan. Arun and Aruns a river of Suff and a foothſayer of Italy, the incloſeing ſpring or river ſide. Arundele, the Arun vale. Arvonian the inflection of Armonia or Segont N-Wales, on the ſurrounding weſtern water ſide or the lower incloſeing water ſide. Aruſpex Augur or Auſpex a Romiſh prieſt, on the river ſide part, the uſual places of meditation. Arwenack Corn. on the incloſeing ſpring water confines or haven. Arwerton Suff. on the ſpring water or river town. Arwyſtil N-Wales, on the lower ſpring ſide water place. Hence Arable, the earth dwelling place or poſſeſſed place; Arbour, on the ſurrounding ſpring water part; Arc or Arch, a covering, ſhut, incloſeing, the chief or foremoſt part; Ardent, on the incloſeing water part ſide; Are, the earth and water, as Am is the ſurrounding earth; Area, the incloſeing water or mote uſually ſurrounding dwelling places; Arenofe, the incloſeing water place ſide or land; Ariſe, the lower ſpring water; Arm, on the ſurrounding water or body part; Army, the body; Around, on the incloſeing ſpring ſide; Arow and Arrow, on the ſpring; Arrive, on the river; Ariſe, the ſide, the lower or ſeat part; Art, on the parts or things; Article, the incloſeing water part ſide ſhuts, or joints; Artery, the water parts; Arithmetic or number, on the ſurrounding water parts; Artillery, on the water place ſide.

ASAPH N-Wales, the ſea or lower water part. Aſchaffenburg on the lower Rhine, a burrow on the incloſeing water part. Aſcot Bucks, the lower ſurrounding water ſide or wood. Aſerby Linc. the lower or ſide water part or habitation. Aſhburn Aſhburnham, and Aſhburton Der. Suff. Devon, Berks, on the lower or ſide ſpring part, vale or town. Aſcalon a city of Paleſtine, the lower incloſeing water bank, lane or ſtreet. Aſhdown, don or ton, Lanc. Yorkſ. Eſſ. Oxon, the lower border or town. Aſhele and Aſhley Norf. the ſide or lower water place. Aſhelwell Thorpe Norf. the lower ſpring water place gate part. Aſheridge Bucks, the lower ridge, hill or high confines or edge. Aſhford-ſted-well and wood Kent, Surry, N-ham, Staff. the lower ford or way, ſtation, ſpring water or dwelling place and wood. Aſia or Aſia, the chief or firſt country or cities. Aſk and Aſken Yorkſ. a Saxon or the lower incloſeing water. Aſkeadnith Scot. the lower water on the ſide part. Aſkerton Cumb. the lower confines water town. Aſlakton Nott. the lower water place confines town. Aſpley Gowiz or Guiſe Bedf. the lower or ſide ſpring water place part. Aſſenſhire Scot. the incloſeing ſide or lower

er confines shire. Aston, on the lower border or the lower town. Astalby Oxon, the lower side water place part or abode. Asturia Spain, the lower water side or country. Astwell N-ham, the lower side spring water place. Hence As, the sides or lower parts; Ascent, the lower water on the side; Ascertain, the lower water border side inclosing; Ash, the lower, oak being the higher; Ashes, the lower side; Ashore, the surrounding water part side; Aside, the side or lower part; Ask, the lower water confines; Aslant or Aslope, a low part on the side; Asleep, the low part; Aspen, the head low; Aspire, the low part high; Afs, the lowest beast or below the side, as horse is the highest, or the high on the side or feat; Assay, the low up or in action or spring; Assent, the lower within the side; Assert, the lower water side; Assels and Assize, the lower side set for the support and defence of the border or country; Assign, within the border; Associate, at the lower confines water side; Asluage, the lower spring edge; Assume, the low for the side spring; Assurance, on the inclosing spring water side, where there is security; Asthma, the surrounding side low; Astern, the inclosing water lower side; Asunder, the inclosing spring water sides.

ATCOURT France, at the surrounding spring water side. Aterith Camb. Ire. the water side, way or ford. Aterton or Atherton War. Dur. the water side town. Athanaton, Thanet or Tanet Kent, N-Wales, on the lower side spring. Athelny, Atheny and Etheling Som. Norf. the inclosing spring water place side. Athens, the inclosing water side or below the water side. Athie, Athlon and Athol, Scot. Ire. the side spring, the side spring bank and the side spring water place. Atilburrow Norf. the side water place burrow. Atlas a mountain of Mauritania, on the lower water place or the tall. Atlantis island, at the lower water bank side or island, which according to the description of it by the ancients, if it be not sunk seems to be the west of England, which they supposed to be an island separated from the rest of this island. Atton or Auton Yorkf. Scot. the spring side town. Atiscoti a people of Britanny, at the lower water confines. Atticoti Scot. at the lower water confines side or wood. Atræ near the Euphrates, at the side water. Attrebatu Berks, France, at the side water part side. Atscar Yorkf. at the lower border water or rock side. Hence Athirst, at the lower water side; Atheletic, at the inclosing water place side; Athwart, the spring water side which is acrofs the sea side; Atilt, at the water place side; Atom, the all surrounding parts or bodies; Atone, the border inclosing; Atop, the covering part; Atrocity, the surrounding
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ing water part lower side; Attach and Attack, at the inclofing water side; Attain, the inside or coast; Attend, at the end or inclofing side; Attest, at the lower spring side; Attire, upon the side; Attitude, the spring part side; Attorney, on the border one; Attract and Attrition, at the confines water part.

AVALONIA or Glaston Som. on the spring water place side, bank or vale. Aubley and Aubery Wilts, the spring water place. Audry or Audre Camb. the spring water part. Avenmore Ire. the great inclofing spring or river. Alventon or Alvington Gloc. on the inclofing spring water place town. Averham Nott. the river vale. Aufon or Avon, an appellative of a river as appears under Aboyne. Augusta or London, the inclofing spring water side coast, street or lane town. Augustoritum in France, the inclofing spring border way or ford. Aukland Dur. the inclofing spring water bank side, land or water land. Aula, Aulau and Aulery of Tarsus, Germany and France, the spring water place side bank, haven or hall. Auldby Yorks. the spring water place side or an old part or habitation. Aularton Nott. a town on the spring water place. Aulre Som. the spring water place. Aulton, the spring water place or old town. Aulfric or Alfredswic of the Wiccians in Worc. the spring water confines or Wiccian water part side. Aunfby Linc. the inclofing spring side part or habitation. Aufeley War. the side spring water place. Aufoba Ire. the surrounding spring part or abode. Auteri Ire. the spring water sides. Aust, Auslin or August, the spring lower side. Au or Aw, Awn and Aw-tanburgh Scot. Ire. Hunt the spring, the inclofing spring, and a burrow below the spring. Hence Avail, on the spring; Avant, the inclofing spring side; Auction, on the spring water side; Audacity, the spring water part confines or chiefest side; Audible, the side spring place of hearing; Average, the inclofing spring edge, or a payment made in Brittany and other parts of Gaul for supporting and defending the boundary rivers; Avenge, the inclofing water spring; Aver, on the spring; Aver-corn and Aver-penny, the spring corn or payment in lieu thereof for the lord of the soils proportion of the springs or fruits for the defence of the country; Averie and Avert, a low outside spring; Auf, off a spring; Auger, the inclofing water spring, which flows in to the sea; Augment, the spring water on the side; Aunt, a spring or offspring of one side; Avoid, the surrounding spring side; Avow, the border spring; Author, the side spring man; Autumn, the surrounding spring side inclofing, decreasfing, inning or housfing

housing the fruits of the earth; Awake, the springing action; Awkward, the water side man or sailors action or spring.

Ax, Axey, Ex or Acç, Devon. Linc. the lower or side water. Axelodunum or Hexham N-hum. the inclosing or high side spring water place town vale or home. Axantos or Ushant, the inclosing water parts. Axholme or Axelhome, the surrounding spring water place or island. Axminster Devon, the inclosing water lower side, station or monastery Axona and Axmouth Devon and France, the inclosing water and its mouth. Hence Ax or Ac-ç, the edge, the side or lower water edge; Axiom, the surrounding or conclusive side; Axis, the round side; Axel-tree, the round upon tree; Aye or Ay, the spring; Azure, the lesser light spring. Here we may observe how little the letter x entered into the composition of the English language and their names of persons and places, which were framed long before the letter x or Saxon name was introduced amongst us by the Romans.

BABEL of Chaldea, the spring water place part, habitation or dwelling place. Babingley Norf. inclosing spring water confines part or dwelling place. Babham Berks, the vale dwelling part. Babthorp Yorks. the spring water or dwelling part gate. Hence Baby and Babble, a spring part and the baby call, or on the baby.

BACONTHORP Norf. the inclosing spring water part gate. Bacchus the son of Jupiter by Semele, the spring water part at the lower confines or meeting or kissing the sea side, or a colony of the Gauls grafted on the Titans or sea coasters. Hence Bacchanalian; Back and Bacon, the inclosing part; Backberond, bearing it within the precincts or limits, as the thief's having the venison not only on his back but within the forest and the extent of its laws.

BADE, Baden or Bode Der. Wales, Germany, the inclosing or surrounding spring water part side, part or an abode. Badenoch Scot. a part or an abode on the inclosing or confines spring water side. Badbury, Bodbury or Badanburig Dorset. the surrounding or border spring water part side, station or burrow. Badeley and Badesley Chef. War. the spring water part side or inhabited place. Badlisnore Wilts. Kent, an abode below the mere or confines water place side. Badmanton or Badminster Gloc. the inclosing spring water part side, abode or town. Hence Bad, Badge and Badger, the spring part action at the meres and badgers place of resort; Baffle, the spring off the water place or sea.

BAGINGTON War. a town on the inclosing spring water
D part;

part. Bagmere Chef. the inclosing spring water part lake. Hence Bag, the inclosing part; Baggage, an aged bag; Bagnio, the inclosing spring water part inn.

BAINHAM Gloc. the inclosing spring part vale or home. Baint, Baintbridge and Bainton Yorkf. Devon. the inclosing spring water part side, bridge or town. Hence Bail, on the boundary place; Bait, the spring side part; Bain, the spring part within.

BAKEWELL Der. the inclosing spring water dwelling place. Hence Bake, Baker and Bakehouse, as the place of inclosing or putting water and meal together.

BALA, Baladeilin or Falc N-Wales, the spring water place, vale or village, and a village at the lake side. Bala Curi and Bala Monin Ire. a vale, dwelling place or village on the spring or sea borders. Baldock Herts, the border water place or vale confines. Balin Tobar Ire. the border part water place side or bank. Balmerinock Scot. the spring water vale or dwelling place meres on the sea. Balrodie, Baltarbet, Baltic and Balvenie Ire. Scot. Germany, a vale or village on the water part or boundary part, the upper water place, and the spring water places. Hence Bailif and Bailiwick, on the village or boundary water place; Balance, the spring water place sides or banks which are equal; Balcony, a part on the confines water place; Bald, the water place side, which is mostly barren; Bale, the water part place; Ball, the all surrounding part; Ballad, the village song; Balm, the surrounding vale place.

BAN, Bana, Bany or Bean Linc. Wales, Scot. Ire. the inclosing spring water. Banatia Scot. the inclosing spring sides. Banbury Oxon. the inclosing spring part or burrow. Bangor, Banchor or Bonium N-Wales, on the inclosing spring water part border, choir or monastery. Banf Scot. the inclosing spring water part. Bankyr or Banks Scot. the inclosing spring water bank side or border. Banna Venna, Banomana or Weedon on the street N-ham Ire. on the inclosing spring water side part, street or town, it being the street along which the Veneti, Wentā or Venedotæ made their migrations from east to west, and thence the Irish and Saxons called their country Ban, Ben, Van, Wen, or a part inclosed by water, as well as Totidan and Trivolac, a country on the border or covering water side or surrounded by water. Banockburn and Banwell Scot. and Som. the inclosing spring water or dwelling place. Hence Ban, Bane and Banish, on, under or below the inclosing or boundary spring part; Band and Bandy, the side inclosing spring part; Bang and Bank, the inclosing spring part sides or action; Banner, on the inclosing spring part or a river

vane; Banjan, the upper inclosure; Bannock, the spring inclosing or baking bread; Banquet, at the side of the confines spring water; Banter, the inclosing spring water; Bantling, the inclosing water place spring part; Baptism, the babe below the surrounding water part.

BARAM Kent, the surrounding water. Barbacan Midd. the water inclosing or bar shutting part. Barbury-den-ford Wilts, Linc. N-Wales, Yorks. War. the spring water part or bar burrow, vale and ford or way. Barking or Berking Ess. N-Wales, the inclosing spring water or bar part. Barkley, Som. Gloc. Leic. the inclosing spring water or bar place. Barkshire, Bercheria or Attrebat, the spring water border or bar side shire. Barnet Midd. the bank, hill or inclosing bar on the side. Barnwell Camb. N-ham. Ire. the inclosing spring water part or bar dwelling place. Barodon or Bariden Norf. Rut. N-ham. at the surrounding spring water part or bar side. Barray or Barrey Leic. Wales, Scot. on the water or bar part. Barfa, the sea water part. Barton a parish in W. mor. on the spring water part or bar side, farm or barton. Hence Bar, the water part or spring water part; Barb the bar part; Barbarous, the bar part below or at its side, as shut like cattle or wild beasts out of the community of rational beings; Barbel, the bar water place; Bard, the bar side, who was originally the baron or patriarch but afterwards became the Druids recorder; Bare and Baren, on the water part, which is always bare; Barely, the water part, bar or mere place; Bargain, the bar gain; Barge and Bark, the sea bar or river vessel; Barley, on a barren place; Barm, covering or surrounding the spring water part; Barn, the shut part; Barnacle, on the inclosing water place confines; Baron and Barony, on the inclosing water part or bar; Barrister, below the bar side; Barter on the water part side, where the fairs and markets were held. Baronies seem to derive their origin from the first division of land by rivers and banks, which must be very ancient, and Barton seems to be a lesser division of baronies into farms.

BAS Scot. an island, side or a low water part. Bafepole Ire. an island, low or shallow water place. Batham Norf. the water part side vale or home. Basingstoke Hants, the lower confines water part station or seat. Basingwerk N-Wales, the lower spring water confines. Basse or Blethium Heref. the side or low spring water place. Battenrig Scot. a low part at the sea side. Balthania Spain, the coast on the lower water part side. Hence Bafe and Bashful, a low part; Bathaw, the spring side part; Basis and Bafs, the lower part; Balfard, a bafe side

spring part; Baste, the lower side part; Bastion, on the lower side part.

BATAVIA, Batavodorum or Holland, the side spring water part way, street or gate on the high surrounding spring water place bank side or land. Bateria Surry, the side spring water part or island. Bath, Batherton, Bathgate and Bathstone Som. Chef. Scot. the side spring water part side gate or town. Hence Bat, Bate, Batement, Bath, Bating, Battery, and Battle, the side spring part.

BAVARIA or Boiaria in High Germany, on the surrounding spring water part or the country of the Boii, a Gaulish nation settled on the Danube. Bavoid castle Kent, the spring water part side castle. Bauli Italy, the spring water place Bawdsey haven Suff. the spring water part at the sea or an haven. Baw or Bew castle Scot. the water springs or quick sands castle. Hence Bavin, an inclosed spring part of wood; Bawble, the water place spring part, bubble or water bladder; Bawd, the side spring part of the game; Bawl, the high or call spring part; Bay, the spring water part, a spring part or sea at the spring part and its colour.

BEACHY Suff. the spring water part confines. Beamfleet Ess. the surrounding spring water part flood. Beaumares N-Wales, the sea side spring water parts or quick sand marsh. Beaulieu Hants, the wood spring part on the river place. Beaumannor park Leic. the manor or border spring water part. Beaudley or Beawdley Worc. the spring water part side place. Bebbia N-hum. the ebbing water part. Hence Be, the spring part of things or life; Beach and Beak. the spring water part confines; Beacon, on the beach; Beadle, on the spring water side; Beam, the surrounding spring parts of light, water, scales or springing timber; Bean, an inclosed or shut spring part; Bear, on the spring; Beard, on the side springs, Beast, the lower spring of animals; Beat, the spring part at the sea or side; Beau, a spring part man; Beaver, the spring water part; Beauty, the spring or spring water side part.

BEC, Beck or Beg, the confines spring water part. Becket-hill, the confines spring water part side or hill. Beckford, the spring water part ford or way. Beckensgill Lanc. the confines spring side water place. Hence Become, the surrounding water confines or common spring part; Because, by or to be the confines water part use; Bechance, by chance; Beck, Beckon and Beg, from beak and beacon; Begin, the spring acting in; Beget, the spring part at the water confines or sea side.

BEDAL Yorkf. on the spring water place side. Bede a venerable English historian, who flourished in 694, the spring
part

part side, an abode or abbot. Bederic and Betorix, the king's abode. Beddington Surry, the side spring part or bedding town. Bedford, Lettidur or Lifwider, the spring side part way or ford, place or palace. Bediford Devon. the spring part side ford way or abode. Beddingfield Suff the inclosing spring water part side dwelling place. Bedwin Wilts, the inclosing spring water part side, abode or bed. Hence Bed, the spring part side or an abode; Bedawb or Bedaggle, the bed or spring part at the confines water place; Bedew, the spring part side water.

BEES Cumb. the spring water part side, cell or dwelling place. Beechworth Surry, the side spring water part confines or by the beech or spring water part bank. Hence Bees, the small inclosing spring part or beings; Beech, the spring confines parts; Beet, the bee at or at the spring part; Beeves or Beuves, the spring part side parts or animals; Befall, the spring part on the water place; Befit, the spring part pit; Before. the spring part on the surrounding water part; Befriend, the spring water part on the side; Behalf, the spring part half; Behave, the spring part haven or shelter; Behead, the spring part head; Behind, to be on the spring on the side; Behold, to be on the high water place side; Behoof, of the spring parts or profits; Being, springing or living.

BELISHANON Ire. on the lower inclosing spring water place. Belerium, Antivæsteum or Helenum, the utmost promontory of Cornwall, on the farthest or the side water place. Belerne, Belishama or Bhibel Lanc. the lowest or farthest surrounding water place or river. Belgæ, Belke or Morini of France, Hants, Wilts, Som. Ire. the water place or farthest water confines on the inclosing water vale or low country, the Belgæ being a branch of the Cumbri Galli or dwellers in vales and the radical b in bale or bele by its inflecting power changing into f and v, so as to make fale or vale. Belin or Cassi Belin chieftain or general of the Isceni, the inclosing or Isceni water place border w rden. Bell-isle, the farthest or lowest water place island. Bellæ Italy, the farthest place or water place. Bellaife or Belleland Dur. the lowest or farthest water place bank side, vale or land. Bell desert War. the water or farthest place desert or wood. Belleri or Bellers War. on the water or farthest place or vale. Bellatucadrus W-mor. the farthest water place side or vale keeper. Bellasitum Oxon, the water place or farthest side. Belfey N-hum. the water place side. Belfars hill Camb. the water place or farthest side hill, which, as well as various other names of bal and bel serve to convince me that the Belgæ were originally Gauls, and generally

rally concerned in the first plantation of this island, and were perhaps the very Cambels, Cimbels of the Isceni or Caledonians who fought Julius Cæsar. Hence Belabor, the spring part on the furrounding water part or at the river's mouth; Belated, the spring part on the water place side; Belay, a bye place; Belch, spring up action; Belie, to be or a spring from light; Belief, springing from light; Bell, a high calling spring part; Belley, on the food place, or bolly, the ball place; Belong, the inclosing or confines water place part; Beloved, the furrounding spring water place side part; Below, the furrounding spring water place; Belt, the side water place; Bemoan, to be on the furrounding water or sea.

BENEFICA Herts, the inclosing spring water parts. Benbridge, Benenden, Bengeley and Bengworth Kent, Worc. Salop, Yorkf. N-hum. the inclosing spring water part edge or bridge, vale or den, water confines place, cell or spring water part. Benones Leic. on the inclosing spring sides. Benington, Benfington and Benson, a part or town on the inclosing spring water side. Benno or Beuno N-Wales, on the spring water part. Bensbury, Bensford, Benstead and Bently Surry, N-ham. Herts, Suff. the inclosing spring part side dwelling place or burrow, ford or way, station or seat and place or palace. Beneventum and Maleventum Italy, on the inclosing spring water part side and on the furrounding water place or water part side. *Bene* means good and *ben* means bad water places, as appears in the name of the radical *bene* or *ben* in the Latin tongue, but the English, Irish and old Britons use *ban* or *ben* in a more primitive sense. Hence Bench, on the spring confines part or bank; Band or band, a spring part on the side; Beneath, the inclosing spring part at the water side; Benefit, Benign and Beniton, the spring in on the side or in the pit; Benumb, the spring part without the furrounding spring part.

BERCARI or Vaccarii Yorkf. the water or spring water borders. Berdley N-Wales, the side water part island. Bere, Berew, Bery or Turville Devon, Berkt, Dur. N-Wales, the spring water part or place. Beresford, Berthill, Berkhamsted, and Bermingham Kent, N-ham. Herts War. the spring water part ford or way, hill, vale or home station and water confines vale or dwelling place. Bergos or Berge, the furrounding or sea water part. Bernard Castle Dur. on the inclosing or spring water part side castle. Bernicia, on the inclosing spring water part upper confines, as *deira*, is this side of the division water or Tyne; the former kingdom in the time of the Saxons extending from the Tyne to the Frith of Edinburgh and the latter

latter from the Tyne to the Humber. Beridale Scot. the spring water part vale. Bernswale Scot. the inclosing spring water part vale. Berigonium or Bargeny Scot. on the spring water part confines. Berybank Staff. the river bank. Beryfield Bucks, the river dwelling place. Berselin Staff. the river side bank. Berstaple Devon, the river station place Bertha or Perth Scot. the river side part or grove. Berton Staff. the river side town. Berubium or Beru Scot. N-Wales, the spring water part or abode. Berwick, Borcovicus or Aberwic N-hum. the spring water part confines, street, fortification or harbour; and in ancient charters Berwic was a law term, by which the privileges of the border waters belonging to townships were conveyed or granted. Bery Pomery Devon, the spring water part on the surrounding water or sea part. Hence Berry, on the water part, as belonging to the Britons, as apples did to the dwellers in vales or the Gauls from whence they were denominated by the Gauls a vale or a fale. the inflection of apple.

BESILE Hants, the spring water side or lower place. Beson Spain, the surrounding spring side or lower part. Besbicus an island of Bithynia, the lower or island water part. Hence Beside, the spring part or by the side; Besiege, the spring part edge; Besmeare, the spring side surrounding water part; Besot, the surrounding spring part side; Best, the spring part lower side; Bestir, the spring part lower side water.

BETHAM W-mor. the spring part or river side vale or home. Bethlem Midd. on the surrounding spring water place side. Bethesley Gloc. the side spring part lower place. Bethmesley Yorkf. the side spring part middle water place. Betorix, Betrice or St. Edmundsbury Suff. the upper border spring part. Betus N-Wales, the spring part side, house or abode. Hence Bet, the side spring, Bethral, on the side spring water part; Betray, from the side spring part; Better, the side spring part water; Between and Betwixt the water within the spring part sides.

BEU or Bueth castle Cumb. the spring part side castle. Beverey Worc. the confines spring water part. Beverley Yorkf. the spring water part place. Beveriton Gloc. the spring water part side town. Bevers castle Leic. the spring water side castle. Bevis tower Suff. the river side tower. Bewdley Worc. the spring part side or dwelling place. Bewared, an exchange of wares betwixt the Saxons and Britons, on the spring water part side. Hence Bevil, the spring water place; Beverage, the spring water part edge; Bevy, the spring parts or being; Bewail, the spring part water place; Beware, on the spring water part; Bewitch, the spring confines part edge; Bewray

wrap, from the spring part; Beyond, on the surrounding spring part side.

BIBRACTE, Bibroci or Berks, the border spring water confines dwelling part. Hence Bib, the spring dwelling part.

BICESTER or Bifister Oxon, the spring dwelling city Bicknor Heref. a dwelling part on the confines water border. Hence Bicker, the confines water dwelling; Bid, the spring part at the side.

BIGIN or Wigan Lanc. a dwelling on the spring head or first part. Bigleswade Bedf. the side spring confines water place dwelling. Hence Big, the confines water dwelling part, Bigamy, two marriages or surrounding water parts; Bigot, the surrounding water or sea confines dwelling.

BILDAS or Bildewas Salop, the spring water part side dwelling place. Billangho Lanc. the high spring water bank dwelling place. Billesdun N-hum. a dwelling place on the hill side. Billing N-hum. the inclosing spring water dwelling part. Billingsgate, Billingsbere, Billington and Billington London, Berks, Yorkf. Nott. the inclosing spring water dwelling part gate, or town. Billericay Essex, a dwelling part on the border. Hence Bile, the spring water place of life; Bilge, the spring water place edge or side; Bilk, from the dwelling place; Bill, on the dwelling place.

BINCHESTER or Binovium Dur. the inclosing spring part or dwelling city. Bindon Dorset, the inclosing spring part or dwelling town. Bins Scot, the inclosing spring or dwelling part. Hence Bin, the food inclosing part; Binary, the spring water inclosing sides; Bind, the side inclosing spring; Biography, life writing.

BIRCHANIS or Birchynis, the inclosing water dwelling part island. Birdlip Gloc. the spring water part side high place. Birklec W-mor. the inclosing water brook dwelling part. Birling Kent, the inclosing water place dwelling part. Hence Birchen, on the spring water confines part; Bird, the high animal springs or things; Birth, the springing into life or the possessed parts.

BISCAW or Biscaw Woune Corn. a part or habitation on the surrounding or western water side. Bisham Berks, the spring water part side vale or home. Biffemed Bedf. the surrounding spring part side. Bisus, the spring part side or dwelling. Hence Bifect, the spring sides act of dividing; Bishop, the inclosing spring water side, living or dwelling part.

BITFORD, Bitham, Pithefen, Bittern and Bitton War. Linc. Bucks, Hants, Gloc. the spring part side or dwelling, way or ford, vale or den, on the water part or town. Biwell N-hum.

N-hum, the spring water dwelling place. Bixbrond, Oxon, the spring water part confines on the hill side. Hence Bit, Bite, Bitter and Bittern, the side spring water part, which separates and mixes with the sea.

BLACKMORE, Blackburn, Blacklow, Blackmere, Black Mountain, Blackness, Blackney and Black-tail-point Yorks. Dorset, Lanc. War. Salop, S. Wales, Scot. France, Norf. Essex, the inclosing water, spring water, low or black moore, neighbourhood, vale, mere or boundary, mountain, promontory, confines or coast point. Bladin hills Ire. the inclosing spring water place side hills. Blaen Leveny N-Wales, the inclosing spring water place. Blandford Dorset, the inclosing spring water place confines or water bank castle. Blankeney or Blankveney Line Gloc. a part on the inclosing spring water place. Blath Staff. the side spring place. Blatherwic N-ham. the side spring water place confines, street or fortified part. Blatum, Bulium or Bulness Cumb. the side water place bulge, jut or promontory. Hence Black, a shut or low place; Blackmaile, the middle or border spring water place confines or a payment made to the border keeper in Dur. N-hum. Cumb. and W-mor; Bladder, the side spring water place part; Blade, the spring place side; Blanch and Blank, on the spring water place confines or bank; Blast the spring water place lower side; Blaze, the side spring water place.

BLECHINGDON Oxon. the inclosing spring water place town. Blencarn, Blencow and Blenkenop W-mor. and Cumb. on the inclosing spring water place confines, bank or hill and south part. Blestium, Hean or old town Heref. the side spring water place, the inclosing spring water place or old town. Bletso or Blemetho Bedf. the surrounding spring water place side. Blethen Cloith, Caer Palladur or Bath. Som. on the side spring water place shut or the city of Pallas or Minerva a tutelary deity of the springs. As to the ancient tradition that those springs were discovered by a British king of this name, it must allude to Hercules the cleanser of the Augean stable by drawing thro' it the river Alpheus, whose image was found on the walls there. Hence Bleach, Bleak, Blear and Bleat, the spring water place confines; Blemith, below the surrounding spring water place; Blend, the spring water place in the side; Blets, the spring flowing on the lower place; Blew, the water place spring.

BLISWORTH N-ham. by the flowing side water spring. Blith Suff. Nott War. Staff. N-hum. the side flowing spring part. Blithfield and Blith Burrow Staff. and Suff. the side

flowing spring part dwelling place or burrow. Hence Blind, without the internal spring of light; Blifs, the light spring flowing on the lower parts; Blister, the water part below or at the side of the spring water place; Blith, the side flowing spring part.

BLOODGATE near Brancaster Norf. the furrounding water place side or flood gate or way. As to the herb ebulum found here, and supposed to have been called Danes blood from some great slaughter of the Danes in this place, it, like various other conjectures founded merely on a wrong derivation of names, seems to be a very great mistake; for Dan's blood in the Anglo British language signifies at the flood side. Bloreheath Staff. a heath on the furrounding spring water place. Hence Bloat, the furrounding spring water place side; Block and Blockade, the furrounding spring water place shut; Blood, the side furrounding spring water place; Bloom, Blow and Blossom, the flowing spring water place around; Blot, the furrounding water place or spot.

BLUNDEL and Blunt, the inclosing spring water place side or vale. Hence Blubber, springing up the water part; Blue, the spring of light part; Bluff, the spring water place hull; Blunder, the spring water place under; Blunt the spring water place unto; Blur, the spring water place; Blush, the spring water place low; Bluster, on the spring water place side part.

BOADICEA or Bonduca queen of the Isceni, the Kentish side or Isceni furrounding water part or habitation. Bocking, Kent, the Kentish inclosing water confines. Hence Bo, the circle or furrounding water part; Boar, on the furrounding water part; Board, on the furrounding water part side; Boast, at the furrounding water part side; Boat, at the furrounding water part; Bob, the furrounding water part spring part.

BOD or Bodiam Suff. Oxon. Gloc. Wales, the furrounding water part side, abode or station. Bodincomagus Italy, the furrounding water part in the vale. Bodionti in France, on the furrounding water part side or vale. Bodotria Scot. the furrounding water part side border port or haven. Bodmin Corn. the furrounding water part edge or the mining habitation. Bodowen, Boduacus, Bodowir, Bodvari and Boduni or Wicci, Wales, France, Oxon. Gloc. the furrounding spring water part, sea or marsh side, abode or station. Boghilt Scot. the furrounding water confines at the hill side. Hence Body, the furrounding part either of man or a country; Bog, the furrounding water part confines; Boil, the furrounding water part hot flood.

BOLD Lanc. on the furrounding water part side. **Bolebec** Bucks, on the furrounding water place spring water part. **Bo en** or **Bo'in** France, Chef. the furrounding water part or sea bank **Bo teby** and **Bolton** N-hum. Yorkf. and **Bold** and **Bolt**, on the furrounding water part side and town.

BOMARII Italy, on the sea furrounding water parts. **Bohemia**, the high furrounding water part edge or side. Hence **Bomb**, the furrounding water part spring part, as a river discharging into the sea.

BONBURY or **Wodensburg** Wilts, a dwelling or burrow on the furrounding water part. **Bongey** Suff. the confines on the furrounding water part. **Bonville** or **Bonweil** Heref. a spring water dwelling place on the furrounding water part. **Bonium** or **Bangor** and **Bonn** N-Wales, Germany, on the furrounding water part. Hence **Bond**, the furrounding or inclosing water part on the side; **Bone**, in the furrounding part; **Bonny**, a spring in the furrounding parts; **Bonfire**, a fire in the furrounding parts.

BORDAR Corn. on the furrounding water part or sea side or border. **Bordarii**, the borderers, or those who defended them under the borrow nolder or head burrow. **Boreum** or **Venicium**, the spring on the furrounding water or sea part or a haven. **Borcloness** Scot. a town on the lower furrounding water part or border. **Borth** and **Borthwic** N-Wales, Scot. on the furrounding water part side, port, street or fortification. **Borwic** or **Borovicus** N-hum. a street, fortification or haven on the sea side at the river mouth. Near here at **Pont Eland**, or the furrounding spring part bank side or land, the Romans according to their usual practice of placing those of the southern parts over the north and those of the north over the south parts, stationed a cohort of the **Cornavii**, as they did the **Dalmatian** horse which had been raised here amongst the **Tyne Meate**, at **Bruneaster** in **Norfolk** under the count of the **Saxon** shore, and from whom the **doles**, **vale dwellers** or **Cumberi** of **England**, **Scotland** and **Wales** in a great measure derive their origin; the notion of the Romans drawing those levies from the continent being entirely groundless, since the people appear to be the original planters of **Britain**. Hence **Book**, **Boom**, **Boot** and **Both**, as being parts furrounding or covering; **Border**, the furrounding water part side; **Here**, the spring to the furrounding water part or seat; **Loreal**, the upper border; **Born**, in the border; **Borough**, the border spring confines or dwelling place.

BOSCHATS Scot. the furrounding water part or sea side confines or inclosing part. **Bosham**, **Bolton**, **Betherston**,

Bosphorus, Boslock and Bosworth Suff. Linc. Wales, Chef. Leic. the surrounding water part or sea side vale, town, lower way, station and side spring water or river. Hence Boscage, Bosom and Boson, as being on or about the sea side.

BOTHWELL Scot. the surrounding water part side spring or dwelling place. Bothal castle N-ham. or Glanaventa, a castle on the surrounding water side or the spring water banks or coasts; where the Romans placed a garrison of the Morini, Veneti or Venta Belgarum. Botolph or Botle a town seated on both sides the river Witham in Norfolk, and Bottlebridge Hunt. a part, dwelling or bridge on the surrounding water part sides, or an abode. Botontines N-ham. an abode on or the border or inclosing water side. Hence Botany, on the surrounding water part side; Botch, the surrounding water part side edge; Both, the surrounding water part sides; Bottle, on the surrounding water part side or the abode place; Bottom, about the surrounding water part side.

BOVERTON, Bovium or Cowbridge S-Wales, the spring surrounding water part town or inclosing spring water part edge or bridge. Bovinda, Boandus, Buvinda or Boyne Ire. a part or country on the surrounding spring water edge or side. Bowes and Bowland Yorkf. Lanc. the surrounding spring water part side, bank and bankside or land. Boxhill and Boxley Surry, Kent, the surrounding water part hill or place. Boyle Ire. the surrounding water part place. Hence Bouge, Bough, Bounce, Bound and Bounty, as springing beyond the surrounding or body part; Boufe, the surrounding spring side; Bow, the surrounding spring part; Bowels, below the surrounding part or body; Bower and Bowl, on the surrounding spring part; Box, the surrounding water confines part or man; Boy, the surrounding spring water part.

BREABANT a dutchy of the Low Countries, the water part side, a bottom or low country. Brachium or Brachy and Brachley Yorkf. S-Wales, N-ham. the water part confines or inclosing place. Bradburn Der. the inclosing spring water side or country. Bradenham Bucks, a vale below the water part side. Bradenston or Britendun Wilts, a town below the side water part. Bradford-gate-ing-leyston and Wardin, Wilts, Yorkf. Leic. Hants, Gloc. S-Wales, the water part side or side water part ford, gate, confines, place, town inclosing spring side. Brae of Mar Scot. the country of Mar, or the surrounding water or sea side. Brage, Brigg or Broughton Hants, Yorkf. the inclosing water confines parts or countries. Braibrooke N-ham. the water part, rotten or broken brooke. Braich y ddinas Wales, the part above the city.

Braid

Braid Alben Scot. the country along or at the side of the hilly ends. Brakenbec and Brakensey Yorkf. Scot. the brooke and sea confines water part. Bramhope, Bramish and Bramton Yorkf. N-hum. the surrounding water part spring part, side or town. Bran, Bren, Breany or Bryn Norf. N-Wales, Ire. on the inclosing water part, hill, cell, baron, judge or king. Bancaester or Branodunum the inclosing water part hill, fortification or city. Brandenburg in Germany, a burrow below the inclosing water part. Brandon Salop, on or above the inclosing water part side. Brandrith or Galaber W-mor. the inclosing or spring water place ford or haven. Branogenium or Worcester, the inclosing water part confines or hill. Bransford on Watling-street Leic. the inclosing water part side way or ford. Branspeth castle Dur. a castle on the inclosing water or hill part. Branten, Branxton and Braunton Salop, Norf. Devon. a town below the inclosing water part. Bratton, Suff. a town at the water part side. Brawerdin Devon, on the spring water part side. Bray or Brey Ire. Berks, the spring water part. Hence Biace, the water part shut; Brackish, the spring water part lower confines; Brad, the water part side; Brag, the water part confines; Braid, the side water part; Brain, the inside or internal part or water part; Brake and Bramble, the water confines or surrounding parts; Bran, the inclosing part; Branch, the inclosing water part confines or divisions; Brand, the inclosing water part or side mere, which is a mark of the boundary; Brals, the lesser water part; Brave, the spring water part or part; brawl, on the spring water part; Brawn, the animal inclosing or side part; Bray, the spring water part.

BRECHIN and Brechinoc or Loventium Scot. S-Wales, the inclosing spring water part confines or the Veneti or Venedotian surrounding water place confines or the Venta Silurum. Breede and Breeden Suff. Wilts, the spring water part side, den or vale. Breich Scot. the upper spring water part. Brember Suff. the surrounding spring water part. Bremenium or Brampton N-hum. the surrounding spring water part town. Bremetonacum or Overburrow Lanc. the surrounding spring water town or burrow. Bredanicum Mare, the British sea, and Bredan or Brydan seems to be the proper name of Britain. Bremen in Germany, on the surrounding spring water part. Bremicham or Birmingham War. the surrounding spring water part confines vale or dwelling place. Brendam Scot. Ire. below the inclosing spring water part. Brennus king of the Veneti of Gaul, who conquered many nations and ransacked Rome, a judge, chieftan or king from his guarding the

the confines and determining disputes on a hill. Brent, Brent-knoll-marsh tor-wood Eff. Midd. Som. Devon, the spring water part on the side, border hill, marsh, town or wood. Bre-flaw Germany, the spring water part side place. Bretagn, Britain, Bredan or Brydan, the inclosing lower or side water part coast. Bretenham or Combretonium Suff. a vale below the water part side. Breton Italy, on the water part side. Betwell or Bretevil Berks, the water part side spring or dwelling place. Breulais castle Gloc. the spring water place side castle. Brevæ or Brivæ, the spring water parts. Brewood Staff. the spring water part side or wood. Hence Breach, Breech and Break, the confines or inclosing water part; Bread, at the water part; Breadth, the water part at the sides or from side to side; Breast, at the water part side; Breath or Breeze, at the water part side or wind; Breed, at the spring part; Breviate, the side spring water parts; Brew, the spring water part.

BRIAREUS a Titan so called by the gods but amongst men Ægeon, the lower country spring water parts or sides. Bride-kirk and Bridfalle Cumb. Yorkf. the side spring water part together with the sea border and the spring water lower part. Bridge-ford-north-water Surry, Salop, Som. the ford, north and spring water part, confines or bridge. Bridlington and Bridport Yorkf. Dorset, the confines or side water place town or port. Brigantes, Birgantes or Blani of Deira or Dur. Yorkf. W-mor. Lanc. Cumb. and of Pontieu in France, Spain and Ireland, the inclosing water part or Kentish confines or coasts, who seem to be a mixture of Cumberi and other Britons. Brigantium or York, the inclosing water part side or city of the Brigantes. Brigcasterton, Brightflow and Bright-helmsted Rut. Gloc. Suff. the confines water part fortified town, station and sea station. Brill or Bury hill Bucks, the spring water part place or hill. Brim, the water part rim or edge. Brinklow War. the spring water place brink or edge. Bristleton Som. a town on the lower water part side. Bristol or Bristow Som. the lower water border or station place. Britanhuys, said to be a watch tower built by the emperor Claudius on the sea coast of Gaul, the side spring house or dwelling place below the water part side. Brittain, Beritan, Bretan, Bredan or Brydan, the inclosing, lower or the side water part coast or country or on the lower or water part side or coast. A name given to this island, or that part of it which lies opposite to the French coast, by its first Celtic planters, after their usual manner of naming countries by the nature of the situation, as appears by such of them as are here defined. As a specimen

specimen of our being grossly misled from the truth by our antiquaries and etymologists, we presume here to submit Mr. Camden's explication of the name of our country to the consideration of the public. He labours hard to derive the name of our island from its painted inhabitants, and endeavours to shew that all countries were denominated by the names of its inhabitants; as Media, Persia, Saxony, England, Scotland, Belgium and some others, and that the Britons were accustomed to paint their bodies; for says he, almost all the ancient British names partook somewhat of a colour, as Cogidunus, Argentacoxus and Segonax of the red; Mandubratius, Cartimandua, Togodumnus and Bonduca of the black; Venutius and Imanuentius of the white; Velloctatus, Carvillus and Suella of the waterish colour; Cuniglasus of the blue; Cunegetorix and Arviragus of the golden colour; Prasutagus and Caractacus from a lively or briik colour; and Adminius from the vermilion, besides other current British names, as, Gwin, white; Coch, red; Luid, brown; and Du, black. The ancient Britons, says he, who were thus accustomed to paint their bodies, in order to distinguish themselves from their ancestors the Gauls, named their country brith-tan, the country of the painted men, as other nations were accustomed to do, according to their natures, inclinations, customs and employments; as, the Ionians from Javan their founder, the Israelites from Israel, the Chananites from Chanan the son of Cham, the Iberi as being miners according to the Hebrew derivation, the Heneti as being wanderers, the Nomades as being busied about cattle, the Germans as being warlike, the Franks as they were free, the Panonians from their pannas or long sleeve cloth coats, the Athiopians from their blackness, and the Albans from their white hair. And that the Greeks, who traded here for tin, added tania to Brith, as being expressive of a region, as in Mauritania, Lusitania, Turditania and Bassitania, the country of the Mauri, Luini, Turdi and Balli, like Denmark, a compound of the Danish and the German word March, a boundary or limit. Our author's conjectures being thus wholly grounded on the derivations of names, our referring the reader to their explications in their proper places might suffice for his constitution, since they clearly disprove all that he has advanced, and shew that countries and places were first named after their name, circumstances and situation, and thence nations and persons; and that this original name of Britain, as well as those of other countries, was wholly imposed by its own original planters in their own dialect, though intruders have been sometimes accustomed to vary or transmute the

the original into their own dialects, as was the case with Denmark, which at first in the time of the Cimbri went by the name of Cimbrica Chersonesus, the Chimbrian promontory; afterwards Wetallahced, a compound of English and Welsh, signifying water all along; since Jutland or Gutland, the water confines or Goth possessions; and now Dania or Tania, the inclosing or lower water part, of the same signification as Tan in Britain and not a region; and Brith is a russet colour or an intire natural mixture of red and white with black, different from the colour of glastum, and neither of which could be a very proper colour for painting on some of the ancient British canvass, but all that can be possibly imagined in this respect seems to be, that the sandy Picts of Scotland, to whom the custom of painting has been chiefly imputed by the general run of historians, and whom the Romans considered as a different nation from the British, might, in order to appear the more amiable to some of the southern inhabitants, stain their skins or skin garments with glastum. It may be also insisted from Polybius, Cæsar, Diodorus, Tacitus and others, that a considerable part of Armorican Gaul went by the name of Brittany in their days, without any mention made of their painting their bodies; and that Cæsar, the first broacher of this story as well as invader of the country, who could have but a very imperfect notion of the customs, manners or languages of the Britons, must have been misled as well as Mr. Camden, by mistaking the meaning of those supposed names of colours; or maliciously forged the story with a view of palliating his unjust invasion of the country, like many other Roman forgeries as to the customs and manners of the chief Celtic nation, very unlike their other customs; as, that the Britons, instead of animal compensations, sacrificed in their wicker basket, innocent men and not beasts, or delinquents against the Druid religion; that they were accustomed to promiscuous concubinage, as having in those days of simplicity no apartments in their houses, any more than many of the present Britons, who are not therefore to be charged with so heinous a crime; that they went naked, as they usually stripped, like the Gauls, when they engaged in battle or were employed at their daily labour; or that they were clothed only in the skins of beasts, though their own historians inform us that the most dignified wore fine long garments, girdles, and golden rings, bracelets and other ornaments; and that they fed on human flesh, when they abstained from that of animals, and as they professed Druidism, must have been prohibited the use of animal food. But if we compare those accounts with the principles

ciples and practice of the Druids, in other respects, as their notions in physics and metaphysics, the immortality and transmigration of spirits, in a future state of rewards and punishments, astronomy, geography, languages, and various other branches of the arts and sciences, we can give but little credit to those traducers of the British antiquities and invaders of the country. Besides, as the Roman historians considered the Britons and Picts as distinct nations, and they charge only the Picts with the custom of painting, it seems more probable that our island would have been named Pictland than Britain, or Britland or the painted country, but so far is it from being true that countries have been named from the complexion of the inhabitants, or their custom of painting, or any other customs, that those customs and qualities all borrow their names from those of the countries, as appears by their definitions in this work.

IT may not perhaps be improper here once for all to observe, with respect to the investigation of the origin of nations from their names of persons and places, that all names being originally appellative, and serving to describe rather than to denominate a people, they as such can afford no sort of assistance therein, but as distinct generical names or radicals, invariably made use of by different clans and nations, and employed as the models and ground work of their respective dialects, they serve to describe and distinguish the several nations and tribes of every colony and country. Hence, for instance, we are furnished with sufficient traces of the Titan, Phrygian, and British migrations along the Mediterranean, Spanish, Armorican, and German sea coasts. And of their being those whom Bochart and some others supposed to be Greeks and Phœnicians; and for discovering that they made their migrations through those several countries into Britain not long after the deluge; leaving colonies in their way for plantation and cultivation on the sea banks, promontories, and tops of mountains, in the days of Jupiter, Pluto, and Mercury, before the vales, flats, and midland countries were drained by rivers, cuts, and banks, and had recovered the ill effects of the deluge and were fit for cultivation; so as to enable any to inhabit the vales, plains, villages, and cities, or to succeed in their successive inland migrations; as appears by the ridges, trees, flats and inclosures on the tops of mountains, and trees, bogs, shells and fish bones in midland parts of the earth. In the same manner we may see this first westward migration succeeded by another of the Celtes, Iberi, Celtiberi, Silures, Guithels, Caledonians, Gerions, Greeks, and Germans, the planters of
F groves,

groves, trees and vineyards, that the first inland migrations were of the Commatas or dwellers in vales or villages, who, retaining the same vicinity, pierced forwards in streets or alleys along the side of rivers, which they had made, and were thence named Gallia Commata or the Gaulish Cornuots or Cantons; and that all those on their arrival in ancient Celtica coalesced with the Briges, Iberi and Britons of the sea side, as is alluded to in Diodorus by the marriage of Hercules with the daughter of Alefia, and begetting on her Galates, the founder of the Gauls; and from this union of landmen and seamen or dwellers in vales, and sea coasters they were called Cumberi and Gomer Gallus; as were the Celtiberi, from an union of the Celtes and Iberi, before Hercu'es had ex celled the cattle of Gerion or the Greeks and Germans, the western water confines, and Atlantics out of Spain into Germany, Britain, and the Atlantic coasts, according to Diodorus and Plato's Timæus. Here, as well as in other countries, the Herculean colonies or Cumbri employed themselves in cleansing the Augæan stable, or draining countries by drawing rivers through them, destroying wild beasts, civilizing mankind, and erecting cities, according to what seems to be intimated to us by the Herculean labours; as were the Teutons, another branch of those people on the banks of the Rhine; and the Dacæ, Dacæ or Getæ, the descendants of Tyras and Rhihath on the side of the Danube. And that all those people were of the same Celtic origin, spoke the Celtic language, and the first possessors of those countries, appears by the Celtic names of places impressed on the very countries, and the following historial passages, viz. the Ausones in Italy, then called Ausonia, from Aulona in Peloponeusus in the days of Saturn, who were followed thither by the Oenotrians from Arcadia, who found there the Cimbrians or Chumbrians, Sabines and other aborigines or maritime migrators, descendants of the western Celtes, Gauls and Titans; the Celtes or Phrygians, comprehending the Ionians, Trojans, Lydians, Mysians, Bithynians and Psidians, with the Dioseuri or Druids in the forests of Tartesa or Spain; and the Gerions or Germans on the tracts of the Briges or Iberi of Spain, who were the Ever and Erimon of the high, and were drove out of Spain by Hercules Idæi, the Cretan, the Melichartus or the confines flood sweeper, Midacritus or the Mediteranean Cretan, and son of Jupiter by Alcmæna or the high water confine places or havens; the colonies of Tyras, Briges, Allobrige, Hercules and Mercur Teutat or Gomer, Pluto, Mercury, and all the colonies, supposed by Mr. Bochart to be Phœnicians, settled in different parts of Europe, except one on the

the river *Bætica* in Spain. See *Callimachus*, *Dion. Halicar.* *Polybius*, *Justin*, *Cæsar*, *Diodorus*, *Tacitus*, *Berosus*, *Josephus*, *Tzetzes*, *Strabo*, *Solinus*, *Servius*, *Florus*, *Silius*, *Varro*, *Stephanus*, *Elian*, *Isidore*, *Oca Searlenses*, *Rhenanus*, *Fabritius*, the commentators on *Jeremiah* the fifth chap. *Cluver* and other moderns. Hence *Bribe*, the water part spring part; *Bride*, the side water part; *Bridge*, the side water part edge; *Bridle*, on the side spring water part; *Brief*, the spring water part part; *Brier*, on the water part; *Bright* and *Brilliant*, on the water part side; *Brin* and *Brink*, the water part rim, edge or confines; *Bring*, the spring part to the confines water part; *Brine*, the inclosing water part; *Brittle*, on the water covering side; *Brittle*, on the water part side, as an earthen vessel, which is brittle and liable to cracks and splits.

BROADWATER *Suff.* *Ire.* the surrounding water part side or country or broadwater. **Broadwell** and **Broadstear** *Som.* *Kent*, the surrounding water part side dwelling or country. **Brocard** castle *Salop*, the surrounding water part guard castle. **Brochty-crag** *Scot.* the surrounding water part or border above the rock side. **Brokesby** *Leic.* the border water side habitation. **Broket-hall** *Herts.* the border water part side hall. **Bromesgrave** *Worc.* the surrounding border warden. **Bromfield** on the *Dee* *N-Wales*, the surrounding water border dwelling place or vale. **Bromfiel** *Yorkf.* the surrounding water border side place. **Bromholme** *Suff.* the surrounding water place island. **Bromley** or **Gerards Bromley** *Kent*, *Worc* *Staff.* the surrounding water part place or palace. **Bronescomb** *Corn.* the vale on the surrounding water part side. **Bronwen** *N-Wales*, a hill or country on the inclosing spring. **Brotherton** *Yorkf.* a town on the surrounding water part or border side. **Brough** and **Broughton** *Yorkf.* *W-mor.* *Ianc.* the surrounding water part confines or border, and the border town. **Brownfover** *War.* over the border river. **Brovacum**, **Brocovury**, **Broconiacum** or **brougham** *W-mor.* the border spring water part vale or dwelling place. Hence **Breach**, from the surrounding water part or border; **Broad**, the surrounding water part side or country; **Broage**, the surrounding water part edge; **Broek**, the surrounding water part confines, where the badger usually frequents; **Broil**, the surrounding water place feed; **Broad**, the surrounding part side or brook, where fishes breed; **Brook**, the surrounding water part confines or side water; **Broom**, about the surrounding water part or country; **Broth**, the surrounding water part side; **Brothel**, on the surrounding water part side or neighbours dwelling on or beside, from the first border water; **brotherhood** or **neighbourhood**, the first

of the surrounding water part; Brow, the surrounding water part spring; Browse, the surrounding water parts or country small springs.

BRUCE, the side spring water part. Brudenel, a place on the side spring water part. Bruen abbey Oxon. the inclosing spring water part abbey. Bruges in the Low Countries, the lower confines spring water part. Bruiton Som. the side spring water part town; it being the border, as well as the place of residence of the Moions, the western seamen or Cornishmen. Brumford N-hum. the surrounding or middle spring water part ford or way. Brumham Wilts, a vale on the middle or division spring water part. Brun Alben, Brunswic, Brungwen and Brunlesk Scot. Germany and N-Wales, the inclosing water part hill, side street or fortification and moted or palace part. Hence Bruise, the side spring part; Bruit, along the side spring; Brumal, on the surrounding spring part; Brunt, at the inclosing spring part; Brush, the inclosing spring part side; Brute, the animal spring part.

BUALT or Bulleum Silurum S-Wales, the spring water part side, hill or dwelling place. Bubwith Yorkf. up the side spring part or dwelling place. Buchan or Buquhan Scot. on the inclosing spring water part. Buckenham Bucks. and Norf. a vale on the inclosing spring water part. Buckhurst Suff. the confines spring water part forest. Bueclon Der. the side spring water part town. Buda in Panonia or Hungary on the Danube, the spring water or dwelling part. Budley Devon, the spring water side place or dwelling place. Buers Suff. the spring water part side. Bueth Cumb. the side spring part. Bugden Hunt. the confines spring side, den or vale. Buley W-mor. the spring water part place or habitation. Bulkley Chef. the spring water place shut place or dwelling place. Bullen or Boulogn in France, the spring water place bank. Bulley Nott. the spring water part place or dwelling place. Bullington Hants, a town on the confines spring water place. Bulmer N-hum. the mere spring water place. Bulnefs Cumb. the spring water place on the promontory. Bulverbith Suff. the spring water place passage or ford. Bumsted Eff. the surrounding spring water part station. Bunbury Chef. the inclosing spring part burrow. Bunnaty on the Shannon Ire. on the inclosing spring part side. Burecester Oxon. a city on the spring water part. Burford Oxon. and Salop, the ford or way on the spring water part. Burgh, Byrig, Burrium, Bury or Vertara Hauts, Surry, Suff. Der. Yorkf. W-mor. and Germany, on the spring part confines or dwelling place. Parghale Yorkf. the spring water part confines, shut or dwelling place. Burghley,

ley, Burley or Burleigh Rut. N-hum. the spring water part confines, shut or dwelling place. Burgsted Ess. the inclosing spring water part or burrow station. Burgundi France, on the inclosing spring water parts confines, sides or burrows; who are supposed to be of the Vandal or vale race, but not the Gothic possessors of the sea coasts. Burghwash Suff. the spring water side burrow or dwelling place. Burian or Berion Corn. on the spring part or dwelling. Burn or Bourn Dorset, Gloc. Linc. the inclosing spring part neighbourhood or country. Burnel Salop, on the inclosing spring water place or dwelling. Burnham Bucks, Norf. a vale or home on the inclosing spring water part. Burnhop Dur. the springing up water part. Burnsal Yorkf. the inclosing spring water side place. Burnt Pelham Herts, the inclosing spring water part side farthest vale or dwelling place. Burrium or Ulske S-Wales, Lanc. on the spring water part. Burrowbridge, field, and ton Yorkf. Nott. N-ham. the spring water part bridge, field, or town. Burwell Camb. the spring water part dwelling place. Busby Nott. Yorkf. the spring side part or habitation. Bushbury War. the side spring part burrow. Busygap N-hum. the side spring part gate or gap. Butterby Dur. the side spring water part habitation. Buttermere Scot. the side spring water part mere or lake. Buttington N-Wales, the inclosing spring water part side town. Buvinda or Boyne Ire. the edge or confines spring water part. Buxton or Buccuton Der. the confines spring water part town. By, Bye, and Byan Norf. Linc. the part, spring part or habitation. Byfleet Kent, the flood side part. Hence Bub, Bubble and Bubby, from its springing up; Buck, the animal spring part inclosing; Bucket, at the spring side; Buckle, the buck place or a lock of hair; Bud, the spring part divisions; Budge, the spring part edge or action; Budget, at the spring part side; Buff, off the animal spring part; Buffet, the animal spring part at; Bug, the spring confines part; Bugbear, the spring confines part bear; Build, on the spring part side; Bulge, on the spring water place edge; Bulk, the spring water part shut covering or inclosure; Bull, the high animal spring part; Bulwark, on the inclosing spring water; Bum, the surrounding spring part; Bumper, a water part on the surrounding spring part; Bunch, a shut on the spring part; Bundle, the inclosing spring side place; Bung, the spring part in the inclosing water; Bungle, the spring part in the inclosing water place; Bun, the inclosing spring part; Bunter, the inclosing spring part side water part; Buoy, the surrounding water spring part; Bur, the spring part; Burden, on the spring part side; Bur-

gage

gage, the burrow pledge; Burgbote, a boot or recompence for guarding the borders; Burn, the inclosing spring water part; Burse, on the spring water part side; Burst, below the spring water part side; Bury, on the spring water part; Bush, the spring water part side; Bushel, on the spring water part side; Buss, the spring parts sides; Bustle, on the spring side part; Busy, the spring side part; But, at the spring part or the side spring part; Butcher, the animal spring part incloser; Butler, the man on the butt; Butment, the boundary side part; Butter, at the spring water part; Buttock, the spring part side covering water part; Button, on the side covering part; Buxom or Bucçom, the surrounding spring water part shut; Buy, the spring parts; By, the part or spring part.

CABALI or Vellai a town of Languedoc on the Rhosne in Narbonne Gaul, the inclosing spring water place or vale. Cabala, a mysterious use of letters amongst the Jews, somewhat resembling the hieroglyphics of Mercurius Trismegistus and the rest of the Caberi, is named from the letters p or b and c with their springing letters which are expressive of and deriving their origin from the sea and river divisions of countries and the parts of generation, which flow like rivers into the sea. Caberi or Cabiri, the inclosing spring water parts or the sea coast coasters or keepers who were Phrygians, the ancestors of the Britons and the descendants of Gomer, and said to be four in number, namely Ceres or Cybeli and Proserpine her daughter by Jupiter, Pluto or Dis and Mercury or Cadmillus, who were probably as many colonies of Phrygians and Samothracians that came by sea into Gaul and Spain. Hence Cabal, Cabbage, Cabin, Cabinet, and Cable, an inclosed or secret part or place; as Cackle is, from being close or secret.

CADBERY or Cathbregion Som. the water part or British inclosures, borders or confines or the western water part confines or garrison; it being the Camalet, seat or palace of king Arthur and other British princes. Cader Scot. the inclosing or station water part. Cadi of the Turks, the keeper or judge of a town or district. Cadleys N-Wales, Ire. at the inclosing water place side place palace or lect. Cadmus of Tyre, the surrounding water confines keeper or chieftan. Caduceus the rod or sceptre of Mercury, a symbol of his being the defender and keeper of men and countries by meres, without going to war. Cadwellon of Wales, the inclosing spring water place bank guardian. Hence Cadence, from the fall of water; Cadet, a centinel or keeper.

CAER England, Wales, Scot, Ire. an inclosing water part

or a city or part shut by water, walls or political divisions, as shires or chaers. Caer-Caradock-daf or dif-gae-guidi or Inch-keith-laverock or Carbantoricum-Marthen-Narvon-Palladur-Voran, Moran or Glanaventa, Wales, Salep, Scot. Som. N-hum. the city of the border water or Severn, the side flood part, inclosed part, the side or inclosing spring part, the confines or inclosing spring water place, on the sea side, on the sea, of Pallas or Minerva on the edge spring water place or palace, and the surrounding water part bank. Hence the names of the radical Car, a contraction of Caer.

CÆSAREA or Jersey, a British Island and towns of Cappadocia and other places, a city or part on the side water. Cæsarmagus or Chefford Ess. France, a city, street or way on the side surrounding water, and not the city of Cæsar any more than Drusomagus is the city of Drusus, but the boundary water part gate. See for the names of this radical under Cas, and Cag, Cage and Cake signify, the inclosing sides or shuts or a thing inclosed or shut on all sides.

CAISHO, Cassi, and Canishobery Herts the inclosing or side spring water part. Caius Bericus, a British chieftain, the inclosing water part or British chief. Hence Casple, Caillon and Caitill, as surrounding, inclosing or deceiving a person or a thing.

CALAIS or Portus Icius or Iseius in Belgic Gaul, the lower or island confines water place or part. Calaterium Nemus Yorkf. the inclosing water place covert or Celtic grove or forest, or such places as were usually left wild and uncultivated on the borders of countries. Calcaria or Tadcaster Yorkf. a city on the inclosing water place. Caldecot on the Severn side S. Wales, the inclosing water place side coast. Calder Yorkf. the inclosing water part. Caldey island in the Severn sea, the inclosing water place side. Caldstream Scot. the inclosing water place side stream. Caldwell Yorkf. the inclosing water place side spring or dwelling place. Calebeg or Callebec Ire the inclosing water place brook. Caledon War. the inclosing water place town. Caledonia Scot. on the inclosing water places, sides, banks or hills, or hills and dales or clan country; the genuine Caledon Scots being the fair complexioned Gauls mentioned by Diodorus, who made many migrations and re-migrations to and from Denmark, and from whom the Kelleys, Shelleys, &c. Callan, Cilan and Calne Wilts, Wales, Ire. the inclosing water place bank or side. Callendar Scot. on the inclosing water place bank side. Calliope one of the muses and mother of Orpheus, the inclosing water place circle part. Calshot castle Hants, the inclosing water place side shut or castle.

Calthorp

Calthorp Suff. the inclosing water part gate. Hence Calasth, the lesser shut; Calculate, at the inclosing spring water place side; Caldron, on the inclosing water place side; Calender, and Calends, on the inclosing water place bank side, Calf, the shut or side part; Calid, the side inclosing water place; Call and Calling, on the inclosing water place or mouth; Callous, the inclosing spring water place; Calm, about the inclosing water place; Calumny, calling on the surrounding water part; Calx, on the inclosing water confines, which was the usual places for all sorts of stones before the rocks were broken and stripped of their coats, and from whence all the names of stones seem to be derived. See Cla.

CAM, Camb, Cambo, Cham and Cambodunum Corn. Gloc. Camb. Yorkf. Vindelicia, the surrounding water part, the crooked part, the ham. home or vale part. Camalet, Chamelot or Hamlet Som. Ess. Scot. the surrounding water place side, leet or palace; from their being the seat of Cunobelin, Arthur, and other guardians of the boundaries or chieftains, and in a secondary sense, the place of war or the military town, as were Camulon in Scotland, Camuledun in Essex, and Chamalot in Somersetshire. Cambeck Cumb. the surrounding water part brook. Camblan a river of Cornwall, where Arthur and Modred had an engagement, the surrounding water part bank. Camboritum, Cantebrige or Cambridge and Gloc. the surrounding or inclosing water part side edge, bridge or ferry. Camden Gloc. the surrounding water side, vale or town. Camelford, the surrounding water place ford or way. Camalen or ford Gam Helen N-Wales, the surrounding water part bank or hill way. Camerium a city of Umbria or Chumbria in Italy, on the surrounding water banks or hills. Camisham Herts, the surrounding water side vale. Hence Camel, crooked or shut upon; Camifade, inclosing the side; Camlet, surrounding the side; Camp, a part surrounding or inclosing; Campaign, in the camp. See Cham, Gam, Kam and Sham.

CAN W-mor. the inclosing water. Candale or Kendale, the inclosing water vale or dale. Cane or Canock wood Staff. the inclosing water confines wood. Canefield Lanc. the inclosing water dwelling place. Candida Casa Scot. the inclosing water side part of the lower confines. Canford Dorset, the inclosing water ford or way. Cangani, Cangi or Langanum Som. Suff. Chef. Wales, the inclosing water part or bank, which like the other names of places being appellative, occasioned the doubts about Ostorius's march against the Cangi. Canings, Canington and Canham Som. the inclosing or border

der water vale, town or hundreds, the extensive woods and commons in these parts of Wilts, Canoc, Gedney moore, Cadbery, and Ringwood, being probably the boundary betwixt the western and Belgic Britons and the canalets and leet places being situated along the frontiers. Canonium or Chelmsford Ess. on the inclosing water ford or town. Cantaberi Spain, Kent, Camb Ire and Brigantes of Yorkf. &c on the inclosing water part or foremost coasts, the first possessions or Phrygian possessions. Canterbury Kent, the Kentish or first burrow. Cantire Scot. the inclosing water or foremost possessions or country. Cantium or Kent, the inclosing water side or foremost land or coast. Cantre, Chantred, and Hundred, the side inclosing parts, water parts or possessions, or the possessions of 100 freeholders, householders or farmers, situated within a district of cantonment or commot of four sides towards the sea and rivers, which were politically subdivided into tythings of 10 freeholds or households each, with proper cells, convents, monasteries, priories, cloisters, leets, druids, bards, barons, lords, abbots, monks, priors, prebends, canons, and priests, for the purposes of religion and government, and whose names are expressive of their situations, as monasteries cells and monks on the sea side, priors and prebends at the spring head, and convents, cloisters and canons on the river sides, and so their stalls and seats in the convents or cathedrals seem to have been disposed, and thence the distribution of the people into families, tribes and clans, and perhaps of the Roman legions into cohorts, centuries, and decuries; the decury being the same as the tything, the hundred as the century, the cohort as a whole canton, and the legion as four cantons, or a province of an hundred townships each. From this division of countries our numbers or method of reckoning seems to derive their origin; as, Un, or One, the inclosing spring; Dau, or Two, the spring division or divided sides; Tri, or three, the boundary spring, its bank and bank side or possessions, which in the Welsh is tri or tir; Pedour, or Four, the surrounding water part or border of four sides; Pimpe, or Five, the dwelling or inclosed part, farm, fief of one possessor, or freeholder; or village; Six, the sea side or confines; Seven, the standing or resting part, or a haven; Eight, an island, or a part surrounded by water, or an octo; Nine, the rain or clouds; Ten, the high covering, the sky, and fair weather, whose models were the division or creation of the universe, Eden, and other parts of the globe, which numbers and letters seem to explain. Canvey or Convenos Island, Ess. the inclosing or confines spring, or confines water part. Hence our conjugating verb Can, as getting

within the inclosing part; Canal, the inclosing water place, from its being the boundaries of countries; Cancel, its destruction; Candid and Candide, at the inclosing water or border side or division; Cann, the inclosing or shutting the water in; Canon, on the inclosing water, thence Cannon, a large gun; Canton, on the inclosing water side division of one hundred towns, possessions, or townships. See Chan, Gan, Han, Kan, and Shan, the springing radicals of Can.

CAPEL, Wales, on the inclosing water place, or an inclosed place, or a chapel, which at first were an inclosure without a covering. Capitania, Italy, on the side, or below the inclosing part, cape, or head land. Hence Cap, the inclosing or covering part; Capable, the inclosing part able; Cape, the covering part; Caper, the covering water part; Capitulate, on the covering or border place side; Captain or Capture, on the border part side; Capuchin, the head covering; Chap, the inclosing water part or a chink; Chapel, on the inclosing water part; Chapman, the inclosing water part man or factor on the border water part, where goods, cattle, and wares were exchanged or sold; Chapter, on the inclosing water part side. See the other springing radicals of C.

CARATACUS or Caradoc, the Silurian chief, on the side water or Severn coast chieftan, or plurium gentium imperator, as he says in his speech before Clodius; he being so as guardian of the Severn border, and commander in chief of other gentes or tribes, though natural lord perhaps only of his own clan. Carbantoricum or Laverock, Scot. the inclosing spring water place or border vale city. Carbrej, Ire. the water part confines or city. Cardigan, S-Wales, the inclosing water side city. Caren, or Carn, Corn. and Wales, on the inclosing water, or a rock or hill; as Carn-ladron, the hill of thieves; Carneth, a heap of stones; Karn ar dy ben, a heap of stones on thy head. Carenton, Som. a town on the inclosing water, where Carentocus and Decombes are said to have landed from South Wales. Carebrooke, Hants, on the inclosing water side brook. Carefdike, Linc. on the inclosing water side dike. Carefwell, Staff. on the inclosing water side spring or dwelling place. Carew, S-Wales, on the inclosing spring. Carlingford, Ire. the inclosing water place, ford, or way. Ca lile, Luzubalium or Luzubalium, Cumb. the inclosing water place ile, or a vale on the inclosing spring water place. Carr, Dorset, on the inclosing water. Carram and Carrow, N-hum. on the surrounding border water or spring. Carrieth, Scot. the upper border side. Carriden, Scot. N-Wales, the border vale. Carthage or Carthago, the inclosing water side edge, confines, or city. Cartismandua or Cortismandua, the border below the side

side of Mandua or Idumanum, a harbour or capital mansion of the Isceni; she being chief of the Coritani. Carthmel, Lanc. on the surrounding water place or sea confines. Carvillus, a Kentish chieftan, on the inclosing spring water place warden or chief. Hence Car, Cart, Chariot, Carver, Cargo, and Carry, on the inclosing water; Cardinal, on the inclosing water side; Care and Charge, on the inclosing water part confines or edge; Carnal, the upper inclosing place or fresh; Carol, on the inclosing water or country; Carve, the inclosing spring part; Character, the inclosing or boundary water part side; Charm, the surrounding water part; Chart, the inclosing water part side, or a delineation of coasts; Charter, on the inclosing water side; Carue, Caruaze, Thong, Hilda, Hida, Soc and Soccage, the inclosing spring, or surrounding water side or edge; such was the portion of land that was allotted by Vortigern for the defence of the borders to Hengist, which he inclosed with the flour and carue, thong and hide, signify a boundary river.

CASHALTON, Surry, a town on the side or lower inclosing water. Casmillus, or Mercury, on the surrounding water or sea lower borders. Cassandrea, Suff. Gcece, the lower inclosing water part confines. Cassel, Germany, the side, lower or lesser water confines or city. Cassii, the island or Isceni confines or inclosing water; Cassibeline, the Cassii or Isceni water place bank keeper, warden, or warrior. Cassil, Ire. the lower inclosing water place. Cassiterides, the lower inclosing water part sides or islands, or the western islands, but no particular islands; nor did the ancients mean any such, but some islands in the Atlantic, from whence the tin was brought, and according to Diodorus, who must have known from whence the tin was conveyed into Gaul, and thence by land to Marseilles, where the Phœnicians had it, it must have been shipped on board by the Veneti at the Isle of Wight, and it seems probable that the tin ore was at first found along our western sea shores, without digging for it. Caster, Ceaster, Chester, or Venta Iscenorum, Norf the side water part inclosure, fortification, castle, or city of the Veneti or Britons of Gaul, in the country of the Isceni or Saxons, the descendants of the Keni or Kentish, and from which commixture came the Brigantes of Yorkshire, and other parts of England and Ireland, the Aborigines of England, according to Cæsar, and according to Pliny, of the same origin as the Britons and Pontes of Gaul, and part of the Pontic or Wapontic province, was at first within their limits in Britain; though the Logrian province of the Coritani afterwards extended itself pretty far into

their limits. Casterley, Wilts, the lower inclosing water side, place, or the castle place. Castror and Pollux, the lower confines border, and the upper surrounding light part or sky. Castle Ashley, Colwen-comb-corn-docken-dinas-dan-steed-thorpe, N-ham. Wales, Wilts, Scot. Ire. Cumb. Bedf. an inclosure, fortification, or castle on the lower part, on the inclosing spring side, in the vale part, on the top of a hill, of the city, of the hill or town, of the side or station part, and water gate part. Castrum Alatum, Dun Eaden, and Edenburrow, Scot. on the vale side castle or city, the water vale hill or town, and the vale or lowland burrow. Hence Cascade, Cafe, Casement, Cask, Caskock, and Castle, as being places and things inclosed, and Castellan, and Castleward, the keeper of a border castle, and a compensation or payment assessed for watching and defending the borders and border castle. And many names springing, derivative, or inflecting from C, may be seen under Ch, G, H, K, Sh.

CATERICTONIUM, or Caterick, Yorkf. on the inclosing spring water, upper, or Richmond border, and from the great fall of water there in the river Swale, a cataract. Carterloch, Ire. the inclosed water place confines part. Catesby, N-ham. the lower inclosing water side part or habitation. Cathness, Scot. the inclosing water side promontory or lower part. Catlidge or Kirtling, Camb. the inclosing water side edge or border. Catmose, Rut. the inclosing water or border's surrounding side. Cateshal, Surry, on the lower inclosing water side. Catti and Caticuchlani of Germany, Herts, Bucks, Bed. &c. the inclosing side, or spring water side banks, or the keepers of such, those of Germany and Britain being probably on the Watling-street, and such another street near the Rhine. These people and the Coritani seem to have migrated into North Wales, and from thence to Dunbritton in Scotland, and are probably the Stratchwyd Britons, Novantes, &c. as the names on Watling-street and other parts of the country seem to indicate. Cattihill, near Watling-street, Staff. the side inclosing, or Catti hill. Cattimarus, Germany, the mere or surrounding water side keeper. Cattivellan, the inclosing spring side keeper. Catus Decianus, the procurator, put to flight by Boadicea, the boundary water keeper. Hence Cat, the keeper, or house-keeper; Catacombs, the keeping shells or cells; Catalogue, keeping or containing the discourse; Catch, inclosing at the sides; Cater, on the inclosing water side; Cathedral, on the inclosing water part side; Cattle, at the inclosing water side or vale place; Catholic, as being general or common to all countries, or the whole world.

CAULI,

CAUCI, or Meath of Ireland, Frizeland, and Westphalia, the inclosing spring water confines or side. Caude, or Caudebec, Cumb. the inclosing spring water part or brook. Cavel, or Gavel, Corn. Kent, Wales, an inclosed water place a boundary set out or a holding. Caversfield, Bucks, the inclosing spring side, vale, or home. Caun, or Cavan, Som. Ire. Spain, Mauritania, and Cilicia, on the inclosing spring water side or inclosure. Caurse castle, Salop, the inclosing spring water side castle. Cawood, Yorkf. the inclosing spring water side or wood, or an inclosed or covert wood. Caxton, Camb. the inclosing water confines town. Cayhill, Wilts, the inclosing water high place or hill. Hence Cave, Cavity, and Cavern, a shut or inclosed part; Caveat, at the cave, shut, or stand; Caul, shut upon; Causey, the inclosing spring side; Caution, on the inclosing spring side.

CEADA, or Ceda, the inclosing water parts or shuts. Cedwalla, and Cadwallan, the inclosing spring water place banks, or their keepers, both in the Saxon and the other British dialects, which, as to the names of places and persons, are fundamentally the same; for those who, on the removal of the Roman empire from this island, assumed its dominion, being mostly the families in power under the Romans, joined by others, who had been forced from hence to the continent and Ireland by the Romans, took to the names of the places they possessed, or those of their offices, which, according to their definitions in this and a former essay, appear to be original British, Cornish, Belgic, Logrian, Welsh, Northumbrian, Erse, Lingua Romana, and other British names, and not that grammatical dialect composed and attempted to be introduced by Bede and other Saxon writers. Celtæ, Celd, Cell, Kelley, Shelley, Calle, Calleeve, Salene, Caledonia, and Clana, are the various ways of expressing the inclosing water place side, confines, banks, cells, groves, covert place, and the habitations of druids, hermits, monks, and other recluse persons in the earlier ages, in Asia Minor, Greece, Italy, Spain, Gaul, Britain, Ireland, and other parts. Celtiberia and Celtica, on the Iber in Spain, the spring water part, inclosing water place, or the Phrygian cells or harbours. Celueca, or Montrofs, Scot. the inclosing water place at the spring confines, cells or harbours. Cenimagni, and Cenomania, of Suffolk and the rest of the Isceni country, Lombardy, and Gallia Celtica, the surrounding water inclosing or foremost part. Cenio and Cenionis Ostium, Corn. the inclosing water, or lower inclosing water mouth, haven, or gate. Cerberus, the three headed dog, said to have been bound in chains, and thrown out of hell
by

by Hercules, the lower border water parts, or countries of the Titans, which Hercules drained, by drawing rivers through them. Cerdick, Cerdicford, and Sands, Hants, Norf. the inclosing water or sea side confines, way, sands, or the names which a Saxon chieftain assumed therefrom. Ceres or Isis, the lower water borders. Cernes, or Cerones islands of Scot. the lower inclosing water side or borders. Hence Ccase, the inclosing water or sea side or haven; Ceil, an inclosure upon; Celebrate, at the cell water part; Cell, Celery, and Cellar, the cell or a low inclosed place, or at the water place side, which is low; Cement, the surrounding water on the sides, which joins together the parts of a country; Cenfor, on the inclosing water side man, who had the power of taxing among the Gauls, as well as the Romans; Centre, the side inclosed part; Centurion, on the inclosed side; Century, the inclosing side; Cerate, inclosing or shutting at the sides; Ceremony, on the surrounding water part or sea border; Certain, on the inclosing water side; Cessment, Cessation, Cession, and Session, on the inclosing water side or country.

CHAD, Chadshunt, or well, War. Salop, the inclosing water side, high spring, well or dwelling place. Chaldaea, of Assyria, the inclosing water place side, upper part or country. Chalgrave, Oxon. the inclosing water place warden. Chamber, Chef. the surrounding spring water part, hut, shut, cell, or other inclosure. Chanan, on the inclosing water end, or upper part. Charing cross, the inclosing water border cross, or the carrying cross, from its being the place of importation and sale of merchandises imported from the Thames. Charl-cot, War. the inclosing water place confines, coast, or wood, Charleton, Worc. the inclosing water place town. Charmouth. Dorset, the inclosing water part mouth. Charn wood, Leic. the inclosing water or confines part wood. Charon, the ferryman of hell, on the inclosing or border water. Chattleton, Oxon, on the lower inclosing water place town or cattle. Chatham, Kent, the inclosing water side vale, home, or shut. Chatworth, Der. by the inclosing water side lower side. Hence Chace and Chase, the inclosing water side; Chaff, the inclosing or shell part; Chain, the inclosing water; Chalk, the inclosing water place confines, where the stones were first met with; Challenge, and Calling, the inclosing water place or borders; Chamber, the surrounding part or water part; Champain, the surrounding parts or country inhabited; Champion, on the surrounding water or borders, which were men of chivalry or knights; Chance, on the inclosing water side; Chancel, the inclosing cell; Chancellor, the inclosing cell man;

man; Change, the inclosing water confines, where goods were exchanged and altered in their property; Channel, the inclosing water lowest or deepest place; Chant, on the inclosing water side or chauntry; Chaos, inclosed on all sides; Chap, and Chaps, the inclosing or divided part; Chapel, on the inclosing water place; Char, on the inclosing water or carrying; Charm, on the surrounding water part; Chast, the inclosing water side low; Chat, at the inclosing water part or mouth; Chaw, or Chew, the inclosing water part or mouth spring.

CHEBSEY, Staff. the inclosing water part side, lower part or Island. Checkley, Staff. a place on the inclosing water place. Chedesley, Worc. the inclosing water place side lower place. Chelmer, Ess. the inclosing water place mere, it being the boundary of the Trinobantes. Chelmsford, its ford, way, or street. Chelsey, Midd. the inclosing water place side lower place or island. Chemleigh, the inclosing water surrounded place, as an island or headland. Chepstow or Caswent, South Wales, the lower inclosing spring side or station on the Veneti lower confines. Cherdsey Bucks, a place below the border water side. Cheren or Cornwall, on the inclosing water place. Cherford, Devon, the border way or ford. Chertsey, Surry, the inclosing water side or island. Cherwell, Gloc. the inclosing spring water or dwelling place. Chessham Bois, Bucks, the inclosing water side vale wood. Chester-field-ton in the street in the wall, Bedf. Der. N-ham. War. Dur. N-hum. the inclosing water side fortification, inclosed, or city dwelling place, town, in the street, and on the wall or spring water place. Cheswerden, Chef. the city or inclosing spring water side vale, den, or forest. Chettelhampton, Devon, on the inclosing water side vale part town. Chettlingham or Chillingham, N-hum. the inclosing water place confines vale. Chevin and Cheviot, Staff. Yorks Wales, Ire. the high inclosing spring side, hills or ridges, which were supposed to have sprung up like Marchey hill, Heref. Chevy Chase, N-hum. the inclosing spring water side, confines, or chase. Cheyneys, Bucks, on the inclosing water side. Hence Cheap, the inclosing water part, where things were cheap at first hand; Cheat, the inclosing water side; Check, the inclosing water confines; Checks, the inclosing water sides; Cheer, on the cheeks or inclosing water sides; Cherub, the upper borders; Chest, sides inclosing the lower; Chevalier, on the inclosing spring water place man; Chevaux de frise, inclosing the side parts.

CHICHESTER, Suff. the inclosing water or key city. Chick-sand, Bedf. the inclosing water confines lower side. Chidley
or

or Chudleigh, Devon, the inclosing side or joint place. Child-wit, the inclosing water place side spring. Chi ham, Kent, the inclosing water place vale. Chiltern the side or inclosing high land; the Chi tern hills being probably the boundary betwixt the Cattieuchland and the Boduni. Chinleigh, Devon, the surrounding water place edge or confines. Chipches, N-hum. the inclosing water part key or lower gate. Chipenham, Wilts, the vale or dwelling place on the inclosing water part. Chipen Sodbury, Gloc. an inclosing water part on the surrounding spring water part. Chirbury, Salop, the border spring water or dwelling part. Chick, N-Wales, the border water gate or shut. Hence Chicken, on the inclosing water shut; Child, the inclosing water flowing division, or upper race; Chill, on the inclosing water place; Chine, the surrounding borders or country; Chimin and Chiminage, the inclosing water edge or way, and toll paid for a way through the king's forest lying along the boundaries, which belonged to no private person, but were left as commons on the limits of countries; Chine, inclosing or shutting in; Chink, inclosing in the confines; Chip, the inclosed water parts, or the lesser divisions of countries into farms; Chirographer, on the border or country writer; Chisel, the lesser inclosing water place; Chit, the first part or division; Chivalry and Socceage, to which all the ancient English tenures have been reduced, subject to different services due to the crown, on the inclosing spring water place, and the surrounding water part edge or confines, or its engagement, action or service for the defence of the country, by and against the Saxons and others.

CHOLMONDLEY, Chef. the surrounding water part side, inclosing water place or vale. Chopwel, Dur. the inclosing water part spring or dwelling place. Cherley, Lanc. the inclosing water border place. Hence Choice, the circle side; Choke, the surrounding water shut; Choler, on the surrounding water place; Chop, the inclosing water spring part; Choral, on the border water; Chord, the border water side; Chorographer, an engraver or writer on the borders of countries.

CHUR, Som. the inclosing spring. Churn, Wilts, the inclosing border water. Chute, Hants, the inclosing spring side. Hence Chub, an inclosed or shut head or upper part; Chuffy, a shut part; Chum, jointly surrounded; Church, the inclosing spring water confines or meeting; Churl, on the inclosing spring water place, or an earle; Churn, the inclosing spring water place; Chyle, the first flowing or spring water.

CHICARTH, Corn. the inclosing water place side inclosures.

Cilurnum, N-hum. on the inclosing spring water place side. Cimen, Suff. the surrounding water or sea edge. Cirencester, Durocornovium, or Corinium, Gloc. a city on the inclosing water or border. Cisbury, Suff. the lesser or side inclosing spring part. Hence Cider, the inclosing chief or joint spring water part; Cincture, the inclosing spring water part; Cingle, the inclosing water place; Cion, the first in; Circle, the inclosed water place border; Circuit, the inclosing spring border side; Circumambient, about the surrounding spring border part on the side; City, the inclosing water or joint side or possession; Civil, a joint dwelling.

CLACKMANAN, Scot. on the inclosing water place confines part, haven, or harbour. Clacton, Ess. the inclosing water place confines town. Clan-car-don-Gibon, Ire. Surry, the inclosing water place side or bank city possessions, or clan town, or western boundary. Clapham, Surry, the inclosing water place part, vale or home. Clare, Suff. Ire. on the inclosing water place. Clauth, Wales, the inclosing spring water place side bank, fence or inclosure. Clausentum, Trifanton, or Southampton, Hants, on the lower inclosing spring water side, a town on the lower side water part, and the spring side or southern vale town. Claxton, Dur. the inclosing water place confines town. Clay, Norf. Salop, the inclosing or shut water place. Claybrooke, Leic. the inclosing water place brook. Claycester, Leogora or Leicester, the inclosing water place city or borders. This was the metropolis of the kingdom of Leogora, originally comprehending the limits of Leicester, Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby, and Stanford, and founded by the German Fife Burgenses, and to which the limits of York and Chester were afterwards added by the Seven Burgenses, a mixture of the German, Danish, and Roman, and they held a parliament of their own, without any connection with London, which in those days was a free town. Hence Clack, the inclosing water place confines or action, or the mouth action; Clad, inclosing the side; Claim, the inclosing water place border or rim; Clamm, about the inclosing water place; Clan, on the inclosing water place; Clank, the mouth action; Clap and Clapper, the inclosing water place part; Clarencieux, the chief one of the inclosing water place; Clash, below or at the side of the inclosing water place; Clasp, the inclosing water place side part; Clasp, below the inclosing water place side; Clatter, at the mouth or border part; Clause, the inclosing spring side; Clasure, the inclosing spring side spring, which confined and divided the country into farms or lesser portions;

Claw, an animal shut; Clay, the water inclosing or covering part.

CLENT, Staff. the inclosing water side or bank. Clethen, S-Wales, the side division or inclosing spring water place. Hence Clean, Cleanse, and Clear, on the inclosing water place; Cleave, the inclosing water place part; Clement, the inclosing water place side part. Clench, the inclosing water shut; Clergy and Clerk, on the inclosing water confines; Clear, the inclosing on the spring; Clew, the inclosing spring.

CLIF and Clifton, Kent, Worc. Nott. the inclosing water place part and town. Clinton or Glington, Linc. Nott. War. Staff. Wales, Ire. a town on the inclosing water place or the vale town. Clift and Clifsbj, Devon, the inclosing water lower side or part. Clithero, Lanc. on the inclosing water side. Cliveland, Yorkf. the inclosing spring water place or bank side. Hence Click, the inclosing water place or mouth action; Client, on the inclosing water place side; Cliff, the inclosing water place high part; Climate, inclosing the surrounding sides; Climb, the inclosing water place bank part; Clinch, inclosing a shut; Clip, the inclosing water place part.

CLOGHER, Ire. on the circle inclosing or inclosed water place or lake confines. Clomel or Clonmel, Ire. the middle inclosing water place or bank. Clon or Clan-fert-lolan, Ire. on the inclosing water place side part or bank. Clovelly, Devon, the inclosing water place, spring or dwelling place. Cloveshoo, Kent, the inclosing high spring water place side. Clow-crofs, Camb. N-ham. Linc. the inclosing spring water place crossing, crofs or passage. Hence Cloak and Cloth, covering the sides; Clod and Clot, inclosed round or on all sides; Clog, inclosed or shut sides; Cloister, the inclosing water place side part; Close, the inclosing spring water place or shut sides; Cloud, the surrounding spring water inclosing or shutting the sides; Clover, the inclosed or shut springs; Clout, a man side inclosing or covering; Clown, a man on the inclosing water place; Cloy, the inclosed or shut water place.

CLUN, Colun or Colnwy, Salop, on the inclosed spring water place or vale. Clynog, N-Wales, the sea side vale. Clytheren, Scot. Wales, the high inclosing water part. Hence Club, the inclosing water place spring part, which join and blub; Cluck, the inclosing spring water place or throat action; Clumsey, the inclosing spring water place about the sides; Cluster, the inclosing spring water place side part.

Coeze, Devon, the covering spring water part. Coberley, Gloc.

Gloc. the covering spring water part place. **Cobham, Surry,** the covering spring water part vale or dwelling place. Hence **Coach**, a covering sides or shut; **Coal**, on the inclosing spring water place; **Coarse**, on the covering water or sea side; **Coat**, covering the sides; **Coax**, the covering water confines side; **Cobble**, the covering spring water part place; **Cob or Spider**, the covering or web spring part.

Coccium, Cocar, Cock, Cockley and Cocker, Lanc. Yorkf. Camb. the spring water on or together on the surrounding water confines. **Cockerland, Lanc.** the cocker land. Hence **Cock**, the covering spring or animal; **Cockle**, the covering water spring place; **Cockney**, on the covering spring water.

CODENOR, Der. the covering water side on the border, or a wood on the border. **Coderidge, Worc.** the covering spring water part edge, ford or bridge. **Codington, Chef.** a town on the inclosing side or shut. Hence **Cod**, the covering water or sea part or division, or the side water covering; **Coerce**, lowering the water coverings; **Cocxist**, together at the side water confines; **Coffer and Collin**, the covering or shut part.

COGIDUNUS, chieftan of the Regni, the covering water confines man. Hence **Cog**, a covering action; **Cogent and Cognition**, a covering action on the side; **Cohabit**, at the covering water place spring part side or dwelling; **Cohere**, on the inclosing water; **Cohort**, on the surrounding water border side.

COITFALA, Corn. the covering water side, spring water place or vale. Hence **Coit**, the covering part; **Coin**, on the inclosure or covering; **Coit**, a covering or flat side; **Coition**, on the covering side.

COL, Cole or Colle, Herts, Bucks, Scot. the inclosing water place. **Colebrooke, Bucks**, the inclosing water place brook. **Colecester, Colechester and Colonia, Eli. N-hum. Germany, Italy**, on the inclosing spring water place, bank or city. **Colef-hull, War. Wales**, the inclosing spring water place hill. **Cobham, Midd.** the inclosing spring water place vale. **Colling-ham, Nott.** the long inclosing spring water place vale. **Collerford and Collerton, N-hum.** the inclosing water place way or ford and town. **Colliveston, N-ham.** the inclosing water place side town. **Colrain or Londonderry, Ire.** a country on the inclosing spring water place, and the spring water part, bank or lane town. **Columb and Columpton, Corn. Devon**, the inclosing spring water surrounding parts vale or town. **Colwal, S-Wales**, the vale, or Wales inclosing spring water place. **Colyhurst, Lanc.** the inclosing spring water place fo-

rest. Hence Colation, on the inclosing water place side; Cold, the inclosing or shut water place side or division; Cole, a shut place or part; Collar, inclosing upon; Collateral, on the inclosing spring water place sides; Colleague, on the inclosing spring water place confines; Collect, at the spring water place confines; College, the inclosing spring water place edge; Colon, the inclosing water place within; Colony, on the inclosing spring water place; Colt, the inclosing spring water place side or division; Column, in the surrounding inclosure.

COMBE, Cum or Comata, Devon, Wales, and France, the spring inclosing parts, vales, valleys, and other places of habitation from War. to Corn. Comius of Arras, the count of Arras. Combe Martin, Devon, a vale on the sea side. Combe Neville, Surry, a vale on the spring water place, or a mere vale dwelling place. Combretonium, or Bretenham, Ess. the water part side vale. Compton, Oxon. War. the vale part town. Hence Comb, the surrounding part and vale, which was divided into small districts, like the teeth of a comb; Combat, the spring part at the surrounding water; Combine, the spring part in the surrounding water part; Come, to coomb or be at home or in the commot; Comfort, the surrounding water part way or ford; Comity, the surrounding water part side; Command, on the surrounding water part side; Commence, on the surrounding water part lower side; Commarchio, the surrounding water part mere confines, market or marking; Commerce, the surrounding water part mere side, the usual market place; Committee, the surrounding water side division; Common, the part on the surrounding water parts, which were left uncultivated; Companion, one on the surrounding water part; Compare, the surrounding water parts, whose sides are alike; Compound. the surrounding water part pound; Comptroll, the surrounding water part side roll, court roll, roll rick, or the kingdom's roll.

CONCANI, Cangani, Cought, Cangi and Kendale, Suff. W-mor. Ire. on the inclosing water part confines or vale. Condate, or Congleton, Chesh. the inclosing water part side or town. Condercum, Dur. the inclosing spring water part vale. Condovery, Salop, the inclosing water side spring. Coner, Ire. on the inclosing water. Congersbury, Som. the inclosing water border spring or dwelling part or burrow. Congham, Norf. the inclosing water confines vale. Conilah, Ire. the inclosing water place. Conington and Conilside, Lanc. a town or side on the inclosing water. Conisburrow, Yorkf. the inclosing water side burrow. Clonnel, Scot. the inclosing water

ter place. Conwy, Conovius, Convenos, and Convey, Eff. N-Wales, the inclosing water spring or dwelling place. Hence Con, on the inclosing water; Concatenate, the inclosing water shuts below the side; Conceal, the inclosing water shut place or lower place, Concede; the inclosing water part lower side, or to yield; Concern, on the inclosing water border; Conch or Shell, the inclosing water shut; Conciliate, at the inclosing water place confines; Concord, the inclosing water border side; Concur, the inclosing water current; Conduct, at the inclosing spring part confines; Confederate, inclosing the water part and the spring water part; Conflux, the inclosing spring water parts flowing together; Consent, the inclosing water on the lower side; Consign, the inclosing water sign or mark; Consul, on the inclosing spring side; Contain, the coast within the inclosing water; Contend, the inclosing water side end, where the river contends with the sea; Continent, the inside of the inclosing water; Contour, the inclosing water border or outline; Contract, the inclosing spring water side roll, or register of the several possessions or portions of land within the country; Controvert, turning the inclosing spring water border; Convey, the inclosing spring water confines or way; Constable, the inclosing spring water confines station place.

COPELAND, Cumb. the inclosing water part bank side or land. Coptal, Eff. on the inclosing water part side or coast. Copti of Egypt, the inclosing water part side. Coquet, N-hum. the inclosing water at the spring confines. Hence Coop, shut up; Coot, at the inclosing water; Cope, a covering part; Copious, the covering spring part; Copse, the lesser inclosing or covered part or covert; Copulate, the spring part at the inclosing water place; Copy, the inclosing water part, which is a copy of the human parts.

CORBY, Cumb. the inclosing water or border part or habitation. Coria Danmoniorum, Corn. Scot. the borders of the Danmonii, or sea side inhabitants. Corberley, Gloc. the border spring water part place. Corbet, Salop, the inclosing or border spring water part. Corda, Scot. the inclosing water or border part. Corfe-Castle, Dorset, the border water part castle. Coriondi, Wodice, or Corke, Ire. on the inclosing spring waters, or borders, sides or possessions. Coritani, of Leic. Der. Nott Linc. and parts of Rut. Staff. N-ham. the inclosing spring water sides, coasts, or borders, or the spring-borders, as having quitted their ancient clan borders to extend their borders along the river sides or in vales. These are genuine ancestors of the present English. Cornavii or Cornabii

nabii of War. Worc. Staff. Salop, and Chef. the inclosing spring water dwelling parts or borders. Cornhill, and Corn-don, Chef. N-Wales, a hill on the inclosing water or border. Cornwall, Cornovaille, Cornubia, or Daunonium, the part or dwelling place on the inclosing or furrounding water or borders. Corsica, the inclosing water lower confines island. Cortiani, Yorkf. on the inclosing water side or border. Corve, Salop, the inclosing spring water or border part. Corvesham, and Corvesdale, the border water vale. Cory Malet, Som. the furrounding water place side borders. Hence Corai, on the water place border; Cord, the inclosing part; Core, the inclosing spring water; Corke, the first inclosure or city, or on the water border; Coribantes, the priests of Cybele, the chiefs of the bottom or vale borders; Corn, on the inclosures; Cornage, on the border edge, which the tenants were obliged to defend, but not by blowing of a horn, for Horn is from Chorn in Cornage; Cornucopia, the inclosing spring water confines part, which resembled a horn; Corps, the inclosing water part side; Corrode, the border water side; Corrupt, the inclosing water springing part or the side; Corfair, on the side inclosing water.

COSHAM, Wilts, the furrounding water side vale. Cossini, or Corini, Corn. on the lower inclosing water side. Coston, Som. the inclosing water side town, or on the coast. Hence Cosmographer, the furrounding or sea inclosing side writing; Cost, at the inclosing water side.

COTES, Leic. the inclosing water sides, coasts, or possessions. Cotgrave, Chef. the inclosing water side warden. Cotenham, Camb. Yorkf. a vale on the inclosing water side. Coldswold, Gloc. the inclosing water side wool or vilds. Cotus, the inclosing water lower side chieftain. Hence Cot and Cottage, the furrounding water side edge, or an inclosure covered on all sides in a secondary sense.

COVENTRY, War. a town on the inclosing spring water confines, or of the Venta or Wenta, and the common inclosing town. Coverham, Yorkf. the inclosing spring water vale. Covert, Suff. the inclosing spring water side. Coughon, War. the inclosing spring water confines town. Cumbria, Palatine of Chef. Lanc. Durr. the remains of the ancient earldoms, or provinces inclosed by water boundaries, which the Romans made official for the defence of the kingdom against the Irish, Welsh, and Scots. Cowbridge or Bovington, N-Wales, the furrounding spring water part translated Cowbridge, Coway or Cowy, Midd. Surry. S. on the inclosing spring water way. Cowdry, Suff. the inclosing spring water part, town or possessions.

sessions. Cowel, Scot. the inclosing spring water place. Cowes, Isle of Wight, the lower water side. Cowholm, Norf. the inclosing water place island, or furrounded dwelling place. Cowick, Yorkf. the inclosing spring water street, shut or fort. Cowling, Kent, the inclosing water place bank. Cowlidge, Camb. the inclosing water place edge, it being on the limits of the East Angles. Cowlock, Ire. the inclosing spring water place, shut or lock. Cowney, Camb. the inclosing spring water confines. Coyne, Ire. on the inclosing spring water. Coytnefs, Der. the furrounding spring water sides. Hence Couch, the inclosing spring water confines; Cove and Cover, the spring water covering or confines; Covenant, on the inclosing spring water side, Covet, at the inclosing spring; Covey, a covering; Cough, the inclosing water springing up; Could or Should, at the furrounding spring water place; Council, the inclosing spring water place cell; County, Country, or Comty, the inclosing spring water place side or canton; Couple, the inclosing spring water place or sides; Courage, the inclosing spring water edge or action; Course, the inclosing spring water to the lower side; Court, the inclosing spring water side, where the courts leet and baron were held, and the rolls and registers of the possessions kept; Cousin, on the inclosing spring lower side; Cow, the inclosing water spring or animal; Coward, the cow warden, or one without a spring; Cowslip, the inclosing spring water place side part; Coxcomb, the inclosing water confines vale part; Coy, covering.

CRÆCCA, Creach, Creak, Creke, Creish, Crecanford, or Thorpe Greklade, Wilts, Kent, N-ham Norf. Der. Yorkf. W-mor. the inclosing water borders, fluts or creekes, or the German or Logrian confines, countries, ways, fleets, fords, and water gates; and at Creccanford Ethelwold passed the Thames into Bredan, or Bretan, and, being joined by Tanes, destroyed it, according to Henry of Huntingdon.

CRAMOND, Sect. the Surrounding water side borders. Cranburn or brooke, Kent, Dorset, Glouce. on the spring part or brooke inclosing borders. Craven, Yorks. the inclosing spring borders. Crawdendalewaih, W.-mor. the borders below the spring water side vale. Crawford, Lanc. the inclosing or border spring water way or ford. Creden, Basset, Here. the inclosing water side vale. Crow, Chesh. the inclosing spring water. Greyford, Lanc. the inclosing water spring way or ford. Hence Crily, an inclosing water vale. Crilly, the border water confine, Crilly, the side of the vale; Crag, the inclosing water confine; Crag, the inclosing border, as a river crams the side. Crag, on the water borders. Conny, in

in the inclosing water side; Crape, the border water part; Craff, the border water side; Crave, the spring border; Craw, the animal inclosure shut or bag, Crawl, on the Craw; Creak, and Creeke, the inclosing water border; Cream, about the inclosing water; Create, dividing the borders; Credit, at the border side; Crest, covering the lower side; Crib, the inclosing part; Crier, on the inclosing water border, where goods were sold; Crime, inclosing the high surrounding border; Crinkle, the inclosing water confines place; Crisp, the upper border side part; Criterion, on the inclosing water part or border mark; Critic, the border side action.

CROC, Croke, Crockhern and Crockern Tor, Chef. W-mor. Som. the water border, and the water border high part or tower. Crococalana, Ancafter, or Collingham, Linc. the inclosing border water bank, the inclosing spring castle, and the inclosing water confines vale. Croft castle, Heref. the border part side castle. Croeun, Linc. on the border spring. Cromarty, Scot. the sea side borders. Cromer, Linc. Scot. the surrounding water or sea border. Crosby, Lanc. Cumb. the border water side part or habitation. Crouch bay, Ess. the upper border water bay. Crowherft, Suff. the forest border. Crowther and Crowland, Linc. Yorkf. the border water bank side or land. Croxden, Staff. the border water confines vale or forest. Croyden, Surry, the border den vale or forest. Cruicfton, Scot. the upper border side town. Hence Croak and Crock, the water border; Crocodile, on the border water side place; Croft, the border part side; Crony, on the border one; Crook, the sea or water border; Crop, the border part; Crofier, on the border side; Crofs, below the border side; Crow, the border spring or animal; Crowd, the spring water border side; Crown, on the spring water border; Crude, the spring water confines side; Cruise, below the border; Crump, the surrounding border part; Crush, the lower side or border; Cruft, the lower side part; Cry, the flowing water.

CUCKAMSLEY, Berks, the surrounding spring confluence water place. Cuckfield, Suff. the inclosing spring confluence water dwelling place. Cucknier haven, Suff. the inclosing spring water meeting the sea haven. Cuckney manor, Nott. the spring water confluence manor. Cudington and Cudlington, Surry and Oxon. a town on the inclosing spring water side. Culchit or Cilketh, and Culfurth, Lanc. Suff. the inclosing spring water confluence side, ways or fords. Cum and Cumberland, the surrounding spring water parts, bank sides, or poffeffions, or the poffeffions of the Cumberi. Cumbermere, Chef. the surrounding spring water part mere or lake,

or the **Cumberi** meres; **Cumbernland** or **Cumbernald**, Scot. the surrounding spring water part, high land or ground. **Cumerford** Wilts, the surrounding spring water part, or **Cumeri** ford or way. **Cunethio** or **Marlbro**, Wilts, the inclosing spring water side, or the mere water place border. **Cuni-glassus**, the inclosing spring water place side or chieftain, and though **Glass** in a remote sense signifies green, yet no names of persons derive their origin from colours, but the names of persons and colours come from the names of places. **Cunningham** and **Cunington**, Scot. Hunt. the inclosing spring water confines vale and town. **Cunobeline**, chieftain of the **Trinobantes**, chief of the inclosing spring water place or **Thames**. **Cungetorix**, the inclosing spring water border sovereign. **Cupre** or **Cupers**, the inclosing spring water part side. **Curia** or **Curra** *Ottadinorum*, N-hum. the borders of the **Tyne** coasts, or the possessions of the **Cumberi**. **Curetes**, or the **Idæi Daëtyli** of **Phrygia** and **Corybantes**, on the lower borders, the high parts on the water parts sides, and the lower or bottom borders, or their guardians. **Curraghmore**, Ire. the sea borders. **Curlew** mountains, Ire. the border spring water place mountains. **Curwen** or **Culwent**, Cumb. on the spring water place border. Hence **Cub**, the inclosing or first spring of animal part; **Cube**, equal parts; **Cuckold**, a joint holding; **Cud**, the side inclosing spring; **Cuddle**, on the side inclosing spring; **Cue**, the inclosing spring; **Cull**, on the inclosing spring water place; **Cumber**, the surrounding spring water part; **Cumulate**, extending the common or boundaries; **Cunning**, on the inclosing spring confines; **Cup**, the inclosing spring water part; **Cupid**, the inclosing spring part side; **Cur**, a running dog; **Curate**, the inclosing spring side; **Curb**, from running; **Curd**, without running; **Cur**, the inclosing spring water place; **Curse**, below or the lower border. **Curt**, the border side; **Custom**, the inclosing spring side dominion; **Cut**, the inclosing spring division; **Cycle**, on the round of spring or high light.

CYMBRI, **Chumbri** or **Umbri**, **Gomeri**, **Gallia Comata**, and **Celtes**, signify the Gaulish or vale Britains, the descendants of **Gomer** and his three sons, **Atkenas**, **Ripnath**, and **Togarmah**, whose first settlements were within the father's limits in **Cappadocia**, **Galatia**, **Paphlagonia**, **Pontus**, **Bithynia**, **Myia**, **Phrygia**, and **Troas**, on the **Euxine** sea coasts. And being possessed of the **Phrygian** letters, and the use of shipping, or the wings of **Mercury**, they were from thence conducted by the **Caberi**, of whom **Gomer** or **Mercury** seems to have been one, into the most western parts of Europe, along the **Adriatic**

and Mediteranean coast; planting, draining, cultivating, dividing, and distributing the countries along the sea coasts, as they proceeded by the directions of the Caberi, and the form of the Caballa or Phrygian letters. Historians, it is true, without considering that there could have been at most but five nations concerned in the plantation of Europe, namely Magog, Mesech, and Tubal, which the scripture places as one nation in Russia and other northern countries, Maadai in Media, Ty-ras in Thrace, Javan in Greece and Asia Minor, and Gomer and his sons of course in the other parts of Europe, and that the foundation for any distinction of nations betwixt those people must have chiefly arisen from the different nature of countries, climates, employments, customs and manners of the people, have disagreed as to the origin of these, as well as most other European nations, by reason of their meeting with some of every sort of the Japhetan race almost in every country of Europe, though Gomer and his sons were certainly the first planters of the southern and western parts. But it being very immaterial from which of the sons of Japhet we derive our origin, or whether we made our first migrations from Asia westward with the sun, or through the northern countries, if, upon the whole, we appear to be of the Japhetan or Gentile race, destined by providence to the possession of Europe, or the isles of the Gentiles, we need only observe in general from historians, that the Cumbri-Galli-Celtes appear to be originally but one nation, under the government of the Caberi or Druids, which extended over a considerable part of Italy, and all Spain, Gaul, Germany, and Denmark, with the British and other European islands, and that from them, except as to Javan and the Turkish usurpation, those nations which have been since formed within their limits are derivable. It may not however be improper here to observe, as to the several routes from Asia into these parts, that they seem to have been prefixed according to the order in which Gomer and his sons were at first seated along the Euxine sea, by the division or distribution of providence; as for instance, Nogarmah, who was placed next to Magog in Asia, being the last that quitted that country, and of course, the last possessor in every country in Europe, must consequently have been seated next Magog in Germany, according to the regular mode of migration and distribution of countries. For the order and course of migrations and plantations on Europe, by Gomer and his bands, was first by Gomer himself, with his own immediate tribes, down the Mediteranean sea into Italy, Spain, Gaul, Germany, and Britain; settling colonies as he went in each country, and setting out possessions for his sons

Askenas and Togarmah, who were to follow him. On Gomer's quitting Asia, his son Askenas succeeded him in his possessions there; and after a length of time he left them to Riphath, and removed to those which had been allotted him by his father in Europe. Riphath being by those removals in possession of the frontier countries, made a gradual migration from thence into the vacant possessions along the Adriatic and the Danube, leaving his Asiatic station wholly to Togarmah, who, after some commixture with the race of Javan, and founding a part of the Greek nations, at last pursued his father's course of migration, and settled colonies in Magna Grecia and other countries which his father had allotted to him in Europe. When any people became so enlarged as to want room, they swarmed forwards in the same regular order into the vacant possessions set out for them in the next country by their father, who was the first possessor thereof by the gift of providence; as for instance, Gomer with his followers possessed in Gaul the countries between the Loire and Rhine; leaving Vascones or Gascoigne and part of Spain for Askenas, and beyond the Rhine, opposite to the country of the Coritani of Britain, to his son Togarmah: and in Britain Gomer seems to have possessed Dover, and to have extended his limits on the sea coasts from the country of the Coritani to the borders of the Durotriges, and westward on Watling Street or the Iter Cymborum into North Wales, and from thence on the same street running along the western side of the island to Dunbarton in Scotland. Togarmah with his Greeks took possession of the country of the Coritani, and Askenas of the western parts of the island, which from its situation was first distinguished by the name of Britain. A sort of coalition having happened between the Britons or Askenites, the lower confines men and the Gomerites, they promiscuously sent colonies into Yorkshire and Durham, which extended on the eastern coasts as far as the Firth of Forth, and from their being a commixture of Kentish and British came to be called Brigantes; from their situation on the Tyne, Ottadini, and Meatæ; from their dwelling in cells, vales, and lowlands on the sea side, Selgovæ; and from their situation on the inclosing borders Gadani. Northward of this Firth Togarmah took possession of and extended it to Aberdeen, from thence to the Orkneys were colonized by the Gadani and the rest of the Brigantes. In the mean while Togarmah with his Greeks were busily employed in extending their Coritani borders on the west, north, and south, inasmuch as nearly to divide the island in the midst, so as to form three kingdoms of it, corresponding with the story of Brutus dividing the kingdom between his three sons Loocrine,

Albanaſt, and Camber, and calling them Logria, Albania, and Cambria, after their names, and marrying Loocrine to Guendoiena or the Veneri of Watling ſtreet, whereby Togarmah or Loocrine became poſſeſſed of thoſe countries; leaving the reſt to his brothers Berinus and Brennus, or the Britons and Belgæ. But this marriage was probably ſomewhat of the ſame ſort as that in Gaul betwixt Gomer or Hercules, the upper houſe, and the daughter of Aleſia, the lower and the cleaning of the Augean ſtable, and driving Gerion or Togarmah with his Greeks out of Spain, into thoſe parts which had been allotted him in Germany, oppoſite to thoſe of the Coritani in Britain. And this coalition of Togarmah and the Greeks ſeems to have been the chief foundation of our diviſions in ancient Celtica, and the deſtruction of the Trojans and other Gauliſh Gomerian nations, the elder and governing houſes of Japhet, by the Greeks and Romans, aſſiſted by the Togarmans and his Greeks, and becoming matters of that part of this iſland, which the Welch call Loger, the German vale confines, where many of thoſe Greeks and Roman families, as well as Togarmans remain to this day.

DABRONA, Ire. a country or hilly parts on the diviſion ſpring water part. Hence Dab and Dabble, the ſpring water part or place.

DACIA, on the Danube, the diviſion ſpring water part confines. Dacre or Dacore, Cumb. the diviſion ſpring water border. Daſtyli, Cureſor Corybantes, the diviſion ſpring water ſide place, family or guardians. Hence Dace, the diviſion ſpring water; Daſtyle, of one long and two ſhort feet or meaſure in muſick or dancing; Dad, the ſide ſpring diviſion; Daggle, the diviſion ſpring water place; Dainy, the incloſing ſpring water part ſide; Dairy, on the ſpring water part; Daiſy, the ſpring ſide.

DALE or Dol, Scot. Wales, and North of England, the diviſion ſpring water place, vale, or holding. Dal-aley-boge-by-main-ington-keith-matia-rea or reudin, Salop, Scot. Leic. Cumb. Suff. the ſpring water place diviſions, holdings, or vale, alley, border, dwelling part, incloſed or narrow part, confines town, water ſide, ſurrounding water ſide, or river ſide or Gauliſh poſſeſſions or poſſeſſors. Bede conſiders the Dal-reudin, the holders or poſſeſſors of the vales, on the river ſides, as a third nation of ſcots from Ireland. But the Welch look upon all the Alcwyl Britons as far as Dunbarton, to be from the Cumberi, and Bede admits the lowland Scots to be of an Engliſh origin, and to me they ſeem to be a branch of the Cumberi

beri or Wenta Silurum and Belgarum, who went from Kent along Watling street, or the Iter Cymbrorum first into Wales, and from thence along the same street, which ran on the western side of the island to Dunbarton or Britton. And no other ancient historian mentioned any such colony, and the name Scot is a mere local appellative, signifying the lower water confines or wood side, and ancient writers meant no other than the Cumberi or Alewyd Britons, and Novantes or Wenta or vale dwellers; but was it true that these people came from Ireland, their ancestors must have been before in Britain, and descended from some of our Britons. Hence Dale, a part or holding; Dalliance, on the spring water place side; Dally, on the spring water place.

DAMNII, Scot. on the surrounding spring water part or vale. Dam and Damgarten, the surrounding or about the spring water or confines water part side. Hence Dam and Dame, the surrounding spring water part without flowing; Damage, the surrounding spring water part edge; Damalk, the surrounding spring water part below its confines; Damn, on the surrounding spring water part which was deemed the greatest slavery; Damp, the surrounding spring water part; Damfel, the lower or lesser surrounding spring water part.

DAN, Dania, Danum, Chester, Denmark, and Doncaster, at the side of or below the division spring part or city. Danbury-by-denis-esend or Dacorum-monium-monith-tsey-trey or Wentrey-ube, Ess. Yorks. Devon, Herts, Corn. Wales, Wilts, N-ham. on, below, or at the side of the division spring water burrow, dwelling part, lower vale, border, surrounding water or sea, mountain, lower side, water part or Veneti water part town and division spring water part. Hence Dance, on the spring side, or under the spring of musick; Dandle, on the spring division water place side; Danger, below the inclosing water place; Dangle, on the division spring water place; Dank, on the division water confines.

DAPHNIS, the son of Mercury, who plighted his faith to a nymph, the division spring water part in the side or lower part. Hence Dapper, the spring water part; Dapple, the apple division.

DARDAN or Troy, on the water part side. Darent or Trent, Nott. the side or division water part. Dar-ioritum-king-lastonley, Kent, Surry, Staff. Der. the division spring water part ford, confines, place side town or dwelling place. Darnii or Antrim, Ire. on the division water part side, rim or border. Hence Daring, on the inclosing water part or border; Dark, the division water part confines, which were covered with
wood

woods and thickets; Darling, the inclosing spring water place; Dart, the side spring water part; Dast, the spring part low; Date, the spring part or side.

DAVENPORT, Chef. the gate or port on the division spring water part. Daubeney, Surry, the division spring water part end. Dauphin or Dolfin, France, on the division spring water part or vale side, edge or head, or a chief holder, like the English Adeling. Daurona or Cork, Ire. on the division spring water part border or confines. Dawtrey, Surry, the division spring water part or town. Hence Daub, the division spring water part; Daughter, the division spring inclosing water part; Dawn, on the spring; Day, the division or spring division.

DEA or Dee, N-Wales, Chef. Scot. the side or division water. Deal, Kent, the side or division water place. Dean forest, Gloc. on the side or division water forest. Hence Deacon, on the side or division water confines; Dead, Death, and Deaf, without spring; Deal, the side water place, the usual place of exchanging goods; Dear, the division or side water part; Dearth, the division water part side or aside.

DEBEN, Suff. on the division or side spring part. Debenham, a vale on the side spring part. Hence Debar, the side spring water part or bar; Debark, the side spring water part confines; Debase, below the side spring part; Debate, at the side spring part; Debauch, the side spring water part confines; Debt, the division water part, or a payment for the defence of the borders or country.

DECEBALUS, an appellative of office amongst the Daci, the spring water place covering border or keeper, as does Cassibellan signify, the spring water place or bank keeper; Belinus, on the spring water place or bank; Cattimarus, the surrounding water part or meres keeper; Teutomarus and Teutobachus, the side spring meres or border keeper; and Cassi or Gessi, the lower or lesser confines keepers or servants. Deconibes or Decumanus, a supposed saint of Somerset, the side spring water confines port, haven or vale. He is said to have landed with one Carentocus a Briton. at Carenton in this county, from South Wales, probably alluding to some colonies of the Cumberi or Venta Silurum settling here. Hence Decade, dividing the inclosing water part; Decadency, the fall of its water; Decalogue, the ten laws; Decamp, without the inclosing water part or camp; Decant, dividing the inclosing water part on the side; Decay, without inclosing water or covering; Deceit, without sight; Deck, the side covering; Decree, dividing the inclosing water parts or borders.

DEMISTERS, the judges or magistrates of the Isle of Man, the

the island division spring water parts or districts, or the dividers or decreers thereof. Deepdale-den-ham-ing, Surry, Norf. the division spring water vale, or a deep or dark vale or den in a secondary sense. Hence Deed, the division part; Deep, the side water part; Deer, on the side spring; Deface, dividing the side part; Defect, without effect; Defence, the side or division fence; Define, dividing the border; Degree, the confines or surrounding water division.

DEIRA or Deirland, that part of the kingdom of Northumberland as lay south of the Tyne, comprehending Lanc. W-mor. Cumb. south of the side water country; Bernicia, the other part of that kingdom, taking in all the other side of that river to the Frith of Edenburrow, signifying on the inclosing spring water upper part. Hence Deject, and Deign, as from an high part low, like the suns rays on the earth, or from north to south.

DELGOVITIA or Wighton. Yorkf. the inclosing spring side vale or town. Delta, a city of Syria, and an island of the Nile, the division spring water place sides or possessions. Delvin, Ire. the division water or vale edge. Hence, Delay, the division spring water place which occasioned delay; Delectable, at the division spring water place able; Deliberate, at the division spring water place; Delight, the division of light; Delineate, the division of the side lines; Deliver, the division spring water place; Delve, dividing the spring water place; Deluge, the division spring water place or rain covering.

DEMETIA, Dimetæ, or South Wales, the surrounding water sides or vales, or the southern sides; those of Northumberland, or rather Northelumberland, as named in ancient writings, being the northern Meate, or dwellers in vales or meadows. Hence Demeine and Demean. on the surrounding water part side or division; Demand, the side part division; Demi, the side or border division; Demise, below the border; Demon, on the surrounding water part side; Demur, the surrounding spring side.

DENBIGH or Denby, Wales, the division water or vale part or habitation. Denchworth, Berks, the side spring water confines vale, or by the inclosing spring water side. Dengenesse, Kent, the inclosing water vale promontory. Dengy, Isl. the inclosing water side or vale. Denmark, Dania, Jutland, or Gutland, Wetallaheed, or Cimbrica Chersoneses, on, at the side, or below the surrounding water or sea confines, or the same as Dan in Brydan; the Danes having made use of the same names as the Britains and Cimbri, and according to the songs of the British poets, the Druids with many followers

went

went to Denmark on their expulsion by the Romans ; or Dan as well as Tane or Thane, may signify on the inclosing water part side warden or lord. Hence Den, on the division water or vale ; Denominate and Denote, the name or mark on the surrounding water part side ; Dense, the inclosing water part side ; Deny, no inclosing spring water part or entrance therein.

DEPTFORD, Kent, the dwelling water part side, way or ford. Hence Depart, dividing a part ; Depend, deep end ; Deprive, without the spring water part ; Depth, the division water part side ; Depute, at the side or division water part.

DERBY, the division water or dwelling part. Dereham, Norf. the dwelling water part vale. Derhurst, Gloc. the dwelling water part forest. Derlington, Dur. a town on the inclosing water part place. Derry, Ire. on the division water part. Dert, the side water part. Derventio, or Derwent, Kent, Der. Yorkf. Dur. the inclosing spring sides, or Veneti water parts. Hence Derive, the flowing spring water part ; Derogate, the spring water part at the sea, which lessens or decreases.

DESMOND, i.e. the lower or farther side of or below Mounster, or lower surrounding water or sea side part. Hence Descent, on the lower inclosing water side ; Desert, below the division water side ; Design, on the inclosing water side or marks ; Desire, the side spring part ; Desist, the side spring lower part ; Desperate, at the side spring water part ; Despise, the side spring lower part ; Destroy, lessening the border water.

DETEBURY, or Tetbury, Gloc. a spring or dwelling part or burrow at the side or division spring. Hence Detach, at the side spring water confines ; Detail, the side spring part flowing ; Detain, on the side spring part ; Deter, the division water part side ; Detest, the division water part lower side or part ; Detort, dividing or destroying the border water side.

DEVA, Dewa, Deunana, Doncaster and Chester, the division or inclosing spring water part or side. Deucaliedonia, Scot. the southern or spring side inclosing water place banks or hills. Deveril, Wilts, the unseen spring or diving water place. Devi, S-Wales, the side spring ; Devises or Devices, Wilts, the division spring sides or streets, or Wiccan confines, or Danith, as some imagined. Devon or Demon, Mon or Cornwall side, deep part or vale. Dentburrow, Yorkf. the side or division spring side burrow. Hence Deuce, the division spring sides ; Devest, the division spring lower side or uncovering ; Deviate, from the spring side ; Device, the division spring side ;

side; Devil, the division spring place; Devise, the dividing the sides or possessions; Devote or Demote, at the surrounding water part side, places of devotion being surrounded with water or moted; Devolve, the rolling of possessions; Dew, the side, surface covering, or dilated or divided spring water; Dexterous, the inclosing water part division.

DIANA, said to be the chaste goddess of hunting, whose temple was in Bithynia, the inclosing spring water division or side, or the spring water inclosures or borders. Dictum, Diganwy, or Ganoc, N-Wales, the division or inclosing water side; Dicul or Culdee, the inclosing spring water sides, divisions or dividers. Digby, Rut. Linc. the side or division water part or habitation. Dillon, Ire. the division or side water place bank or lane. Dilston, N-hum. the side or division water place side town. Din, Dinan, or Dinas, Salop, Wales, Scot. the inclosing or inclosed side or city. Dinder, Heref. the inclosing water part side or hill. Dingle, or Smerwic, Ire. the inclosing or lesser surrounding water place side or street. Dingwal, the inclosing spring water place side. Dinnet head, at the inclosing side head. Dis or Difs, Norf. the lower side. Difert, N-Wales, the lower water part side. Ditch or Diehe Marsh, Yorkf. the mere ditch or inclosing side or part. Ditton, or Dighton, Surry, Camb. below on the division water side. Divitiacus, chieftain of the Sueffiones of Belgic Gaul, the inclosing spring water side or Seine chieftain. Divodurum, the side spring water part gate. Divona, the spring division or source. Hence Dial, dividing place; Dialogue, dividing discourse; Diaper, dividing the parts; Diée, dividing the sides; Dictator, at the inclosing water side man; Die, from or out of spring or without; Dig and Dike, the dividing side water; Dilacerate, dividing the water place at the inclosing water part or border; Dilate, dividing the side place or parts; Dim, without the surrounding spring; Din, on the side spring or ear; Dip, the side spring part; Dire, the division or dark water; Direct, the division water confines or border side or possessions; Dirt, at the water part side; Disable, without, below or at the lower side of the spring, or water spring place, or under the side or ground; Disclaim, without or below the inclosing water place side; Disarm, without the arms; Disordish, the lower or under side, or a part privative or without spring; Disk, a side or part shut, flat or darkened; Disect, dividing the inclosing or surrounding sides or parts; Distant, the side below the side or border; Dittil, the side flowing part; District, the sides or lesser inclosing water part sides or possessions; Disunion, dividing or separating an union; Dis-

use, without use; Ditch, the side inclosing water; Due, the side spring or unseen; Divers and Divert, the side spring, or spring water divisions; Divest, the side spring lower side; Divide, the side spring division; Divine, on the lower or future spring division; Divorce, the border spring side division; Diurnal, on the surrounding spring division; Dizen, inclosing the lower side.

DOBHAM, Yorkf. the surrounding spring water part or border, vale or home. Dobuni or Boduni, Gloc. Oxon. the inclosing spring water part borders. Doctan, Scot. below or on the boundary water side. Dodbrooke, Devon, the border side brook. Dodington, Chef. a town on the boundary spring water side. Dol-gelley-wyddelen-zel, N-Wales, Scot. the cell, spring side bank or low vale. Donegal or Tir Connel, Ire. on the vale or Gaulish borders, or the corner or inclosed water place. Done-main-maws, Ire. on the sea or spring side boundary or border. Dore, Dor-chester-dan-manchester-mer-nford, Heref. Dorset, Oxon. Hunt. Bucks, the surrounding water part or border side, gate, port, lower part, city, city part, and ford or way. Dove, Staff. Der. the boundary spring. Dover, Doroher, or Dubris, Kent, the spring water part on the boundary water, a harbour, haven, port or water gate. Dounamvenny, Gloc. the parts about the surrounding spring water. Dow-ard-bridge-nham or Dunum, Yorkf. Heref. N-ham. Suff. Norf. Ire. the surrounding spring or river part, side, bridge, or vale. Hence Do and Done, inclosing or dividing the side or boundary, and the boundary inclosed; Dock, a shut or inclosed water part; Dog and Doge, the boundary or country chief; Dogma, over the country chief doctrine; Dolphin, the chief holder; Domain, the house or lands inclosure, or the chief surrounding border, or what is included within a man's own borders, as of his own original right, without the gift of another; Domelday, the division of the kingdom; Don, on the boundary; Door, from the border; Dorn's Pence, on the surrounding water part gate pence, or a coinage of brass and silver, for the discharge of portage at Dorchester, which was commonly called king Dron's pence; Dot, the surrounding part; Double, the spring division water place; Doubt, the spring division part; Dove, a tame or under covering animal; Dower, the border division; Down, on the inclosing spring water, which is low or down; Doxy, the boundary water confines or companion.

DRAICOT, Staff. the inclosing water part side or wood, as being on the border side. Draitton, Salop, the water part side town. Dramore, Ire. the sea or surrounding water part

or moor, if it happened to be a moor as was commonly the case on the borders. Hence Drab or Draff, a divided spring water part; Draft, a divided water part side; Drag, Draw, Dray, and Drake, the side water part confines; Dram, the surrounding water part; Dreadful, the side water part full; Dream, the side surrounding parts; Drear, on the side parts; Drain, the inclosing water part; Drefs, inclosing the lower part or covering.

DRIBY, Linc. the side water part or habitation. Driffield, Yorkf. the side water part dwelling place. Drighlington, Yorkf. a town on the inclosing water part side. Drimen, Scot. on the side water part border. Drimlar, Scot. a place on border side. Dripoole, Yorkf. the side water part poole, lake, or surrounded water place. Hence Dribble, the side water part flowing place; Drink, inclosing the water; Drip, the high water part; Drive, the spring water part; Drivel, the side spring flowing part; Drizzle, the side water part place, which are the properties and accidents of water places.

DROGHEDA, Ire. along the surrounding water part. Droitwich, Worc. the surrounding water part side confines or street. Hence Droll, on the surrounding water place; Drone, on the surrounding water part; Drop, a surrounding water part; Dross, the surrounding water part side; Drought, the surrounding water part shut; Drown, in the surrounding water part; Drowfy, at the side of the surrounding spring water part.

DRUIDES and Dryades their nymphs, the division spring water part sides or dividers, or the chieftains or heads of clans; As the story told by Parthenius, of a chieftain of the Cavares on the bank of the Rhodnes sacrificing the wife of Xanthus, for her criminality towards her husband, which no body but a druid could do, seems to confirm. Drum-albin-bough-laurig-ond, Scot. Cumb. the surrounding spring water on the hill parts, confines part, water bank, and on the side or mountain as it happened. Drury, Norf. on the spring water part. Drusomagus, Gaul, the surrounding division, or middle spring water confines gate. Drylton, Scot. a town on the spring water part. Drystoke, Leic. the without water side station. Hence Drub, the spring water part, which beats against the sea; Drudge, the side spring water part edge; Drum, the surrounding water, sea or founding part; Dry, well part without water.

DUBLIN, Dulin, Eblana, or Bala Cleigh, Ire. the division spring water place, poole or vale, which the Irish render a town of hurdles, as having its foundation of hurdles, but most

likely from its being originally built of hurdles, wates, or wickers, like Hen. II. palace there built of Wates, after the manner of the country, Wicklow and Tu Gwin, the princes palace in Wales. Duck, the spring water part confines. Dudden, Lanc. the division spring side den or vale. Dudley, Staff. the division spring side place or dwelling place. Dugdale, the division spring water confines vale. Douglas, Lanc. Scot. the division spring water confines place, or green place. Dui, Wales, the division spring or its sides. Dulwich, Surry, the division spring water place confines, street or fortified part. Dum-barton or britton-blane-norix-frise-na, Scot. Gaul, the surrounding part, bar or British town, bank, chieftain, side or lower part, and a part. Dun or Dunun, on the division spring bank, hill or town. Dun-bar-barton-canon-dalk-dafs-dee-eaden-efly-evet-fermling-garvan-glas-hill-keld-keran-keton-kirk-loch-macus or magus-mow-ing-etyr-robin-foot-fany-fla-burgh-flafag-flable-flaville-fler-winiiden, Scot. Ire. Yorkf. Corn. Wilts, Flanders, Eff. Berks, Suff. Leic. N-hum. Bedf. Devon, on the division spring part or bar, bar town, border, water place confine, lower part or side, side, water den, vale or town, lower side, above, surrounding water part bank, water part confines, confine, place, hill, inclosing water place or cell side, border or water border, confines, town, lake, chieftain, fortified hill, inclosure, water side, border part, the lower inclosing water or sea side, on the sea or lower side station burrow, water part station, bank or hill station place, inns or stables, station dwelling place or village, side water part, street inclosed or fortified, and inclosing water side vale. Duplin, Scot. the division spring part bank. Dor-den-cco, Ocobrive, Wenmer or Redbern ham-incle-Notarin or Dorchester, Obernium or Canterbury-obrevis, Dornford or Rochester, ocase-ocoterum-olenum or Lenham-osponte or Gormanchester-Otrige, Dorotige or Dorset, Heref. Wales, Herts, Dur. Scot. Dorset, Kent, Hunt. the division spring water vale or side, mere, borders or Veneti mere, vale, in the lower side, on the sea or haven, dwelling part or Kentish dwelling part, way, ford, city or inclosed place, lower side, inclosing border, bank, surrounding sides, parts or of the Wapontache, and on the water part or sea side or gate part. Dutch, Teutch, or Tuisco, the side or division lower confines or country, its present Belgic or Batavian inhabitants being always seated on the Rhine. Dutton, Chesh. the division spring side town. Dyvi, Wale, the division spring water. Dynevor, a castle on the top of a hill call from Cernarthen, supposed to have been the chief residence of the princes of South

South Wales, a hill or fortified place, or city on the surrounding water part. Hence Dual, the division spring water place; Dub, the division spring part; Dubious, dividing the spring part; Ducal, on the division spring confines; Due, from the division spring; Dug, the side spring water shut; Dull, on the division spring water place; Dumb, surrounding the division spring part; Dun, the division spring one or man; Dupe, dividing the spring part; Dur, the division spring, or the spring water; Dust, the lower side divisions; Duty, the division spring side; Dwell, on the division spring water place; Dye, without spring; Dynasty, the government division.

EADBURG, Kent, the water side spring or dwelling part or burrow. Ealandon, War. on the water bank or lane side or land. Earles-dike-crofs-town, Yorkf. Scot. the inclosing water place, or earles dike, crofs and town. Thirlstan, the inclosing water side or earles town. Earles Coln, on the earles inclosing spring water place. Earles dike, near Bridlington, was made by the earles of Holderness, as a boundary betwixt the Gabrantovici or Brigantes and the Pontes, Wapontaches, or Coritani, where the earl presided, as did the lord over the Lair Merney in Essex, till they were made merely official, by Alfred's vesting their power in a viscount or sheriff of his own appointment, and the lords power of course in himself. Earle seems to be a transposition of Lares, Lars, Lards or Lords, the sons of Lara by Mercury, signifying over the spring water places, or the river boundaries, or the heads of the Tuscan clans or tribes, like the bards, barons, or knights amongst the Britons, and alderman over the sea-faring and mercantile parts. East Anglia, the sea or water side corner or angle, or the eastern corner from its situation in a secondary sense. Eastbourn, Suff. the sea side neighbourhood. Easter, at the sea side season. Easterford, or East Sturford, Ess. the water side ford or way. Easterling, or Sterling, Scot. the lowland inclosing water part or confines. Eastoness, Suff. the lower water side border promontory. East Mean Vari, Hants, on the sea side middle or division spring water place, as West Mean is the inclosing spring lower side part. Eaton, Berks, on the border water. Eaugh, Ire. the confined spring water. Eay, Suff. the water. Hence Eack and Eager, the water or river sides or confines; Ear, on the spring; Earldom, the earles limits; Early, the spring water place; Earn, on the spring; Earnest, on the spring lower side; Earth, the water sides, divisions, parts or possessions; Ease, the water side,
lowest

lowest place, or on the side; East, the lower water or sea side; Eat, at the spring water; Eaves, the side water part.

EBBA, or Ebbes fleet, Kent, the flowing spring water part or flood. Ebburton, Gloc. the flowing spring water part town. Ebchester, Dur. the spring water part city. Ebercurney, a monastery on the Tyne, whereof Trumwyn was abbot according to Bede, on the border spring water part. Eblana, Ire. the spring water part bank or vale. Eboracum, or York, the border spring water part confines or city. Eburovices, on the river Ure, at Eureux in Normandy, the spring water part confines or streets. Eburones, near the Ourt in the Netherlands, on the spring water parts or the burrows. Hence Ebb, the flowing water part; Ebriety, the flowing water part side; Ebullition, on the flowing spring water part side.

ECCLESHALL, Staff. on the inclosing water place, or a hall thereon. Hence Eccentric, the inclosing water part confines, which is from the center; Ecclesiastic, the inclosing water side confines or covering; Eclat, at the inclosing water place; Eclipse, the seeing part inclosed or shut; Eclogue, the country discourse, Economy, the shutting the surrounding parts; Extacy, the lower inclosing water side confines.

EDELINGHAM, N-hum. the inclosing water place or holding vale or home; and Adeling, or Edeling, the heir apparent, he was so called from his being the holder or defender of those boundaries, or of England, or Ing-land, the kingdom land or boundaries, or Ci-ing or Kyngdom, the limits of the Ing, Kingdom or England chief.

EDEN or Eaden, and Eden-burrow, W-mor. Scot. Syria, Cilicia, and other parts on the Mediterranean coasts, and the garden of Adam, the inclosing division of earth and water, the division spring water parts, or the vale and the vale burrow. Edern, N-Wales, on the water part. Ederington, Suff. a town on the inclosing water part. Edgcomb, Corn. the water edge vale. Edge hill, War. the border water or edge hill. Edgeware, or Edgworth, Midd. the side spring water or border edge. Edington, or Eathandun, Wilts, the inclosing water side or edge town. Eden, in Phrygia and Thrace, on the division spring water part or vale. Hence Eddy, the double or divided water spring; Edge, the water side or confines; Edify, the water side part; Edition, on the water side; Educate, at the division spring confines, the feat of learning. Most of the many attempts made towards a discovery of the situation of the paradisaical garden, fix it in the neighbourhood of the Mediterranean. To me it seems probable that it stood opposite the Nile, in the Mediterranean vale, which has been since

covered by that sea, as have been many others by the seas and gulphs that were all formed by deluges, except the ocean which surrounded the continents of Asia, Europe, and Africa. For the prophet Ezekiel, where he speaks of the merchants of Eden trading to Tyre, probably meant those of the Mediterranean sea; and Moses, in saying that the garden of Eden was planted eastward of Eden, and stocked with all sorts and kinds of trees, vegetables, and animals, must mean a more extensive spot than has hitherto been assigned, for a garden that was to produce, support, and serve for the increase of so many things, and had the Euphrates, the elevated and divided Nile, and two more large rivers for the watering or overflowing of it. But it seems most probable that Eden or the vale was the ground now covered by the Mediterranean sea, and that the river which went out of Eden to water or overflow the garden, that was parted and had four heads or sources, were the Tanais, the Nile, and the Euphrates, above and below the garden, which eastward of the garden was so called, as being the spring part side, and after it past the garden westward towards the sea Hiddekel, the vale length water to the sea; and the Pison encompassing the land of Havilah, signifies on the lower or sun setting part or Europe, the border of the upper or eastern dwelling place, as does Gihon which encompassed the land of Ethiopia, or the sun side part signify, inclosing the sun side, or dividing Africa from Asia; and amber, gum, aga, and gold have been found in the northern parts, not far from the Tanais. And if the deluge did not form those seas, and divert the course of the Tanais and Euphrates, though it is said that the Euphrates once went a different course, the Tanais might mean the Euxine and other seas to the Mediterranean, where might be the borders of the garden, but it seems more probable that the Nile joining the Tanais, was its lower or western border, that the Euphrates running from the east divided, so as to form a Δ or delta, the figure 4, a model or compound-

ed of four Y's thus put together  and which course has

been observed in the future divisions of countries by rivers, motes, or connotes, and which division still appears on the division of the Nile below Cairo, and its elevated situation above the plains, different from all others to overflow the country is remarkable.

EFFINGHAM, Surry, the ebbing and flowing spring water part vale or home. Hence Effable, flowable; Efface, lessening the flowing spring part; Effect, the flowing spring confines division;

division; Effeminate, the flowing spring part at the surrounding water part or sea side; Effervescence, the flowing spring water part springing in the lower confines; Efficacy, the flowing spring part inclosing side; Efflux, the flowing spring water place; Effort, the flowing spring part for the side or border; Effusion, the flowing spring part on the side.

EGEON, Greece, on the water edge. Egleston or Eglinton, Dur. Scot. a town on the water place side or bank. Egremont, Cumb. the surrounding water or sea side border. Hence Egg, the inclosing spring source, feed or part; Egistment, the inclosing spring lower side part, or commons let out for the egistment of cattle, Egregious, the inclosing water part confines; Egrefs, below or at the side of the border or inclosing water part.

EIGHT, Alney, or Oleanag, an island in the Severn, the inclosing water place part or bank, or an island, or the side land, as being twice four, the surrounding sides or parts. Eimot or Emot, W-mor. Cumb. the side surrounding or rim spring part, or the mote. Eira, Scot. the water part. Hence Ejaculate and Eject, at the inclosing spring water place edge; Eigh, the inclosing water edge; Eighth, the eight; Eighteen, eight on the side of ten, ties in or inclosures; Eighty, eight ties, sides, divisions or districts of eight possession, which, with the two possessions or sides of the island in the boundary water, made up ten or the tything, or the inclosing water tie; Either, the side spring water part, which may belong to either side.

ELAN, Alan, Eland, or Elandun, Wilts, Suff. Norf. Heref. Cumb. N-Wales, on the water or spring water place, side, bank, land or town. Eleutheros, Eleutherius, or Eleutheria, a river near mount Libanus, and the names of Jupiter and his feasts, the flowing spring water place. Eleusis, near Athens, the spring water place side, where the Eleusinian mysteries, instituted by Ceres, or the hieroglyphicks were exhibited, and to which, as being a stranger, Hercules was refused admittance, as the Greeks pretend, but it seems more probable that the Greeks were therein instructed by Hercules. Elford, Staff. the water place way or ford. Elgin, Scot. on the inclosing water place. Elham, Kent, the water place vale. Elismer, Salop, the mere side water place, or the border palace. Ellestre, Herts, the high or hill place town. Ellingham, Hants, the inclosing water place vale. Emesley, Elmley, Elmet, or Ulmetum, Worc. Yorkf. the middle, division or surrounding water place side spring water or dwelling place. Elham, Norf. the surrounding or sea water place vale or marsh. Elmore, Gloc. the sea surrounding water place. Elsing, Norf.

the inclosing water place. Elstow, Bedf. the water place side border or station. Eltham, and Elton, Kent, Hunt. the water place side vale or town. Elwy, N-Wales, the spring salt water place. Ely, Camb. the water place, salt water place, or the island. Hence Elaborate, at the water place border; Elapse, the water place side; Elastic, the water place lower side confines; Elate, at the spring water place; Elbow, the water surrounding place or bow; Elder, the water place side; Elder, or Alderman, the water place side man; Eldest, the water place lowest side; Elect, the inclosing water place side; Elegy, on the water place inclosing, the usual burying places of our maritime ancestors; Element, the surrounding place or water in the sides, or on all sides; Eleven, above the inclosing spring water place, or ten; Elf, the spring water place being; Eligible, the water place confines able; Elision, on the water place side; Ell, the water place, or the distance betwixt a person's legs when both are extended, which is the water place of man; Elope, from the inclosing water place or border; Else, the water place sides; Elusion, and Elysian, on the spring water place lower side.

EMBRUN, in Narbon Gaul, on the surrounding spring water part. Ember days, the surrounding spring part division. Emely, Ire. the surrounding water or its margin. Emildon, N-hum the water place margin town. Emilin, S-Wales, the surrounding water place bank. Emporium, a town of Celtica, or open ports where public fairs were held by consent of all nations, subject only to the controul of their own magistrates, as Genoa and London, and its precincts, including the river Thames. Hence Emaciate, the surrounding sides together; Emanation, the surrounding spring on the sides; Emancipate, together at the surrounding confines part; Embalm, covering in the surrounding water place; Embark, the surrounding water part shut; Embay, the surrounding water part; Embrace, surrounding the spring water lower part, as the sea does the river; Emerge, from the sea edge or side; Eminent, on the border side; Emis, the surrounding water side, like a river into the sea; Empire, the surrounding water part; Employ, the surrounding water place; Empty, the surrounding parts sides; Emulate, at the surrounding spring water place sides.

ENDERBY, Bedf. the inclosing spring water part, or habitation. Enfield, Midd. the inclosing or border dwelling place. Engain, N-ham on the inclosing water place. Engelbert or Englebard, the inclosing water place or side part or bar. Engerston, Liff. below or at the side of the inclosing water side.

Engesham or Ensham, Oxon, the inclosing water side vale. Englefield or Inglefield, Berkf. the water inclosing island or English dwelling place; it being a part inclosed by the Thames and Kennet and a ditch cut from one river to the other. Engleseria, the water inclosing or English borders. England, Inghland, Anglia, Anglittera, Engla, Engle-lond, Anglecynne, Engleynne, and Ing-le-ish, even in the time of the Heptarchy, the water inclosing, Angles or Isle land, Kingdom or Ki-ing or Kyngdome; Angles being a translation of Isceni, the corner Island; as is Anglesea, the sea Island and Ing in the Ancient British dialect of the Celtic an appellative expressive for a part wholly inclosed by water or otherwise, as are Ang and Eng of a corner so inclosed, and Ong of a place wholly covered by water or otherwise, as appears under Ang, Eng, Ing, and Ong. Hence Enable, inclosing the spring water place; Enchant, on the inclosing water side; Enclose, a locking or shutting in the side water place; Encounter and Encourage, on the border edge or side; Encroach, on the border confines; Encumber, on the surrounding spring water part; End, the inclosing side; Endless, the place below the inclosing side; Endorse, below the inclosing side border; Endow, the inclosing side spring circle or border; Endue, the inside spring; Endure, the inclosing side spring; Endwise, the inclosing side spring from below; Enemy, the surrounding one; Enfeoff, inclosing a part off; Enfilade, an inclosed side place part; Enforce, in or on the surrounding water part side; Enfranchise, within the inclosing water part confines side; Engage, the inclosing water edge; English, the water inclosing place or Island issue; Engrave, the water inclosing border parts, the prototype of engraving, writing, and engrossing; Enjoy, in the circle; Enlarge, inclosing the place on the confines; Enough, the spring water circle inclosed; Enrol, on the border water place; Ensign, the sign one; Ensue, on the spring; Entail, on the side place or race; Entangle, on the side Angle; Enter, in the side water part; Entice, the lower or female side; Entire, the inclosing water side; Entity, a part or spring within the sides or covering; Entry, in the side water part; Envy, in the way; Envoy, on the way.

EPIDAMNUM, Dyrrhacium or Durazzo in Macedonia, on the surrounding water dam or stopped up part. Epidium or Epidion, one of the Hebrides, or western Isles of Scotland, the western water side part. Epping Forest, Ess. the inclosing part forest. Epfom or Ebsham, Surry, the spring water part side vale or dwelling part. Hence Epact, besides the inclosing side; Epic, on the confines or country part; Epilogue, an after discourse;

course; Epifode, the part below the ode; Epistle, the part below the stile; Epitaph, beside the covering part; Epithet, the part at the side; Epitome, the surrounding borders part; Epocha, the surrounding part shut.

ERAUGH, Ire. the water inclosed country or promontory. Erdburrow, Leic. the side water burrow. Erdeswick, Staff. the side water, street, fortification, or city. Erdini or Ferma-nagh, Ire. on the side or surrounding water parts confines. Erdeley, Heref. the lower side water place. Erebus, a river of hell, the spring water part. Eresby, Linc. the side water part or habitation. Eridge, Suff. the water edge or ford. Erlston, Scot. the water place side or carles town. Erming or Ermin Street, through Camb. Hunt. Norf. Suff. on the surrounding water side or edge street; or as it went from Southampton to Monmouth or St. David's, or from the south to Carlisle; it may, in a remoter sense, signify the mine street, as mines and ores were originally found along the sea coasts, from whence their names are derived. Ern, Scot. the inclosing high or disinal water. Ero and Leander, the sea and river. Eryth or Erytheia, Kent, Camb. Ionia, the water side way, passage or ford. Erwash, Nott. the water wash or low spring waters. Erwy Porth or Erw'r Porth, N-Wales, the spring water gate passage part or port. Hence Era and Ere, the spring or spring water course; Erect, springing up the sides or parts; Eremite or Hermit, at the water border side; Err, on the water; Errand and Errant, on the inclosing water side; Erst, the spring lower side; Erudition, on the spring water side part; Eruption, the water up the side or surface.

ESCOURT, Wilts, the lower inclosing water or border side or court. Escricke, Yorkf. the lower inclosing water or border side; or creek. Escuage, the lower inclosing spring edge; Esquire or lower horseman or knight. Esk and Essex, Scot. Cumb. Ess. the inclosing water side. Eschequer or Scaccarium, over the tax or escuage. Escheate, below the inclosing water side. Essington, N-hum. the inclosing water place side town. Effenden or Eston, Rut. vale, home or town on the side. Estrey, below the side water. Hence Escape, below the shut part; Eschar, on the lower covering or border; Escort, the lower border side; Especial, on the lower confines part; Espy, the lower or side part; Essay, the lesser or lower attempt; Esfence, below the seen; Estrange, below the inclosing water part side; Esterling, the lowland inclosing water place, or a coin thereof called in contradistinction of the highlands; Estoppels, below the border water parts or out of possession;

Estovers, springs of wood below the borders, which belonged to the prince or lord ; Estuary, water lower side.

ETOCETUM or Wall, Staff. the border water side or the wall. Etruria or Tuscā, Italy, on the side or lower water. Hence Eternal, on the surrounding spring side ; Ether, the covering or sky water ; Ethnic, on the possession or country ; Etymology, a discourse on the surrounding springs or words, which are the springs of truth. Etymology no longer stands on so precarious a footing as analogy or mere conjectures, but is reduced to as much certainty as any other science, and may, perhaps, serve as the criterion of truth.

EVANDER, an Arcadian, who drove the Aborigines out of Italy, and built a town where Rome now stands, the inclosing spring water part or the Tiber. Evenlode, Oxon, the inclosing spring water place side or country. Eula and Eubœa, Scot. Greece, the inclosing spring water part. Ewelshot or Eve-shot, Dorset, the shut spring water place. Evel and Evelmouth, Som. the spring water place or mouth. Everley and Eburlegh, Wilts, the spring water part place or dwelling place. Everfdon, Herts, the spring water side town. Evesham or Eusham, Worc. the spring side or side spring vale. Eumer, Yorks. the surrounding water or mere spring. Euphrates, a river, rising in Armenia, the spring water part side. Eure, Euer or Wer, Bucks, the spring water. Euskale, Scot. the spring side vale. Eusdon, Suff. the spring side town. Euxine sea, the inclosing water or spring water. Ewe and Ewel, Devon, Kent, Normandy, the spring or spring water place. Ewelme, Oxon. the surrounding spring water place. Ewias, Heref. the spring or Wey side or valley. Hence Evacuate, from the inclosing spring water side ; Evade, from the spring side ; Evaporate, a spring from the border side ; Eve or Vigil, the springing inside ; Even, the eve or spring in or shut ; Even, the spring in the sides or possessions ; Ever and Every, the spring ; Eugh, the high spring or a tree ; Evil, the spring water place ; Eulogy, the surrounding spring water place confines or discourse ; Eunuch, one without the animal spring ; Euphony, the surrounding spring part ; Ewe, the spring of animal or the animal ; Ewer, the spring water ; Ewage, the spring water edge or confines, or a toll paid for the liberty of a passage or waterage.

Ex, Feg, Fes, Devon, the side or lower water. Excester, Exceter, or Fegeter, the side or lower water part confines, inclosed fortification or city. Exminster, the side water monastery. Exmore, the side water more or surrounding part. Hence Exact, the inclosing water or border act ; Exalt, on the

side water; Examine, the side water edge or confines; Example, the surrounding side water place, as a model or pattern; Exasperate, at the lower side water part; Except, out of the side water part; Exchange, the side water confines or shut; Excise, the side water lower confines; Exile, out of or from the side water place; Exist, out of the lower side or surface; Exit, outside; Exotic, out of the inclosing side or country; Expanse, out at the inclosing part sides or extended; Expel, out of the confines water place; Expert, at the side water spring part; Expose, below the side water part; Exress, the side spring water part below or at the sea side, or the spring out at the sea side; Extend or Extent, out on the sides; External, on the inclosing water part outside; Extreme, the surrounding water outside.

EYA or Eye, Eff. Suff. the spring or spring water. Ey-mouth-steney-nsham-thorp, Scot. Suff. Line. Bucks, the spring water mouth, lower side, inclosing side vale or water gate. Hence Eye, the spring of sight; Eyre, over the spring either of wood or water.

FABERIA, an island in the German sea, the surrounding water part part. Fabaris, Italy, the side or lower spring water part. Fair-forland, Ire. the spring water part foreland. Fair-ford, Gloc. the spring water part ford or way. Fakenham, Norf. a vale on the inclosing spring water part. Faleria, Tuscany, on the spring water place or vale part. Falkirk, Scot. the spring water place or vale border, shut, inclosure, fortification, meeting place, church or city. Falkland, Scot. the inclosing spring water place, bank side or land. Falkefley, Staff. the inclosing spring water place, side place, leet or palace. Falmouth, Corn. the spring water place mouth. Fanelham, Germany, the inclosing spring water place vale. Fanum, Germany, Italy, Greece, the inclosing spring part or a temple. Fare, Farendon, and Farley, Staff. Berks, Som. the spring water part, a town on the spring water part, and the spring water part place. Farmington, Gloc. a town on the surrounding spring water part edge. Farn, and Farnham, N-hum. Suff. Bucks, Surry, the inclosing spring water part or vale. Fastcastle, the lower or spring water part side castle. Fauburn, Eff. a dwelling on the spring part. Faunus the son of Picus, and father of Latinus, the third king of the Aborigines of Italy, and Fauna, an Italian goddess, the inclosing spring part. Fawey, and Fawfley, Corn. N-ham. the spring water part, and the spring water part side place. Fax, Yorkf. the inclosing spring water part. Hence Fable, on the spring water place; Fabrick, an inclosing or brick part; Face, the side part;

part; Factor, the inclosing side or acting man; Fail, from flowing or springing; Faint, the inclosing spring part side, or off an inside; Fair, the spring part; False, below or at the side of the spring water place; Fame, the surrounding spring part; Family, the surrounding spring place or race; Fan, on the spring part, Fane, Fanatick, and Fancy, the fan or spring of wind part; Far, on the spring water part; Farther, on the spring water part side; Farthest, below or at the side of the spring water part side; Fare, on the spring water part; Farewel, dwell on the spring or growth; Farm, the surrounding spring water or inclosed part; Farthing, Ferling, Fardingdeal, Fardel, Farundel, Quadrantata, or a rood, the spring water part parting inclosure, division, holding or rent; of which two made an oblota, halfpenny, or two roods, and two of these made a denariata, an acre or a penny; 12 pence, or acres, made a shilling, or solidata; 20 shillings, or 240 pence or acres made a librata terra, or rent; 40 shillings, or 480 pence made a military fee, maenols, or manors; 12 manors and 2 villes made a commot, and 2 commots made a canton, burrough, street, or 100 possessions, military fees, or freeholds each, according to some admenfurations, but others make it somewhat more, besides wastes and commons, which were divided into townships, tythings, or tens, and those again subdivided into villages, farms, and cottages. There were also farthings, halfpennies, and pennies of gold, answering the quarter, half, and a whole noble, or 6 shillings and eight pence; Fast, a part below a covering; Fat, at the side part; Fatal, on the spring side part; Farther, the side or division spring part; Fauzet, the side spring water part; Favour, the border spring part; Fawn, the inclosing spring part.

FECKENHAM, Wore. the vale or forest on the inclosing spring water part. Felden, War. the spring water place side, fen or vale. Fells, Lanc. the low spring water places or fens. Felding, N-ham. the inclosing spring water place side. Feld and Feltwell, Norf. the spring water place side or dwelling. Fern Ditton, Camb. a fen on the side part. Fenten Gollan, Corn. a fen below the inclosing water bank. Fenwick, N-hum. the inclosing spring part confines, street, or fortified part. Ferbille, Ire. the spring water part dwelling place or village. Ferden, Germany, on the spring water part side. Feringham, Suss. the inclosing spring water part vale. Fermanagh, Ire. the inclosed water or lake parts. Fermoy, Ire. the sea or surrounding water part. Ferneby, Lanc. the inclosing spring water part or habitation. Fertulogh, Ire. the lake side water part. Festiniog, N-Wales, the spring part side below the sea.

Fescenium,

Fescenium, Tuscany, the lower inclosing or confines water part. Fetherston, and Fetherston-haugh, Staff. Cumb. the high spring water side town. Fetiplace, Som. Berks, the side spring part place. Feversham, Kent, the spring water part side vale. Fewes, Ire. the spring water parts, sides, fens, or woods. Hence Fealty, the spring water place side, or the country defence; Fear, on the water part; Feast, the water part lower side; Feat, at the spring water part; Feather, the side spring part; Feature, on the spring water part side, or the shadow in the water; February, on the spring part; Peculent, the spring water confines bank side; Pecundity, on the spring water confines side; Federal, on the side spring water part or border; Fee, off anothers spring part or border, allodium being a member of the ancient possessions; Feed, of the spring part division; Feel, on the side spring part; Fell, on the spring water place; Felicity, the spring water place confines side; Feion, or Fe-cloin, the removing below the borders or ravishing, contrary to Fealty and engagement of frank pledge; Female, the surrounding spring part; Fen, an inclosed or shut spring water part; Fence, a side inclosing part; Fend, a side inclosing part; Feed, or Feoff, the surrounding spring water part division; Ferine, and Ferocious, in the forest; Ferment, the surrounding on the sides; Ferry, on the spring water part; Fertile, the spring water part side place; Fervent, and Fervid, at the side spring water part.

Fire, or Five, Scot. the spring water or dwelling parts, manors, or divisions. File, or Filey, Yorkf. Lanc. the spring water part or dwelling place. Finborrow, Chef. the inclosing spring, edge, or border burrow. Finchale, or Finkley, Dur. the inclosing spring part confines place. Finchinfield, Ess. the inclosing spring water part dwelling place. Fingale, Ire. the inclosing spring water vale, Gaulish place, Welsh, English, and the strangers place; the Irish, who were of the ancient British or sea coasting race, considered the whole English and Gauls, or dwellers in vales, as strangers, as did the old Britons of Scotland and England, the Novantes and Trinobantes, or Sulloniace, who were of the Gaulish race, and dwellers on the spring sides. Finersin, Scot. the inclosing spring water part rim or border. Firth of Forth, Scot. the side spring water part, ford, way, or passage. Fiscard, S-Wales, the spring or dwelling part below the inclosing water side. Withpoole-street, Herts, the street or dwelling part below the pool, or surrounding water place. Hence Fib, from the spring or truth; Fibre, the spring of life part; Fickie, the upper spring place; Fiddle, the side spring place; Fief, the spring dwelling

dwelling or living part; Field, the spring water place side or dwelling part; Fiend, the inclosing spring side; Fierce, the spring water part confines or forest; Fifteen, the dwelling part and the inclosing sides and covering, or the sky or a side every way; Fifth, the dwelling part divisions; Fifty, five inclosing sides or ties; Fig, the spring part shut or bag; Figure, the inclosing spring water part, side or border, or the simple parts, divisions or sides of forms, systems, or modes of things or names in their combined and multiform appearances or existences, or certain longitudinal sides, figures, or fibres, forming more palpable bodies, as an assemblage of figures called a printer's form, the forum, a formula, formedon, form of a writ, and forma pauperis, not firum, firmula, firmidon, figure of a writ, or of a poor suitor's proceeding in a law court, also the distinctions observed through all our definitions betwixt the O and I, but their physical meaning must be left to the farther discussion of physiologists, whose attempts have hitherto proved fruitless; the names make no distinctions betwixt the qualities of figures and forms, but as they merely affect the senses by the different configuration of parts, as essences seem to be undefinable; File, the spring water part place; Fill and Filly, on the spring water part place; Film, surrounding the spring water place; Filter, and Filth, the spring water place side; Fin, the surrounding edge spring part; Finger, the border spring part; Finish, the lower edge; Fir, the high spring; Fire, the high spring; Firm, the surrounding spring part; Firmament, the high surrounding spring part sides or covering part; First, the high spring part to the lower sides or possessions; Fish, the lower spring parts or heirs; Fit, the side spring part; Five, the spring dwelling part or the manor; Fix, the spring part inclosed.

FLADEURY, Worc. the side spring water place dwelling part or burrow. Flamborough, Yorks. the surrounding water place burrow or neighbourhood. Flamsted, Herts, Kent, the surrounding spring water place side or station. Flanders, on the inclosing spring water place side, bank, bank side or land. Flatholm island, in the Severn, the side spring water place island. Flavia Cæsariensis, the spring water place way or street of the Isceni. Flavia Æduorum, the spring water place way, or street of the migration of the Ædui, a clear admission of the Romans themselves, that the principal streets were the works of the Britons, nor have they ever pretended to any more than to the repairs of them. Fleet, Lond. Sect. the spring or flowing water place side. Flegg, Norf. the inclosing water place confines. Flintshire, or Teyengle, the inclosing water

water place or English side, shire, and accidentally the shire of flintstones. Floddon, N-hum. the side spring water or flood place town. Flora, the goddess of flowers, on the surrounding spring water place or flowers. Florius, a river of Spain, the surrounding spring water place. Fuel, Som. the flowing spring water place. Hence Flaby, by the spring water place; Flag, the spring water place confines or sea side, where the spring ceases, and the first stones were found; Flame, the surrounding spring of light; Flank, the inclosing spring water place side; Flannel, the inclosing or covering spring of wool; Flap, the flowing spring water place part; Flashy, the side spring water place; Flask, the side spring water place shut; Flat, the spring water place side; Flatter, on the spring water place side; Flatulent, the spring water place side bank; Flavour, the spring water place border; Flaw and Flow, the inclosing spring water place; Flax, the covering spring part; Flay, the spring place of growth, Flea, the flowing water place or race; Fleet, at the spring water place; Flesh, below the spring place; Flexure, the border spring water place; Fling, the inclosing spring water place; Flirt, on the spring water place or flowing side; Flitch, the inclosing side place; Float, at the inclosing spring water place; Flock, gathering or inclosing spring water place side, or its lock part; Flook, a shut or hook on the flood; Floor, on the inclosing spring water place; Flounce, on the inclosing spring water place or flowing side; Flounder, flowing under or below the water; Flue, the flowing place of smoke or other fluid; Fluid, the flowing divisions; Flush, below the spring water place; Fluster, on the side of the spring water place; Flute, the side spring water place; Flux, the side spring water place confines or action; Fly, the high or flowing spring.

FOLEY and Foliamb, Worc. Der. the circle or surrounding spring place. Folkingham, Linc. a vale on the surrounding water place confines. Folkstone, Kent, on the surrounding water place side or border, or a town thereon. Ford, Devon, N-hum. the border spring water side or way, or a ford. Fordic or Fordwic, Kent, the upper way, street or ford. Forden, Scot. on the border water side, or a vale thereon. Forest, as that of Windsor, the surrounding spring water part lower side, or below the same, or places usually left uninhabited on the borders of countries, to prevent any sudden skirmishes that must have otherwise happened. Forfar, or Onb, Scot. the border or spring water circle part, or a high way in a secondary sense. Formby, Lanc. the surrounding spring water part or habitation. Forness, Lanc. the surrounding spring water part lower

side or promontory. Foss dike or ditch, one of the four principal high ways leading from Lincoln through Castle, by Newark in Nottinghamshire, Leicester, Sharnford, Stretton on Dunsmore, and Stretton Super-floss in Warwickshire, Lemington, Stow on the Would on the confines of Wilts and Gloucestershire, to Cirencester, upon which the Coritani extended their limits westward signifies. the border or furrounding water part side, dike, or ditch. Fotheringhay, N-ham. the high inclosing spring water part, or the fodering mead. Fouldon, Scot. on the border spring water place, or a town thereon. Foulis, Scot. the border spring water place side. Foulness; Yorks. the border spring water place promontory. Fourmanteen, Scot. the furrounding spring water division part. Fowy or Foy, Corn. the border spring part. Foymore, the border spring part more. Hence Foam, at the circle spring part; Fodder, on the circle spring part side; Foe, the circle spring or border part; Fog, the circle spring part confines; Foible, the circle spring from flowing part; Foil, the circle spring from flowing; Foist, the side below the circle spring part; Fold, the circle spring water place side; Foliage, the circle spring water place edge; Folk, the circle spring water place confines; Folkmote, the circle spring water place confines meeting, or a general meeting of the folks or inhabitants thereof; Folkland, the circle spring water place or common people's land or copy hold; Follow, the circle spring water place from the spring place or low; Folly, on the circle spring water place; Foment, at the circle spring edge; Fond, on the circle spring side; Font, the circle spring head or upper part; Food, at the circle spring part side; Foot, the border spring part; For, the circle furrounding spring part; Forage, the furrounding spring part edge; Forbear, the spring part from being upon; Forbid. from the spring water part side; Force, the furrounding spring water side or lower part, or at its entrance into the sea; Ford, the furrounding spring water part side or way; Fore, the furrounding spring water part, which is the foremost part; Foreign, on the border water confines; Foremost, the furrounding water lowest side border; Forat, below the border side, as the Hercynian below the German borders, extending from Alsatia and Switzerland to Transylvania; Forfeit, the border part, where fines and duties were payable; Forlorn, before the inclosing water place; Form, the furrounding spring water parts; Formerly, the sea furrounding water part place, as it was our former residence, or as it first furrounded the whole earth; Forsake, below the furrounding spring water part confines; Fort, the furrounding spring water part side or inclosure; Fortune,

Fortune, on the border side; Forty, four ties in, sides, borders or tens; Forward, towards the border; Fosse, the circle spring side; Foster, the circle spring side water part; Foul and Fowl, the circle spring water place; Found, on the circle spring side; Four, the circle or surrounding spring water part of four sides, or the borders; Fourth, the four sides or borders

FRAMLINGHAM, Suff. a vale on the surrounding water part place. Frankfort on the Maine, the inclosing spring water part confines to it; Frankley, Worc. the inclosing spring water part confines place, or dwelling place, the Franks being in possession of this part in the time of the Romans. Franks, Germany, the inclosing water part lower confines, or a free country or nation, as being situated on the sea and Rhine lower side or coast, and consisting of the Frisii, Sciambii, Sali, and Amsivari, of that signification, and of the Chamavi, Bructeri, Chauci, and Catti, so distinguished by their being keepers of the French borders, but they seem to be a mixture of Cumbr, Gauls, and Phrygians. Fraumouth, Dorset, the spring water part or river mouth. Freston, Linc. the lower or side water part town. Frisburn, Kent, the part at the side or below the inclosing spring part. Frismerk, Yorks. the part below the surrounding water or sea confines, or the meres. Frith, Wales, the free or undivided part, or liberty. Frodesham, Chesh. the border water lower side vale or dwelling place. Frome and Frometon, Wilts, Som. the surrounding spring water part or town. Froswell, Eff. the surrounding spring water part side spring or dwelling place. Hence Fraction, the side or confines water parts, which had broke or divided from each other; Frail, the water part place; Frame, the surrounding water part, as waters divide the earth into parts so as to form countries; Frank, on the inclosing or spring water part confines; Fraternal, on the same inclosing spring water part side; Fraud, dividing or lessening the border or spring water part side; Fraught, at the inclosing spring water part confines; Freak, the spring water part confines or border; Free, the spring water part; Freedom, the spring water parts, limits, or dominion, which was that of the tribes or bands of Gomer, whose supreme power was in the witen gemot and folk-mot, and from whose junction our parliaments; Freehold, the free or flowing possessions; Freeze, the spring water part lowering or standing; Frequent, the inclosing spring water part going; Fresh, the lesser spring water part; Fret, the side spring water part; Friar, on the spring water part; Friday, the spring water part side division; Fridburgh or Frank pledge,

free on the inclosing water place confines or edge, or the security given by the decena or tything men, to answer for each other for their forthcoming at the view of frank-pledge, on their obtaining the liberty of going beyond the boundaries; Friend, on the side spring water part; Fri-id, the spring water part together or shut; Fringe, the inclosing part; Friik, the spring water part at the inclosing water side; Friih, the side spring water part or passage; Frizle, the spring water part side place; Fro and Froin, the surrounding spring water part or the border; Frock, the surrounding part covering; Frog, surrounding the water parts; Front, on the border side; Frott, the spring water part at lowering; Froth, the surrounding water side; Frugal, inclosing or shutting up the spring water part; Fruit, the side or surface spring parts; Fry, the spring water parts.

FULBOURN, Camb. the spring water place neighbourhood. Fulham or Fullan, Midd. the spring water place bank or vale. Furle, Suff. the spring water part ordwelling place. Furey, Ire. the spring water part. Fursham, Yorkf. the spring water part side vale. Furii, the spring water parts. Furnival, Yorkf. the inclosing spring water part vale. Hence Full, the spring water part place; Fumble, about the spring water part place; Fume, the surrounding spring part; Fun, the spring part in; Fund, the spring part inside; Funeral, on the spring water part; Funk, on the spring part confines; Funel, in the spring water place; Fur on the spring part; Furlong, the spring water place bank or length; Furnace, the spring part in the side; Further, the spring part side water; Fury, the spring water or fire part; Fusse, the side spring, Fussy, at the spring side; Future the spring part to the side.

GABRANTOVICORUM Portus or Sinus, Yorkf. the port, bay, wick, or street of the water part coasters, Brigantes, or Kentish Briges or Britons, or of the Cymbrian sea. Gabrocentum or Gateshead, Dur. the Brigantes lower side or gate. Gadeni or Ladeni of Teilsdale, Tweeddale, Merch, and Lothian, or Lodencium, seated between the mouth of the Tweed and the Firth of Forth, or Edenburrow, Scot. the inclosing water side or vale, or the country below the water side. Gades, Spain, the lower water side or confines. Gaer, the inflection of Caer and Gaervechan, N-Wales, an inclosed place or city, and a city on the spring water and a little city. Gael, Ar Gael, or Argyle, the spring water place, vale or Gaulish country possession or borders. Gasselford, o Camelford, Corn the surrounding spring water place way, street or ford; and

and gabel, gaffel, or gavel in a secondary sense, signifies such a holding or its rent. Gainesburrow, Linc. the inclosing water side burrow. Galanthis, Alcmenas waiting maid, the inclosing water place side, bank, or haven. Gallana or Walwic, W-mor. N-hum. the inclosing spring water place bank, street, or fortification. Gallovidia, Galloway, or Galwallia, Scot. Ire. the Gaulish or Welsh way, streets or vales, on Watling-street, from North Wales to Dunbarton in Scotland, and in Maio, Longford, and Gallway in Ireland, a proof of the Welsh and English, and the other Irish and Britons being of the same origin. Gallena or Wallingford, Berks, the inclosing water place, way, ford, or Watling-street. Galloglassics, Ire. the Gaulish inclosing water place guardians. Gallow-dale, Linc. the inclosing water place, or Gaulish vale. Galtres, or Caledonius Nemus, Yorks. the inclosing spring water place, a Gaulish, Celtic, or Caledonian grove or forest; Gale being the inflection of the British Kelley, or Calli, the origin of the Greek Keletes, the Roman Galli, the Irish or Scots Gael, and the English Celtes; and thence vale and wales in this respect, though vale in a more primary sense comes from bale and fale. Gallicia, Lusitania, or Portugal, the inclosing spring water place, or Gaulish sides, confines or port. Galttrim, Ire. the inclosing spring water place or Gaulish rim or Trim borders. Gallia Togata or Lombardy, Braccata or Narbon, Provence, and Dauphiny, and Commata or Belgica, Celtica, and Aquitanica, the inclosing spring water place or vale on the borders, upper spring water parts and commons. Gallacum or Whelp cattle, W-mor. the inclosing spring water place part or vale. Galli, Carberi, or Corybantes, the priests of the Phrygian Cybele, on or the guardians of the inclosing spring water places or borders, Cybele being the spring water place inclosure or their chief. Hence Gable, the inclosing or border water place, which sloped, and was a gabbling place from the great concourse of different people; Gabion, on the inclosing water part; Gad, the inclosing water side, where fairs and publick meetings were held; Gaffer, an holder; Gassles, holds; Gage, the inclosing water edge, which confined, pledged, or place edged; Gain, the inclosing water or border, which must be a gain, or a gain at the market held thereat; Gale, the water place spring; Galiot, at the inclosing water place side; Gall, the inclosed spring or powerful water place; Gallant, the inclosing water place bank side; Galley, on the inclosing water place.

GAM, the inflection of Cam, Wales, the surrounding water. Gamlinghay, Camb. the cam or surrounding water high bank. Gangani, Concani, or Conaght, Ire. the inclosing spring water confines,

confines, probably the descendants of the British Cangi, Cangi, Kentishmen or Saxons. Canoe or Conwy, N-Wales, the inclosing spring water on the sea confines. Gannodurum, the inclosing spring water part. Garienis, Suff. the inclosing water on the lower side. Garienonum or Yarmouth, the Yar or Garien mouth. Garioch, Scot. the upper borders. Garnsey, an island, in the inclosing water island. Gargrave, the inclosing or border water warden. Garth and Garthum, Wales, Yorks. the inclosing water side or an inclosure. Gaswood, Norf. the lower inclosing spring side or wood. Gateshead, Gabrocentum, or Pandion, the inclosing water side head, gate, gatehouse or townsend. Gatton, Surry, the inclosing water side gate or town. Gavel-Gabel or Gafel-kind, Kent, Wales, a joint inclosing spring water place or a holding in kind. Gaunless, Dur. the lower or lesser inclosing spring water. Gausenna, on the lower inclosing spring water. Gawthorp, Yorks. the inclosing spring water gate. Hence Gambler, on the surrounding water or a crooked place or player; Game, the surrounding water confines; Gammon, the surrounding crooked part; Gander, on the inclosing water part side; Gang and Gangway, the inclosing water confines and way; Gantlet, the inclosing water side let, leet or hindrance; Gaol, an inclosed place or shut; Gap, the part or division of an inclosure; Grab, the covering part; Garden and Garth, on the inclosing water side or inclosed parts or sides; Garand, the inclosing water bank side or the land borders, borderers or gargraves; Garment, Garner, Garret, Garrison, and Garter, covering and inclosing parts; Garthman, the wear man; Gash, the side inclosing; Gasp, the side part shut; Gate, the side inclosing; Gather, on the side inclosing; Gaudy, the inclosing side; Gauge, the inclosing spring water confines; Gavelman, an holder, underholder or tenant; Gause, the lesser covering; Gay, the inclosing water; Gaze, below the inclosing water side.

GEDDINGTON, N-ham. on the inclosing water side town. Gedney Moor, the inclosing water side moor. Gerningham, Norf. on the surrounding water confines vale, where the focages, surrounding water edge or Saxon tenure, in paying with day's labour instead of money, was kept up according to Spelman. Geneu, Corn. Wales, the inclosing spring water mouth. Genevil, Ire. the inclosing spring water mouth dwelling place or village. Geneviss, the inclosing spring mouth side or dwelling place. Genissa, Gloc. the lower or side inclosing water or the Severn. Genoua, an empory of Italy, the inclosing spring mouth. Genunia, Gueneth, Venedotia, Ordovices, or North Wales, the inclosing spring water sides, streets,

streets, vales or borders or the Veneti or wenta inclosing borders; Gerion of Spain and Cerberus, the western water borders, or Italy, Spain, and Gaul, which were in the possession of the Germans or Ger-mons, and Greeks and Phrygians. and from whence Hercules, as from hell or the undrained lower country, brought the three headed dog Cerberus, to a place where he saw the light, and vomited or discharged its waters into the sea, and this three headed nation seems to be the foundation of the Gaulish, German and Celtic. German, Corn. the inclosing or border water part or haven. Gerno, Norf. the inclosing water. Gerard, on the inclosing water side. Gervii, the inclosing spring water dwellings. The ancient Germans seem to be comprehended in the Allemanni, the alley, galley, or Gaulish parts or men; Boii, the Po or border spring water; Brigians, Frisians, Prussians, or Britons, on the water or spring water parts or sides; Cymberi, Marcommani, or Gomerimanni, Veneti, Vandales, Vindili, or Werni, dwellers in vales, or on the river sides; Danes, on the water part; Germans, Ger-mæons, or Hermæones, Hermanduri or Germanduri and Suevi, the sea borderers and spring side dwellings; Gothones, Gepidæ, and Dacians, the inclosing water side or the Danube; Hunns and Burghundi, on the high inclosing spring water side or confines part, or the dwelling parts on the Danube; Helveti, the hill dwellings or possessions; Langobards, the sea bank sides or countries; Saxons, the lower inclosing water or sea confines; Teutones or Deutons, on the border spring side dwellings; and Volcæ Tectosages or Belgæ, the upper border vale confines. Those may be reduced to the Cumberi, or Gaulish or British race, the Dacians, Frisians, Germans, and Teutones; and these again to the Dacians, Cumberi, and sea Germans, the rest of the German names being mere local appellatives. As to the original of the Germans, some bring them from Askenas, the son of Gomer, which as to the Cymbri, Frisians, and some other branches seems to be true, but the old sea Germans were a mixture of the Lacedæmonians, and other Greeks and Togermans, and the present Germany contains some of every people of Gaul and the British islands; as do those of the German people; though, to gratify vanity, and the Roman policy of promoting divisions, great pains have been taken to darken the genuine origin of those people. Hence Gear. a covering upon; Geld or Yield, the inclosing spring water place sides, which yields a rent or tribute as well as growth; Gelly, an inclosed or shut water place; Gender, on the inclosing water side; Genealogy, a discourse on the inclosing water confines

or race; General, on the inclosing water place; Generate, at the inclosing water; Genna or Gehenna, the mouth, sink, swallow, or hell; Gentility, on the inclosing water side part or property; Genuine, within the inclosing spring; Geography and Geometry, the earth or surrounding parts writing and measuring; German, the inclosing or border water part; Gerinmate, at the border edge; Get, inclosing the sides.

GIDDY Hall, Eff. a hall at the inclosing water side. Gilesland or Geltslonde, Cumb. the inclosing water place below the bank side or land. Gilling, Yorkf. the inclosing water place confines or dwellings. Gillingham, Kent, the inclosing water place vale or forest. Gilshaughlen, W-mor. the inclosing spring water place bank. Gilpen, Cumb. the inclosing spring water place end or head. Gingrave, the surrounding water or border warden. Ging, Ing, and Ingerston, Eff. the inclosing water confines or town. Gingrave, the inclosing water warden. Menas-Inge, the inclosing water lower part. Marget ing, the mere gate confines. Gipseys or Vipseys, Yorkf. the spring rising up from below. Girwy or Jarow, Dur. the inclosing spring water, border or dwelling place. Girnego, Scot. on the sea border. Gisburgh, Yorkf. the inclosing water side spring part confines or burrow. Gues, Gloc. the lower or side spring water confines. Hence Giant, on the inclosing water or border side, or the guardians of the borders, like the giants, Abarim, Avim, Captorim, Philistin, and Rimmon, who were guardians of the rims or borders in the land of Canaan; Gibberish, on the border side; Giddy, at the inclosing water part, or swimming in the head; Gift, the inclosing spring water part to or at the border; Gild, inclosing the sides; Gim, the covering; Gimlet, to the water place covering; Gin, inclosing; Gingle, the inclosing water place confines; Gipsey, below the side water part; Gird and Girdle, surrounding the sides; Girle, the inclosing spring water place; Gus, Goose, or Geese, the inclosing spring sides.

GLADMOUTH, Kent, the division spring water place mouth. Glamorgan or Glanmorgan, S-Wales, the sea inclosing water place confines, bank side, or country. Glamys, Scot. the inclosing water place side or country. Glan or Clancatting, Scot. the border water keeping clans, like the Catti on the Rhine. Glancolkin, Ire. the inclosing water place confines bank. Glandilagh, S-Wales, Ire. the division or boundary water place bank, land or country. Glandford bridge, Linc. the inclosing water bank way or ford bridge. Glanjores, Ire. the inclosing water place shore. Glan lyn, Wales, the lake bank.

bank. Glanaventa, Glenwelt, or Caervoran, N-hum. the inclosing spring water or Veneti parts or banks. Glascow, Glas-ton, Glasfen, Glasnith, Glasfenbury, Avalon, and Petra ad Glottam, Corn. Som. Lanc. Scot. Ire. the inclosing spring water place side; bank, vale, burrow or town, and in a secondary sense, a green place at the river sides, famous for saints and religion. Gledmore, Midd. the inclosing water place side moore. Glan, Glet, or Glin, Norf. Line. N-hum; Scot. Wales, Ire. the inclosing spring water place side, bank or vale, or the lans, lands, lanes, alleys or streets of the Gaulish migrations. Glencarn, Scot. on the inclosing water border. Glendale, N-hum. on the inclosing water border vale. Glendour, N-Wales, the division water part bank or vale. Gloucester, Glevum, Clevum, Gleancester, or Gloui, the inclosing spring water place, lock, key, or city. Glotta or Cluid; Scot. N-Wales, the inclosing spring water place side or coast. Hence Glacis, the inclosing water place side or slope; Glad, the inclosing water place side; Glance, the side of the fight; Gland, the side division; Glanders, the gland water; Glare or Glair, an inclosed light; Glafs, the spring water place side or green like grafs; Gleam, the furrounding light; Glean, to clean; Glebe, the inclosing spring part; Gleet, the inclosing water place side; Glib, the flowing water or wet part; Glide, the inclosing water side; Glimmer, a dead furrounding light; Glimpse, the furrounding light part low; Glitter, the light upon or striking upon a part or water part; Globe, the furrounding place or water place or circle part; Gloom, the furrounding light shut; Glory, on the circle water part or country, where glory may be acquired; Gloss, the inclosing water place side, confines, key or fight; Glove, a covering part; Glout, the light shut out; Glow, the furrounding light spring; Glue, the inclosing spring; Glut, the inclosing spring side.

GOBANUM, or Abergaveny, S-Wales, the inclosing or border spring water parts. Goccium, by the inflection of Coccium, Lanc. the inclosing water confines or city. Godalmin, Surry, the inclosing water edge vale. Goderick, Heref. the upper border or inclosing water part. Godmanham, Yorkf. the inclosing water side part vale. Godoleen or Godolphin, Corn. the sea vale confines or edge. Godshill, Hants, the inclosing water side hill. Godstow, Oxon. the inclosing water side station. Godwick, Norf. the inclosing water side wick, street or fortification. Gogarth, N-Wales, the sea inclosing water part or promontory. Gogmagog hills, Camb. the furrounding water, Magog or great hills. God-

manchester or Durioſponte, Hunt the Pontes or Wapontaches ſide water part. Gonſhill, Suff. the incloſing water ſide hill. Goſman's fields, Midd. the fields or dwelling place at the incloſing water ſide. Goodwin ſands, Kent, the incloſing ſpring water at the tea ſide ſands. Golden, Corn. Heref. the incloſing water place ſide or vale, or the golden vale. Gomer by the inflection of Comer, the ſea or ſide ſurrounding water confines. Gorambery, Hert., the ſurrounding ſpring water parthorder. Gorleſton, Suff. the incloſing water place ſide town. Goſſetord, N-hum. the incloſing ſpring water ſide ford or way. Gothia or Gotland, an iſland in the Baltic, the water ſurrounding parts or poſſeſſions, or ſea coaſters deſcended from the Dacians and the Greeks of the golden fleece. Govenny, S-Wales, the incloſing ſpring water parts. Gowle, Yorkf. the incloſing ſpring water place. Gowry or Gower, Scot. N-Wales, on the incloſing ſpring water. Hence Go, the circle or incloſing water and goat, which goes; Goad, the go at; Goal, the go place; Gob, the go part, Gobble, on the go part; God or Doge, the governor of the world; Gold, the ſun diviſion; Good, the incloſing water ſide; Gore, the going or running water or a ſhore; Gorge, the going water confines; Gormandize, the going water part lower ſide; Govern, on the incloſing ſpring water confines or country; Gown, a covering upon.

GRADIVUS or Mars, on the ſurrounding water or ſea ſide. Grampius or Granſham, Scot. the high border parts. Gram-pound or Grandpont, Corn. on the incloſing ſpring part ſide border. Grinton, N-hum. the border part or warden town. Grant, Camb. on the ſide water part or border. Grantham, Line. the grant vale. Granthorpe, Cumb. the ſide incloſing water gate. Gravelend, Kent, the incloſing ſpring water part or warden's end. Grenvil-cheſter-hith-holme-wich-haugh-law-ſted, Corn. Som. N-hum. Kent, W-mor. Lanc. Scot. Suſſ. on the border or incloſing water village or dwelling place, city, paſſage part, iſland, wick, ſtreet or fort ſtation, high ſpring water confines, ſpring water place and ſtation. Gretham, Dur. the border water ſide vale. Gretland, Yorkf. the border water ſide land ſide, land or country. Grey, Cumb. the incloſing water confines or border, or its warden. Griffin or Gildth, the incloſing water part, or border ſide or edge, or its warden. Grimby, Line. the ſurrounding border ſide part or habitation. Grims-car-ton-hill, Yorkf. the border water ſide city, town or hill. Gromlech, N-Wales, the ſurrounding border water place confines or rocks. Gron, Camb. the water incloſing borders, dams or ſens. Grooby, Leic.

the border part or habitation. Hence Grace, the inclosing water confines or border side; Gradation, on the inclosing water sides or the degrees; Graduate, at the inclosing water or border side; Graft, the border part side; Grain, in the inclosing water; Grammar, on the surrounding border parts; Grand, on the inclosing water or border side; Grange, the inclosing water confines or edge; Grant, on the border side; Grapple, the inclosing water part place; Grasp, the inclosing water lower part; Grass, the lower border side or surface; Grate, the inclosing water sides; Gratis, below the inclosing water sides or the commons; Grave, the border water part, which were the usual burying places; Gravel, on the inclosing water place; Gray, the border water; Grease, inclosing the sides; Great, at the inclosing water confines or border; Grecian, on the inclosing water, or water inclosed confines or islanders; Greedy, the inclosing water side or division; Green, on the inclosing water or the grass; Greet, inclosing the sides, Grim, the border man or giant; Grimace, his action; Grin, the inclosing water part in; Grind, on the inclosing water part side; Gripe, inclosing part; Gristly, the inclosing water side place; Groat, at the border; Grocer, the border side man; Groin, inclosing the border; Grois, the border side; Grot, a surrounding part; Grove, a covered part; Ground, on the border side; Group, the border or sand part; Grow, the border or ground spring; Growth, the ground spring parts or divisions; Grub, the ground springing up; Grudge, the inclosing water edge; Grumble, the surrounding water place.

GUARD or Guith, Scot. Wales, Hants, the side or division spring water. Guenta, Venta, or Wenta, or rather Kenta Belgarum, Isconorum, and Silurum, the inclosing spring water confines, or the first Veneti possessions of the Belgæ, Isceni, and Silures. Guilford, Surry, the inclosing spring water place, ford or way. Guis or Gwis, Wales, the side spring water. Guiscard, the side spring water guard. Gunrock, Scot. the surrounding spring water vale. Gurion, the border or man on the surrounding water or sea, or a German. Guithlac, the side or separation spring water place confines. Gutî, Gotî, Gæte, Jutæ, or Goths, one of the people who came here from Germany, the sea or river sides. Guy-cliff, War. the inclosing spring cliff. Gwydrin, Wales, on the side spring water part. Gwyneth, Venedotia, or N-Wales, the inclosing spring sides, vale, or Veneti boundary or borders. Gwithil Pictiad, or Caledonia, on the inclosing spring sides, upper parts or hills. Hence Guard, on the inclosing spring side, Gudgeon, the spring edge one; Guess, below the spring;

Guest, below the inclosing spring side, or under one's roof or shelter; Guide, the inclosing spring side; Guild and GUILT, the inclosing spring water place side or yielding; Guise, below the covering; Gulf, an inclosing or inclosed water part; Gull, on the water place confines; Gum, the surrounding spring confines; Gun, the inclosing spring; Gush, the spring water side; Gust, the lesser inclosing spring division or side; Gut, the inclosing parts; Gutter, the inclosing water part; Guttle, on the gut.

HABITANCUM or RISINGHAM, N-hum, an abode or station at the inclosing spring water place or vale side. Hache, Wilts, the inclosing spring water or a cut. Hackington, Kent, a town on the inclosing water confines. Hacomb, Devon, the inclosing water vale. Hackney, Midd. the inclosing water confines, the usual place of traffick. Haddon-ley-ington, Der. Suff. Wilts, Oxon. N-ham. Scot. the inclosing spring water side town, place or palace. Haia, Hagæ, Haigh or Chaia, Surry, Lanc. W-mor. the inclosed water parts or other inclosures. Hails, Corn. the high or inclosing flood salt water place. Hailweston, Hunt. the inclosing salt spring water side town. Hairholme, or Hairum for Chairum, the island or water surrounding part. Hale and Hales, Gloc. the high or inclosing spring salt water part. Halesworth, Suff. its side spring or dwelling place. Haliburton, Scot. the salt spring water part town. Halifax, Yorkf. the hilly spring water confines part. Haling, Kent, the high or inclosing spring water place. Hall, Corn. on the high water place. Halton and Halyston, N-hum. the high water place side town. Ham for Cham, the inflection of Cam, and Hamden for Chamden, Bucks, the surrounding water confines vale, and when vales became the usual places of residence, a home in a secondary sense. Hampsted, Midd. Herts, the vale or home part side or station. Hamble or Homlca, Hants, the surrounding spring water place vale or home. Hameldon, Dorset, the surrounding spring water place side or hill. Hampton or Hanton, Midd. S-ham. Heref. the surrounding or inclosing spring water part town. Hanford-bridge-mere-over-well-worth, Devon, Salop, Chef. N-Wales, Germany, Oxon. Midd. the high ancient or inclosing spring water place, way, or ford, bridge, ferry, spring place, and side spring or dwelling. Hans, the lower inclosing spring or ancient confines. Harbottle-bury-ham-dwickefield-ville-ingworth-lech-lsey-nham-petre-row-tlepole-wick-wood, N-hum. Leic. N-Wales, Kent, Yorkf. Der. Gloc. Midd. N-ham. Wilts, Som. Dur. Est. the high water or inclosing

closing spring water side dwelling place, burrow, side vale,
 side street or fortification, dwelling place, village, inclosing
 spring side, upper place confines or rocks, place side, on the
 vale, side part or rocks, spring border, place side poole, street
 or fortification, and side or wood. But H became a radical by
 dropping the C, from Ch the inflectory of the radical C, which
 has been also varied into Sh, whereby a new sort of dialect has
 been framed from the Celtic, as from Car or Char into Har
 and Share. Haslinbury, Eff. the lower inclosing spring water
 place dwelling or burrow. Hastings, Suff. on the lower
 water confines. Haslewood, the lower or lesser spring water
 or wood place. Hatfield, York. Herts, Eff. the high or in-
 closing spring side dwelling place. Hatherel, S-Wales, the
 hill inclosing water place. Hather, Linc. Ches. the high side
 spring water part. Havant, Hants, the inclosing spring water
 or haven part. Haverford or Milford, S-Wales, the inclosing
 spring, haven, or surrounding water place, ford or way. Ha-
 vering, Eff. the high or inclosing spring water confines. Haw,
 Devon, the inclosing spring. Hawghley, Suff. the inclosing
 spring water confines place. Hawick, Scot. the inclosing
 spring water confines, street or fortification. Hawsted, Eff.
 the inclosing spring station. Hay for Chay, Cay or Cae, the
 high or inclosing spring confines. Hayward, warden of the
 inclosures. Hence Habit and Habitation, on the inclosing
 spring water part side; Hack, Hackney, Hag, and Haggie,
 the inclosing water place confines, or a cut; Hail, the inclosed
 or shut flowing water or rain; Hair, the covering springs;
 Halbert, the high or inclosing spring water part side; Halcyon,
 on the water place confines; Hale and Hall, on the high
 spring water place; Half, the inclosing spring water place
 part; Halloo, on the high spring of calling; Halo or Hailo,
 the sun's circle; Halt, the inclosing spring water place side;
 Halter, on its side; Ham, Cham or Thigh, surrounding the
 water sides or confines; Hamlet, the surrounding spring water
 place side, house, possessions or leet; Hammer, the great ham,
 from its resemblance to a man's thigh, leg and foot; Hamper,
 the surrounding part; Hanaper, the inclosing or shut up part;
 Hand, the high or spring inclosing part or end; Hanker, on
 the inclosing spring water confines; Hap and Happy, the high
 or inclosing spring part; Harangue, on the inclosing spring
 confines; Harass, the inclosing spring lower side; Harbinger,
 the inclosing spring end man; Harbor, the inclosing spring
 sea or border part; Hard, the high water side, which is com-
 monly rocky; Harm for Charm, and Harmony, on the sur-
 rounding water confines; Harness, inclosing or covering on
 the

the lower place; Harp, the high spring part; Harrow, on the sprung up ground, Plow being a part sprung up; Hart, the inclosing spring water part; Harvest or Charwest, the spring below or under covering; Hasb, small parts; Hasp, the lesser shut part; Hat or Chat, the upper covering; Hatch, at the covering; Haven, the inclosing spring water confines; Have, the inclosing spring part; Haughty, the inclosing spring water upper side or possession; Haul, the high or spring water place; Haum, the surrounding springs; Haunch, the inclosing spring water place confines; Haunt, the harbour, as a place of resort; Havock, a high sea spring; Haw, the high spring; Hawk, the high confines spring; Hay, the high springs; Haze and Hazard, for Chace and Chace hard, on the inclosing water or border lower side, or on the chace.

HEA, the high water or sea. Headon-senfeld-ly-rthy-th-vy, Yorkf. N-hum. Staff. W-mor. Devon, the high water or sea town, field or dwelling place part, place, on the side, side or heath or dwelling. Hebrides or Hebudes islands, W-Scot. the high water part lower or western sides, parts or islands. Heckham, Norf. the high water confines vale. Heddington for Chedington, Wilts, Oxon. the high or inclosing spring water side town. Heil and Heilston, Corn. Dor. the high or salt water place side town. Heitelsbury, Wilts, the high water lower side spring dwelling part or burrow. Helaugh, Yorkf. the high water place confines. Helbeck, Yorkf. Cumb. the salt water place brooke. Hellens, the salt water place bank. Hellan, Scot. the salt water place bank. Heming ford and ton, Suff. Yorkf. the inclosing water edge, ford, way or town. Heneti, Cheneti, Gueneti, Veneti, Venedi, Wenta and Venedotia, Italy, Gaul, Germany, and the British islands, the high, ancient or inclosing spring water side or vale possessions or possessors. Henbury-don ham-ley-ton, Gloc. Midd. Norf. Worc. War. Oxon. the high ancient or inclosing spring burrow, town, vale or home, or place, but the original radix is Cen, which has been varied to Chen, Gen, Hen, Ken, and Shen. Heortness or Heortu, for Cheortu, Dur. the high water border lower side or promontory. Hep and Shap, for Chep, W-mor. the high inclosing water part. Hepbury, on the high water spring or dwelling part. Heraclea or Cheraelea, Hercules pillars, Spain and Macedonia, the inclosing spring water place lower borders. Hercules promontories, rocks, islands, ports, towers, altars, way, haven, and grove, in Mauritania, Galatia, Britain, Carmania, Sicily, Sardinia, Italy, and Germany, the inclosing spring water place or vale lower borders or havens, and the migrations and coalitions of Greeks, Germans,

Germans, Phrygians, Gauls, Celtes, and Cumberi along the same. For Hercules is said to be the son of Jupiter, a Titan, by Alcmena, of the Greek and German race, along the western spring water parts or havens; whereof Hercules was guardian; and to have married the daughter of Alefia, the lower water places or Celtes, and begat Galates, the founder of the Gauls, or in other words mixed with the Celtes, and founded the Gaulish nations. His cleansing the Augean stable, containing 30000 oxen, alludes to his opening, draining, dividing, and founding, or bounding by rivers, so many districts of the Cumbri or dwellers in vales. His driving Gerion, the western water borders, or borderers, with his cattle out of Spain, alludes to his sending colonies from thence into Germany. His binding in 100 chains, and throwing out of hell, the three-headed dog Cerberus, seems to refer to his draining, dividing, and bounding the countries of the Titans, by rivers in Spain or Tartesa, then undrained, and deemed as the most western country where the sun appeared to set, to be hell by some of the ancients. These also seem to be the 100 headed and 50 belled monster of Homer, named by the gods Briareus, Phrygians and Titans, and by men Ægeon, Greeks and Germans, who flung at Jupiter at once 100 rocks, sea banks, or promontories, which, on the retreat of the deluge, had formed along the sea coasts, preventing the discharge of the land water into the sea, which Hercules removed. And these Herculean colonies probably were the foundation of the story of the Trojan Brutus. Hercules Midacritus, the Hercules of the Mediterranean Crete, who in digging of the sea and river banks found tin ore. Hereford or Cherford, the border water way or ford. Herlaxton-tford-thy-tlebury-tland-ton-ty, Herts, Hunt. Worc. Devon, the border water place confines town, side ford or way, side or possessions, side place burrow, and side land, town or possessions. Hesperides, Chesperides, or Cassiterides, and as some suppose the Scilly islands, the lower water parts or border islands, but none in particular from whence the Greeks arbitrary name of tin. Hesperia, or Spain, on the lower inclosing water part or border. Hessel, Yorks. below the border water place. Heston, Midd. on the lower border part. Hethy or Chethy, one of the Oreales, the inclosing water side. Heveringham, Suff. the inclosing spring water confines vale. Hewet, the high or inclosing spring side. Hexham, N-hum. the high or inclosing spring water confines vale. Heyford, Oxon. the high way on the inclosing spring water part. Ake-man street, on the warring town. Hey or Chey, Lanc. the high or inclosing spring. Hence Head or Chead, the top or

covering part; Head borrow, the head of the spring water border; Heal, springing up; Heap, high part; Hear, the ear spring; Heart or Cheant, the inclosing spring water part; Heat, the high spring; Heath, the high water side; Heathen, the heath or water side men, or the Gothi Danes;; Heave, springing up; Heaven, the high water parts or clouds; Hedge, the high edge; Heed, the high side for the defence of the country, Height, the high side; Heir, the male border spring; Heiress, the female border spring; Hell, the low water place or the bottom of the sea, as heaven was in the clouds; Helm, over the sea; Help, the spring water place part; Hem, the surrounding spring or edge; Hemp, the surrounding spring or covering part; Hen, the ancient or inclosing spring or covering one; Hence, the inclosing or ancient spring side; Henceforth, from the side of the inclosing spring; Henceforward, from the inclosing spring side below; Heptarchy, the seven governments, or inclosing water confines or countries; Herald, on the border water side, or a challenger; Herb, the spring part; Herd, the spring side; Here, the spring on; Hereafter, after the spring upon; Heresy, below the bounds; Heriot, the circle side or border springs; Heritage, the heirs borders; Hermit, the surrounding spring water side; Hermitage, a hermit's shut or cell; Hero, the border water man; Herring; the inclosing water border; Hesitate, at the inclosing spring or border side; Heterodox, from the inclosing spring border; Hew, an high spring, or the noise usually made at the time of hewing; Hey, an high spring.

HIERON, a promontory of Ireland, on the higher in closing water or the longest, farthest or holy one. Hierytha, Devon. the high or inclosing water or farthest border. Higham Ferrers, N-ham. the inclosing spring vale lower part. Highworth, Wilts, the high or inclosing spring water side. Hill, high on the spring water place, a bank, an high place or a hill. Hildersham, Camb. the high or inclosing water part side vale. Hillshaw, Yorkf. the spring side high place. Hinchbrook, Hunt. a brooke on the inclosing water confines. Hinckley, Leic. the inclosing spring water place or palace. Hinderkel, Yorkf. the inclosing spring water part cell, shut or castle. Hingeston, Camb. the inclosing spring water or ditch side town, as the borders of the east angles. Hirta or Hirth, Scot. the high water side or far part. Hithe, Hyth or Hyde Kent, Hants, Yorkf. the side or passage part or port or the length of the side spring. Hence Hickup, springing up; Hide, the side covering; Hierarchy, the higher government; Hieroglyphic, the high sacred or inclosing spring water border sculpture; Higgle,

Higgle, on the inclosing spring water place ; High, the high or inclosing water confines ; Hind, the inclosing spring, a ditch or ditcher ; Hinder, the ditch water part ; Hindmost, the surrounding ditch lower side ; Hinge, the inclosing spring edge ; Hint, the edge part ; Hip, the spring upper part ; Hire, on the spring or stay ; His, the male or he side, division or things ; History, on the border sides ; Hit, spring at ; Hither, on the side or spring on the side ; Hitherto, to the spring on the side ; Hive, the inclosing spring or swarm part : but all these radicals had originally c before the h.

HOCKLEY, Bucks, the high surrounding spring water confines place or a wet or miry place. Hodde, Dor. the inclosing spring side part. Hodni, S-Wales, on the inclosing spring part. Hole Haven, Ess. the inclosing spring water place haven. Holbourn, London, Scot. on the inclosing spring water place or hilly parts or country. Holderness, Yorkf. the inclosing spring water on the lower side or promontory. Holeshot, Hants, the inclosing spring water place shut. Holgrave, the inclosing spring water place warden. Holland Lane, Ess. Linc. Nott. the inclosing spring water place bank side or country. Holme, Cumb. Linc. Nott. Herts, the inclosing spring water surrounded place or a river island. Holmesdale or Cholmesdale, Surry, its vale. Holt, Worc. Norf. N-Wales, the inclosing spring water place side or wood. Holy Head, N-Wales, the high or inclosing water place head. Hoo, Kent, the high or inclosing spring part. Hooke, Ire. the inclosing spring water confines or shut. Hope, N-Wales, the high inclosing spring water part. Horesei or Horestii for Coresti, Scot. the lower inclosing spring water or Esk lower confines, or the lower borders, the Calladones being a general name of the highlands, though they were divided into Deu-calledones and Vecturiones. Horneby, Yorkf. a part or habitation on the inclosing spring water or border. Horne castle, Linc. a castle on the inclosing spring water or border. Hornley, Yorkf. the inclosing spring water or border place. Horsham, Suff. Norf. the border side vale. Horton or Halifax, N-hum. Yorkf. the high or inclosing spring water or border town. Horsted, Kent, the high or inclosing spring water side or border station. Houghton, Norf. the high or inclosing spring water confines town. Hounslow, Midd. the inclosing spring side water place. Houth, Ire. the inclosing spring water side. Houburn, Scot. on the high inclosing spring water part. Howden, Yorkf. the high inclosing spring vale. Howgil, W-mor. the high inclosing spring water or river side. Howley, Yorkf. the high inclosing spring water place. Hox and Hoxon, Suff. the high inclosing spring water

confines. Hence Hoar and Hoary, the shut spring; Hoard, the shut up springs; Hobble, the springs shut up place; Hobgoblin, the inclosing spring water confines bank; Hock and Hog the inclosing spring water place, or wet or miry confines, and a hock of bacon; Hod, a shut or clay part; Hoist, high or spring up from below; Hold, the inclosing water place sides; Hole, the inclosing water place; Holy, the inclosing water place, as the place of religious worship; Home or Chome, the commot or surrounding water part side; Homage or Chomage, an engagement to defend the borders and observe the frank pledge, on being made free of the commot in respect of possessions therein; Homicide, slaying a man without malice; Honesty, the inclosing spring side tie or bond; Honey, in the inclosing spring; Honour, the whole inclosing spring or border part, manor being but a part of the circle or border; Hood, the high side covering; Hoof, the foot covering; Hook, an inclosed confines or edge; Hoop, a covering part; Hop, a shut part or a part shut; Hope, the high spring part; Horizon, the covering on the lower side; Horn, on the high inclosure, covering or top; Hose, the lower covering; Host, at the side covering; Hot, the high side; Hovel, a small covering or cottage; Hound on the spring part; Hour, the spring circle; House, the side covering; How and However, what spring; Howl, on the high spring of calling; Hoy, the high inclosing spring.

Huckstow Forest, Salop, the high inclosing spring water station forest. Hulebec, Salop, the high spring water place brooke. Huis le Britein, the high side spring at the water part side, or a house at the water part side. Hull, Yorks. on the high inclosing spring water place. Humber or Chumber, Yorks. the high surrounding spring water part. Hume or Chume, Scot. the high surrounding spring. Humbie or Chumbie, Scot. the high surrounding spring part, vale or dwelling part. Huna, W-mor. the high inclosing spring. Hungerborn, Wilts, the inclosing spring water border neighbourhood. Hungerford, Berks, the inclosing spring water ford. Hunstanton, Norf. a town below the inclosing spring side. Hunston, Herts, the inclosing spring side town. Huntcliff, Yorks. the cliff at the inclosing spring side. Huntercomb, Heref. the high inclosing spring water part vale. Huntingdon, a town on the inclosing spring side. Huntley, Scot. the high inclosing spring side place. Hurley, Ire. the high spring water place. Hurst or Hurst, Hants, Suff. the high spring side covert or wood. Hurst castle, the forest castle. Huseley or Dorchester, the inclosing spring side water place.

Hu or Hy, the high or inclosing spring. Hygre, the high water border. Hufcarles, Dorset, over the inclosing spring water place or border. Hustings, a house on the inclosing spring side for the determining disputes within particular limits. Hytching, Herts, at the inclosing spring water confines. Hence Hubub, a high spring part up; Hucklebone, the high spring place bone; Huckster, on the inclosing spring or border side; Huddle, at the inclosing spring water place; Hue, from the spring of light; Huff, springing off; Hug, inclosing spring; Hulk and Hull, the water inclosing place; Hum, the surrounding spring; Human, the surrounding spring part; Humble, the surrounding spring water place; Humid, the surrounding spring side; Humor, from the surrounding spring; Hump, the surrounding spring part; Hundred, the inclosing spring water part side divisions, or a centuria; Hunger, on the inclosing spring confines; Hunt, the inclosing spring side or forest; Hurdle, the inclosing spring water side place; Hurl, the high or inclosing spring water place; Hurly burly, the high spring water burrow place; Hurricane, the high spring set in; Hurry, on the spring; Hurt, the inclosing spring part or a cut; Husband, the inclosing spring side or house band; Hush, spring low; Husk, inclosing or covering the lower shut or core; Hut, at the inclosing spring; Hydra, the high or inclosing spring water part; Hydrometry, the high or inclosing water part measure; Hymen, on the high surrounding spring; Hyperborean, on the high spring water part border; Hypocrite, at the inclosing spring water part border.

IAL, N-Wales, the heights. Jarrow, Girwy, or Yeram, Dur. the surrounding or border spring water. Ibercan, or Iberi, Ire. Spain, on the inclosing water part. Icaldun, Ess. the inclosing water place bank or hill. Icanhoe, Linc. the high inclosing water. Icceni, Ikeni, or Icceni of Suff. Norf. Camb. Hunt. and Icbene of War. the inclosing water, lower, island or Kentish confines or side, and as Tigeni, Simeni, and Icceni Magni, the inclosing water, the sea or Kentish side. Ichborow and Icciani, Norf. the inclosing water confines or Icceni burrow. Ichenild or Ikenild street, one of the four British streets, whose course was not only through the four Icceni counties, but also through Staff. War. Wore. Gloc. the Icceni street or inclosing water place side or high street. Ichlingham, Suff. the Icceni inclosing water place vale. Ichford or Ickford, Bucks, the upper or Icceni way or ford. Ickley, Dur. the Ikeni or inclosing water place. Ikenfworth, Suff. the Ikeni or inclosing water side spring water. Ikenthorp, Suff. the Icceni

water gate. Ikening, Suff. the Ikeni inclosing water or border, and from ing came ing-land, or an island in the Cym-brian dialect, as well as Ingles and Angles, an incorporation of the Ikeni with some of the lowland Scots and northern Cymberi, on the retreat of the Roman power. Hence Jacket, the small or sides covering; Jail, or Gail, a shut place; Jakes, the lower water shut; January, on the shut; Japan, on the covering part; Jar and Jargon, on the border; Jaw, the inclosing spring; Ice, low or shut; and Ken, Keen, and many more names under the letter K, signifying the inclosing water edge, the I signifying here nothing more than the article *the*.

IDA, an high hill near Troy, the high part or water part. Idell, Not. the division or length spring water place. Idelton, the Idel town. Idumanum, Ess. the division spring part, haven, mansion or black water part. Jedburgh, or Gedeburgh of the Gadani, Scot. the inclosing water side burrow. Jena, Gena, or Ken, Scot. the inclosing water or its mouth. Jerby or Arbecia, Cumb. the water part or habitation. Here the Ber-carii Tigrienses, the British or water part border keepers and the Dalmatian cohort, the division water side cohort, levied amongst the Meatae, were garrisoned, as well as at Chester on the wall in N-hum. These were afterwards, agreeable to the Roman policy of setting the northern people to guard the southerns, and the southerns over the northern marches, and the subsequent practice of the Normans, removed to the country of the Ikeni, and the levies supposed to have been made in Dalmatia, were made here, and our dales derive their descent from no other country, Dalmatia being an appellative compounded of Dale and the Meatae of Britain. Jermin, the water edge. Jern, Scot. Ire. the inclosing water, or on the water. Jet d'eau, a spring of water. Ilford, Hants, the way or water part way. Ila, Scot. the water place or island. Il-bre, Chef. the island flowing water part. Ilchester, Som. the water place city. Ilfarcomb, Devon, the flowing water place part vale. Ilkeley or Olicana, Yorkf. the inclosing water place confines. Ilion or Troy, on the western water place. Illyricum or Dalmatia, the upper water place, vales or commons. Itutus, the side flowing water place, or an hermitage. Hence Idea, the water part seen or an image; Identity, the seen sides or properties; Idiom, the surrounding sides or properties; Ides, the lower divisions or days; Idiot, from or without ideas; Idle, the side water place; Idol, on the water place side or image; Jealous, shutting the spring water place; Jelly, the shut water place; Jeopardy, the shut or border part; Jerk, the inclo-

ling water part confines; Jest, the lowering or lessening side, part or thing; Jet, the water part; Jewel, the spring water place; If, the spring or flowing part or life; Igneous, the upper confines spring; Jilt, shutting the side water place; Ingle, the inclosing water place; Isle, on the water place or an alley; Iliac, the isle or alley of the bowels; Ill, without flowing; Illegal, without law; illude, without light or colour; illumine, the surrounding light in; Illustrate, the light at the lower part.

IMBRUS, an island of Thrace, dedicated to Mercury, the surrounded water part. Immanentius, who was slain by Cassibeline, chieftain of the Wenta Iscenorum part or Idumanum. Ing or Inch, Menas ing, Marget-ing, Frier-ing, and G-ing-grave, Ess. Scot. the inclosing water or island confines, parts, mere gate, water part, and warden. Ingelborn or Malmesbury, Wilts, the inclosing or surrounding water place island or English neighbourhood. Ingerston or Ingestre, Ess. a town on the inclosing water side. Ingleburrow-lefield-lethorp-leton-lewood-liston, Lanc. Berks, Norf. Bucks, Cumb. Scot. the inclosing water place, island or English burrow, dwelling place, water gate part, town, wood, and side town. Innerlothy-nessle-nethurie, Scot. on the inclosing water place side, promontory, on the side and spring water. Infubres, Italy, the inclosing spring water parts. Induciomarus, a chieftain of the Treviri, the mere spring water part confines chieftain, or the Rhine grave or mere grave or warden. Hence Image, the surrounding water edge, rim, or shadow; Imbibe, the surrounding water part spring part; Imbody, surrounding the spring part; Imburse, surrounding the side spring water part; Imitate, at the rim sides; Immense, the lower surrounding part; Immortal, on the surrounding sea or orb side; Immure, the surrounding spring water or wall; Imp, the rim or border part; Impair, the rim or border part; Impede, the rim part side, which impedes; Imperial, the high surrounding water part; Import, the surrounding water part or port; Impudent, at the surrounding spring part side; Impure, on the surrounding spring water part; Inpute, to the surrounding spring part; In or an Inn, inclosed or within some place; Inable, the inclosed spring place; Inanimate, the mind shut; Inane, without existence; Inbred, the inclosing water part side, or within the border; Incarnate, the inclosing border on the side; Incest, inclosing the same side or border; Inch, the inclosing edge; Incision, the inclosing water sides, which are cut; Incite, inclosing the side; Include, in the inclosing water side; Increase, in the lower border; Induct, at the inclosing spring water part confines;

finer; Inert, without a spring part; Inexpert, without being at the water part confines side; infant, the springing in; Infuse, inclosing the side spring part; Ingot, inclosing the inside; Ingress, within the border side; Inhabit, abiding within; Inherit, within the side spring; Initial, on the inside; Inland, within land; Inlet, let in; Inner, on the inclosing water; Inroad, a road within; Inside, within side; Inter, in the side water, which is between the two sides; Into, to the side or within the border; Intrench, inclosing the water side confines; Intrude, to the inclosing spring water side; Invade, at the inclosing spring; Invalid, the inclosing spring water place side; Invite, to the dwelling; Inure, on the spring; Inward, within the spring water side; Inwrap, inclosing the spring water part.

IONIA or Iona, of Asia Minor, Peloponnesus or Morea, and an island of Scot. on the west or lower border; io signifying the west, io-n or ionia, the sun in the west or on the western border. Jordan, on the border water part. Jovanum, in Noricum, the western spring part. Ipswich, Suff. the side spring part confines, street, or fortification. Ipres, the lower water part. Irehenfield, Heref. the upper inclosing water dwelling place. Irk, Lanc. the upper confines. Iret, Irton, and Irtindale, Cumb. the side water and the side water town and vale. Irwell, Lanc. the spring water place. Irwin, Scot. the inclosing spring water. Ireland, Ierna, Hibernia, Hiberia, Iris, Iernis, and Bernia, the water land, the inclosing, side or lower water part or border, or the island in the high water part. Ireland, though it may participate of as great variety of individuals and dialects as any European country, seems in a national view only distinguishable into two sorts of people and languages, namely, the old Irish or British, and the Gaulish, Welsh or English, whom the Irish call Fingallians, English, Welsh, and foreigners; or in other words, men inhabiting the sea coasts and the dwellers in vales or midland countries, as the following explication of the names of their clans or septs, to which the O, Mac and Clan, to denote their origin and possessions have been prefixed, sufficiently evince, viz. O and Mac Byrn, Bryn, Bren, or Brien, on the water part or British circle, chieftain or judge; and Mac Baron and Clan Boy, on the surrounding spring water part baron; O and Mac Conel, Coner, Cartan, Catol, Canna, Coghlan, and Conghir or Con-more, the sea or surrounding water side, bank or circle, offspring or chieftain; and Canna, Coner, Dun or Roo, Cowley or Howley and Cloyd or Floyd, the inclosing spring water place circle, offspring or chief. O or Mac Dempsey, Dermot, Dermond and Dogherity, the surrounding water part or sea circle

circle, offspring or duke, and O, Mac or Clan Donel, Donel Tolan or Irish Donel, Dono, Dounel, Dole, Donagh and Decan, on the division spring water place confines, circle, offspring or lord. O or Mac Faly, Ferel and Feogh, the sea circle or side part man or bailey, and O Ferivil or Fervile, the spring water place or vale dwellings or dwellers. O, Mac or Clan Ge, Ghar, Genis Griffin, Granel, Gre, Glanghies, Gilaspie and Gilpatric, the inclosing or sea water confines, country or race, and McGuilly and Guire, the spring water place confines vale or offspring. O Hagan, Harragh and Harris, on the high water side circle, offspring, or warden, and O Hanlon and McHyle, on the spring water place side or bank circle, or offspring. O Jores, the sea shore circle or offspring. O Kelley, the inclosing spring water place, cell or grove circle or offspring. McLoghlein, Loghlen, and Loghton, the lake or inclosing water place brim, bank or town circle or offspring. O and Mac Molaghlin, More, Moile, Morris, Morog, Morran and Morthé, the surrounding water or sea side bank, or confines circle or offspring, and O and Mac Murray, Murgh and Mahon, the surrounding spring water confines circle, offspring or great race. Mac Nemar, on the sea circle or offspring; and O Neale, Nel or Neile and Nolan, the spring inclosing water place or bank, circle or offspring. McOspac, the sea confines part circle or offspring, and McOwim, the spring border circle or offspring. McPherson, on the water part side circle or offspring, and McPhelim and O Phaly, the spring water place rim or vale circle or offspring. O Quin or Guin, the inclosing spring water place circle or offspring. O Felan, Ricard, Realy or Reily and Rork, the inclosing spring water place side circle or offspring. McShaglin, Surley, and Swiney, the side or inclosing spring water circle or offspring. And O-wen and McWilliam, the inclosing and surrounding spring water place circle and offspring. Other nations have been accustomed to the like distinctions by ap or ab, ac, ben, fitz, van and son, and even the names of the patriarchs are compounds of Ab-haram, from or the son of Haram, Ha-ac, the lower country race or offspring, and J-ac-ob, the son of or from the offspring or race, and the like particles are incorporated in most of the English names. The Irish writers, it is true, derive the original of their nation from six different sources, namely, Noah's grand daughter, Casarea by name; Bartholan, a Scythian; Nemetha, the son of Aguonan, another Scythian; Dela, with the Greeks; Gaothel and his wife Scota; and Iberus or Hermion and Ever or Erimon the sons of Miceus out of Spain. But, however probable from the Cantabrian vocables to be met with in the Irish language,

language, which do not occur in the Welsh, it may be that some Spanish, Scottish, Saxon, or Scythian colonies passed from thence by sea into Ireland without any great intercourse with the Britons of this island, it is still evident that those very colonies must have been of the same origin as the old sea Britons, Greeks, and Germans of Spain, Amorice, and Britain, though not wholly of the Cymbri, Gaulish, or English race, the inhabitants of vales, inland countries and cities, who were the original possessors and planters of the most considerable inland parts of both islands, and whose dialects, as well as people, are incorporated with the Irish, and into one or the other of these two, those six distinctions of the Irish writers seem to be reducible; for *Cæsarea* means nothing more than the lower water country, the island or Ireland: so that that colony might be from the *Isceni* or *Ireni* of Britain; *Hibernus* and *Hermion*, the lower or western sea parts, or the Mounster men from Cornwall and Wales; *Bartholan* and *Nemetha*, the water parts or river bank coasts, as having coasted with the Britons, Caledonians, and Gauls, of our island from *Armorica*; and *Dela* with the Greeks or *Gaothel* and his wife *Scota*, a mixture of the former with the *Cymberi*-Gauls or English, inhabitants of the vales, to whom the Welsh have given the appellation of *Guidels*, *Guidel glas*, *Guidel Fictiad* and *Verdons*, all signifying dwellers in vales or hills and dales; and some Danes and Normans have settled among them. The names of the Irish Pentarchy express nothing more than their situation, and those of the people are nearly the same as the English, without the Irish prefixures, and they may perhaps serve to illustrate a draft of ancient Britain in its infancy. Hence *Jog*, *Join*, and *Joke*, the inclosing circle; *Jointure*, the inclosing circle land; *Journey*, on the inclosing water circle; *Joy*, the circle or the sun; *Ire*, the fire; *Iron*, the fire one; *Irony*, from the truth; *Irradiate*, the rays at; *Irrational*, from rational; *Irruption*, the springing up on the side.

ISANIUM, a promontory of *Ire*. on the side or lower part. *Isanavaria*, N-Wales, the lowest in the marsh part. *Ilea*, Devon, the lower inclosing water. *Ilea*, *Danmoniorum*, the lower inclosing water of the *Danmonii* or western sea side. *Isis*, the lower *Isceni* or island side. *Ile*, the side or lower water place or an island. *Ilscham*, Camb. the water place side or island vale. *Ileworth*, Midd. the side spring water island or by the island. *Islip*, Oxon, the side or lower spring water place part. *Ister* or Danube, the lower side or division water part. *Istium Brigantium* or *Aldburrow*, York. the side lower spring water of the *Brigantes*. *Itchen*, Hants, the inclosing

closing water or Kentish side. Itene or Iden, Bucks, the side or boundary forest or vale. Ithanchefter or Othona, Ess. a city at the side water. Itium or Portus Itius, Istius, Ictius or Calais in Belgic Gaul, or Flanders, the lower, side or island water place confines or port. Ivel, Dorset, the spring water place or the well. Ivelchefter, Som. the spring water place city. Iverton, N-hum. the spring water town. Ives, Hunt. the spring side. Julia Strata, the spring water place or Severn street. Juno, on the surrounding spring. Jupiter, on the surrounding spring part. Jura, an island, the spring side water country. Jula, the water or spring water side. Judea, the water part or spring water part side. Hence Issue, the flowing spring from below or the side; Isthmus, below the surrounding side; It, the side, part, possession or property; Itch, the side ake; Item, the surrounding side; Itinerary, on the inclosing side; Jubilee, the spring water place; Judge, the spring edge; Jug, the spring confines or shut; Juggle, a shut on the spring of light; Juice, the spring side; July, the spring of light; Jumble, the surrounding spring place; Jump, the springing about part; Junction, the side spring water inclosing; June, the spring in or the high spring; Jury, the spring of truth; Just, the spring side part or property; Jut, the spring side; Juvenile, on the spring part.

KAE, a part inclosed by water or a field. Kaer, an inclosed place, dwelling or city by walls ditches or political union. Kantre, Wales, an hundred towns or tythings of ten freeholds each, the first Celtic division of countries and models of government in commots or cantons. Karn, Wales, on the inclosing water, a bank or an hill. Karneth, Wales, an inclosure or fortification on a hill. Kastell, Caster, or Castle, Wales and England, an inclosure or fortification on the side water place. Keeps, Yorks. the inclosing water part side. Kellan, N-Wales, the inclosing water place bank. Kelley, Wales, Ire. on the inclosing water place, a cell, a covered place or grove. Kellhop, Dur. the inclosing water place high spring part. Kelfay and Kelfay, Lanc. Scot. the inclosing water place or sea side or cell. Kenales, Wales, the inclosing water place surrounding side or champain country. Kemburrow and Kempford, Gloc. the surrounding water part side burrow and ford or way. Kemsey, Worc. the surrounding water side. Kemfley, Kent, the surrounding water side place. Ken or Can, W-mor. Devon, Galloway, the inclosing or foremost water confines. Kencheller or Ariconium, Heref. the inclosing water confines or foremost city. Kendale, Candalia or Concania, W-mor. the inclosing water side vale. Kenelworth,

War. the inclosing water place side spring or dwelling part. Kenarth, Wales, on the inclosing water side. Kenet or Cunetio, Wilts, the side spring water. Kenford, Suff. the inclosing water or Ikeni ford or way. Keninghal, Noxf. the inclosing water or Isцени confines hall. Kenington, Surry, the inclosing water confines town. Kent, the inclosing water or foremost coast, foreland, promontory or canton of a hundred tythings of ten freeholds each; the Isцени being the second and Trinobantes the third cantonnement. Kenuith, Devon, the inclosing water foremost part or promontory. Kerr, Scot. on the border or inclosing water. Kerry Wherry, Ire. the inclosing spring water borders. Kesteven, Linc. the lower inclosing side part, coast or haven. Keiton Heath, Kent, on the lower inclosing water heath. Kefwick, Cumb. the inclosing water side wick, street or fortification. Keterick or Catarractonium, Yorkf. the inclosing spring water side confines, key or shut. Keith, Scot. the inclosing water side or the key. Ketering, N-ham. the inclosing water confines, gate, key or city. Kettleby, Linc. the inclosing water side place part or habitation. Kew, Surry, the inclosing spring water confines or key. Hence Kalends and Kalendar, on the inclosing water place bank side or the fore division of time as the beginning of a month; Keel, the water covered place; Keen and Ken, the water edge; Keep, the first part or inclosing water part; Kennel, a shut in place or water place; Kernel, in a covering place; Kersey, the sea border, which is course; Kettle, a water place shut; Key, the inclosing water or border; Keyage, the key edge or gage.

KIDDERMINSTER, Worc. the inclosing water part side monastery. Kil-cumbright-dale-dare-drunny-feneag-flos-ken-keny-keran ley-aley or lalo-air-lin or lan-mainam-more or murry-nsey-pee-ton, Scot. Yorkf. Ire. Wales. N-ham. Heref. Dur. the side or inclosing water place vale confines part, vale, division water, or water part, surrounding spring part, place or bank, on the water part edge, flood side, confines, on the border, place, alley, country, bank, surrounding part, sea or river, on the sea, confines part or town, and Chilton and Hilton by dropping the C. Kime, Linc. Der. N-Wales, the surrounding water or sea confines bank or key. Kimbolton, Hunt. the surrounding water bolt town. Kinbary, Gloc. the inclosing water side or border bar. Kincairn, Scot. on the inclosing or foremost border. Kin or King card n-derton etersley-lare-horn-loffe-ross-ton or sten-tor-tbury-well, Scot. Chel. Yorkf. Heref. Staff. Surry, War. Wales, Berkf. the inclosing water border side, part town, side, side place, bar, high spring.

lower or side place, border side or morafs, town, tower border or country, dwelling part or burrow and fpring or dwelling place. Kirby Thor, W-mor. the inclofing water part or border gate or Thor's border part. Kirkby-ham-intiloch-ley-by Thor-cowbright-ton-l-fton, Eff. Leic. War Yorkf. Lanc. Linc. W-mor. the inclofing water or border confines part or habitation, vale or home, on the lake side, place, gate part, fpring water part confines, town and lower place town. Kirfop, Cumb. the border lower part. Kirtling or Catledge, Camb. the inclofing water place border. Hence Kid, kidney the twins; Kilderkin, on the water part side vessels; Kilt, fhutting the flood of life; Kin, on the fire fhut; Kimbo, the fur ounding water part; Kin, in being, generating or inhabiting together; Kind, the kin side; Kinde, generating fire; King, from Ki-ing, chief of the inclofing water or Englifh confines, and not from Cyninge, as per Camden; Kingdom, the limits, borders or dominion of a king; Kirk, the inclofing water confines, meeting or church; Kifs, the fides or the river and fea together; Kit, Kitchen, Kitten, from being together, at the fide or the common inhabited part.

Knapdale, Scot. the inclofing water part vale. Knaptoft, an inclofing water part or covering border part fide. Knarefburrow, Yorkf. on or above the inclofing water part fide burrow. Knath, Linc. the inclofing water fide. Knebworth, Herts, the inclofing water part fide fpring or dwelling part. Kington, Knveton or Kineton, Der. War. S-Wales, the inclofing water fide or gate town. Knock Fergus, Ire. on the inclofing water confines bank or rock. Knocking, Salop, the inclofing water confines or rock. Knoll, Kent, on the inclofing water high place or an hill. Kottingley, Yorkf. a place on the inclofing water fide. Knotsford, Chef. the border meeting ways. Hence Knap, a fwelling part; Knapfack, a fwelling part fack; Knave, a covering part; Knead, fhut or inclofed; Knee, a joint or fhut; Kneel, on the knee; Knel, the knee, fhut or kirk calling; Knife, the edge thing; Knight, at the inclofing water confines and an horfeman in a fecondary fenfe; Knit, inclofing fides; Knob, afhut part; Knock, Knot, Knuckle, a fwelling, fhutting or inclofing.

Kolwin or Colwen, Wales, on the inclofing fpring water place confines or a colony of the Veneti, Wentæ, Venedotians, or dwellers on the fpring water fides or in vales. Konftolen, Confeelen or Rollrick, Oxon, the inclofing fpring water place border, bank, pillar or kingdom, roll of the feveral diftricts therein, which alfo ferved for mere ftones and the temples of the god Terminus, and of which there were many; as Roll-

rick near Oxford, Stonehenge on Salisbury Plain, and West Kenet, Wilts, those at Wells, Burroughbridge, and Sterlingshire, and in many other parts of Wales, Scotland, Ireland and France, and those erected by Jacob and Laban and other patriarchs, and the Romans. Kraig Ferwin, N-Wales, the high borders on the inclosing spring water. Kromlech, N-Wales, the surrounding water or border stone. Krygfrin, N-Wales, the hill borders or stone heaps. Kryg y dyrn, S-Wales, the inclosing spring water part or kingdom border or mere stones. Kuldees, Scot. the inclosing water place side, cells and cellmen. Kum or Combe, Wales and West of England, the surrounding spring water parts or vales. Kummod or Commot, Wales, the vale residence or dwelling place. Kydweli, S-Wales, the inclosing spring water place side or a joint dwelling place. Kyn, Wales, the inclosing water place confines or chieftain. Kynet, Wilts, the inclosing water place confines side. Kynta, Kynt or Kent, the inclosing water or foremost coast. Kynwy or Conwy, N-Wales, the inclosing spring water confines. Kyle or Kylan, Wales and Scot. the inclosing or foremost water place or bank.

LABERUS Durus, Kent, Ire. the spring water place part gate. Lac, Lanc. Wales, a lake or an inclosed water place. Lacock, Wilts, the inclosing spring water place confines, shut or castle. Lactodorum, Lactovodum, or Stony Stratford, Bucks, the inclosing spring water place gate, station or street. Ladan, Berks, on the side spring water place. Laddeni, Scot. on the side spring water place or vale. Lade or Ladian, Wilts, on the water place side or country. Langham, Surry, the inclosing spring water place or home. Laire Merney, Ess. on the mere spring water place. Laird, Scot. on or over the side spring water place or border. Lais, an harlot or Corinth, the side spring water place. Lalam, Midd. the surrounding spring water place, place or palace. Lambey, a British island, the surrounding water place part. Lambeth or Lanbeth, Surry, the surrounding or inclosing spring water place part side, bank, lane, street, or the Sulloniaceæ or Watling street. Lamburn, Berks, on the surrounding spring water place part or abode. Lamer moor, Scot. on the surrounding spring water place moor. Lamerton or Lamberton, Devon, Scot. a town thereon. Lan, Lang, Lon, Clan or Glan, the inclosing water place, bank, lane, street, vale, yard, church yard, church or village. Lanbadern, S-Wales, a bank, church, or village on the water part. Lan-beris-boidy bren-caster-ham-daf-derden-dewi brevi-elwy-edern-ercoft-erick-ganum or lyn-ger-gerfort-gerston-

gerston-gill-hall-ley-ho-port-side-ton or thony-heath-hidrock-
 idan-rust-villing-wenog-witham-yken, Wales, Lanc. Dur.
 Suff. Salop, Cumb. Scot. Nott. Eff. Wilts, W-mor. Herts,
 N-hum. Som. Gloc. Heref. Camb. Corn. the bank, yard,
 church, or village of the spring water part side, border spring
 water side, the spring water part or hill, castle or city, vale or
 home, division spring part, spring water part side or vale, di-
 vision spring water part, spring water place, on the water part,
 water coast, confines water, inclosing water, border, border
 fort, border side town, inclosing water place, high water place,
 water place, high spring, of the water or port, side, town,
 heath, along the rock, the division water part, the river lower
 side, the inclosing spring water place, spring on the sea, vale
 spring side, and inclosed water or lake. Lara, the mother of
 the two Lares the field gods by Mercury, on the spring water
 place. Lares, the side spring water place. Largi, N-hum.
 the spring water place confines or country. Latham, Lanc.
 the spring water place side vale. Latimer, Bucks, the fur-
 rounding water or mere side place. Latium, or Italy, the bor-
 der place coast. Latobridge, Switzerland, the Italian spring
 water part confines or borders. Lavan, N-Wales, the spring
 water place part. Lavatne or Bowes, Yorkf. on the spring
 water place side. Lauden or Lothien, Scot. on the inclosing
 spring water place side. Lauder and Lauderdale, Scot. the
 inclosing spring water part vale. Laughton, Suff. Linc. the
 inclosing spring water confines town. Lavington, Wilts, the
 inclosing spring water place town. Lanton or Lanceson,
 Corn. a town on the inclosing water place or bank. Laxton,
 N-ham. the spring water place confines town. Layton and
 Laywell, Yorkf. Eff. the spring water place town or dwelling.
 Hence Labor, on the border spring water; Lace, the side spring
 water place; Lacerate, the side spring water place division;
 Lack, the spring water place shut; Laconic, a close or shut
 spring of call or speech; Lad, at the spring, or the spring
 side; Ladder, Lade, Ladle, and Lady, as being at the
 the side water or dwelling place; Lag, the spring shut; Laird,
 or Lord, on the inclosing water place side; Lality, the country
 folks; Lake, a shut water place; Lamb, the surrounding
 spring part; Lame, a shut upon; Lament, the surrounding
 spring water part side; Lammias, the surrounding spring low-
 ering, or at mass on the first of August; Laniap, surrounding
 the light part; Lance, on the water place confines; Lanceet,
 on the spring water place side; Land, on the water place or
 bank side or division; Lane, on the spring water place bank
 side; Language or Language, the flowing spring of the voice
 & tongue; Languish, the flowing spring low; Lank, the wa-
 ter

ter bank; Lantern, on the water side bank; Lap, the water place part; Lapse, below the water place part; Larboard, the lower board; Larceny, on the inclosing water place; Large, on the water place confines; Larum, on the surrounding water place; Lath, Lafs, and Last, the lesser or lower spring water place; Latch, the spring water place side; Late, Latent, and Lateral, the spring water place side; Lath and Lathe, the division spring water place or sides of three or four hundreds, or wapontaches; Lathvee or Thithingrete, the lath warden; Lather, Latitude, and Lattice, on the spring water place side; Laud, the high spring part; Laugh, springing up; Lavish, lessening the spring water place; Launch, on the spring water place confines; Laundrels, on the spring water place side; Laura, on the spring water place or a cell; Law, on the spring water place; Lawn, on the spring water place; Lax, the spring water place confines; Lay, the spring place or ground; Lazzi, Frilingi, and Lühlingi, the Saxon division of the people into the common or lower people or labourers, the freemen and noblemen, or the lower servants or vassals, the free or water bank holders, and the vale holders or possessors.

LEA, Herts, the spring water place. Leach and Leake, Bucks, the inclosing spring water place. Leam, N-ham, the surrounding spring water place. Lamington, War the surrounding spring water place confines town. Leander and Hero, supposed to be two lovers of Greece, the spring water place on the water part, and the sea water or a river discharging itself into the sea, or their similar heroglyphick parts. Lecal, Ire. the inclosing or inclosed spring water place. Lechlade, Gloc. the inclosing spring water place side or country. Lechham Wilts, the inclosing spring water place vale, home or dwelling place. Lechamited; Bucks, the inclosing spring water place vale, seat, or station. Leekingfield, Yorkf. the inclosing spring water place confines dwelling place or field. Ledbury, Heref. the side spring water or dwelling part. Leeward, Som. Wilts, the part or side on the side spring water place. Ledston, Yorkf. the side spring water place side town. Le, Lee, Lay, Lees, Leir, Leeds, and Lethe, Leic. Cher. Wales, Ess Kent, Yorkf. Greece, the spring water place side, house, seat, or palace. Leefwood, N-Wales, the spring water place side wood. Leerpole or Leverpole, Lanc. the spring surrounding water or poole place. Legedium, Legitium, Kirkby, Pontefract, or Castleforth, Yorkf. the inclosing spring water place or border side shut, fortification, broken rivers or wapontaches, or castle way. Leon or Carr Leon, Wales and Chester, a city on the inclosing spring water place or a colony. Legia,

Legra, a river at Leicester, the inclosing or border spring water place, or the vale border water. Leibourn, Kent, the spring water place neighbourhood. Leicester, Legicester, Leogora, or Loegora, the spring water place confines, borders or vales, or the city of the vale inhabitants, who divided their countries by rivers into wapontaches or hundreds, under the direction and government of the earl and baron, after the manner of the Gauls, Cumberi, and English, but the Britons were mostly sea coasters. Leider, Leiger, Leigh, and Leik, Yorkf. Staff. Worc. Scot. France, the inclosing spring water place. Leinster or Langenia, Ire. the inclosing spring water place side division or country. Leith, Scot. the side water place. Leiton or Durolitum, Eff. the side water place gate or town. Lelanonius, Scot. on the spring water place bank. Lemanis Portus, Limen, or Lime, the water place side, port or haven. Lemington, War. the surrounding water place confines town. Lemster or Leominster, Heref. the surrounding spring water place edge, station, minster or monastery. Len or Lyn, Norf. on the inclosing or inclosed spring water place, bank or pool. Len-ham-ox-ton, Kent, Scot. Nott. the inclosing water place vale town or upper bank. Leod and Natan Leed, Hauts, on the spring water place side districts, divisions, families or tribes. Leonards forest, Suff. a forest on the inclosing spring water place side. Leskerd, Corn. the lower spring water place border. Lesley, Scot. the lower water place or the island. Les-toffe-tornin-withiel or uzella, Suff. Corn. the lower water place border part, edge or spring water place. Lethorow, Corn. a water place below the border. Letrim, Ire. the water place side, rim or border. Lettidur, Bedford or Bedford, the side spring water place, gate way, ford, station or habitation. Leucarum or Loughor, S-Wales, the border spring water place. Leucopibia or Whithern, Scot. the inclosing spring water place dwelling parts. Levels, Yorkf. on the spring water places. Leven, Cumb. N-Wales, on the spring water place or marshes. Leventhorp, Heref. the inclosing spring water place gate. Levin and Levington, Scot. the inclosing spring water place confines town. Lewes, Suff. the spring water place side. Lexington, Nott. a town on the water place confines. Leyburn, W-mor. the spring water place neighbourhood. Leyden, on the water place side. Leymouth, Eff. the spring water place mouth. Leyton, Bed. the spring water place side town. Hence Lead, the water place side; Leader, on the water place side; Leaf, off the place; League, the water place confines together; Leak, the water place confines; Lean, the inclosing water place; Leap, the water place part;

part; Learn, on the inclosing water place; Lease and Leash, the spring water place sides or divisions; Least, the spring water place lower side; Leather, on the spring water place side; Leave, from the spring water place; Lechery, on the inclosing or border water place; Lecture, on the inclosing water place side; Led, the water place side; Ledger, on the water place edge or confines; Lee, the place next the water opposite to the wind; Leech, the spring water place edge; Leer, on the lee; Lees, below the water place; Leet, the spring water place side, house, court, or palace; Leward, towards the water place; Left, the place off the spring side; Leg, the spring place; Legg, the spring water place confines; Legate and Legacy, at the water place confines; Legal, as inclosed within the borders; Legitimate, within the surrounding water place borders; Legion, on the inclosing water place; Legillator, lord of the inclosed water place or border; Leisure, below the spring water place; Len or Fanelhen, in German, the inclosing spring water place bank, or the fee of a baron; Lerlen, church lands; Len Episcopi, bishop's land, land being a compound of len or lan, the water bank, and d a side, part or division; Lend or Lent, the inclosing spring water place side or division; Length, the inclosing water place side; Lenitive, like water; Leonine, the springing one; Leopard, the lion part; Less, the side spring water place; Let, the side spring water place, which hinders or suffers; Letter, on the water place side; Levant, on the spring rising or eastern side; Level, on the spring water place; Lever, on the spring water place; Levity, a springing property; Lewd, at the spring water place.

LIBNIUS or Lifley, Ire. the inclosing spring water place. Lichfield, Staff. the inclosing spring water place dwelling, or a stony field in a secondary sense. Lickey hill, Worc. the inclosing spring water place hill. Lid, Kent, London, Suff. Camb. Scot. Cumb. Devon, the side spring water. Lidesdale-ford-ston-gate, the lid side vale, ford or way, side town or gate. Liga or Ligon, an island, in the inclosing water place. Liguria, Italy, the water place border. Lilbourn, N-ham. the spring water place neighbourhood or abode. Lillleshull, Salop, on the spring water side high place. Lillingston, Bucks, the inclosing spring water place side town. Lime, Kent, Dorset, the surrounding spring water place. Limerick, Ire. on the surrounding spring water place confines. Lining, Kent, on the surrounding water place confines. Lincen, S-Wales, on the surrounding water place, or the water place edge. Linn, Linc. Nott. the inclosing spring water place bank

bank or a lake. Lindley, Leic. the inclosing spring water place side place. Lindum or Lincoln, the inclosing spring water place side town or bank. Lin-dham-isfarne-fey-gones-stock-lithguo-ternum, Yorkf. Dur. Linc. France, Cumb. Scot. Italy, the inclosing spring water place or water bank vale, lower side part, sea, confines, lower border, sea side or lake. Lisia or Lis, the lower or island water place. Lismore, Ire. the sea side water place. Lissa, Spain, the lower water place. Lithhill, Surry, the spring water place side hill. Littleburrow, Agelocum, or Segelocum, Nott. the surrounding spring water place burrow. Littlecot, Wilts, the flowing spring at the water place confines. Littus Altum, Scot. the high water place side. Littleton, Wilts, Mid. N-ham. Der. a town on the flowing spring water place. Liver, Corn. the flowing spring water. Hence Liar, from the spring of truth; Libel, a calling part from the spring of truth; Liberty, the spring or flowing of the water part side, border or property; Lice, the water place side, or the small multitude; Licence, on the spring water place confines; Lick, the spring water place confines; Lid, the spring water place side or a covering; Lie, from the spring of light; Liege, the spring water place or border edge or chief; Lien, on the spring water place; Life, the flowing spring water part; Life, spring up the side; Light, the spring of fire property; Ligation, the inclosing spring water place on the side; Like, the spring water place confines; Limb, the surrounding spring water place part; Limit, at the surrounding spring water place; Limn, on the surrounding spring water place or the shadow; Limpid, the surrounding spring water place side; Line, the inclosing spring water place; Lineage, the inclosing spring water place edge or race; Link, the inclosing spring water place confines; Lip, the flowing part; Liquid, the flowing water part; Lisp, the lip low part; List, the spring water place lower or under side; Litigate, at the side spring water place confines; Litter, on the water place side; Little, the spring water place at the side water place; Live, the flowing spring; Liver, the flowing spring water.

LOBRINI Hills of Phrygia, the circle or border spring water place banks or hills. Lochor, Loghor, or Leucarum, S-Wales, the border spring water place. Logia, Loch, or Lough, Scot. the inclosed water place or a lake. Loghty, Ire. the lake side. Loder, W-mor. Cumb. the circle spring water part. Lodge-lane, Der. the circle spring water place edge lane. Lodge on on the wolds, the border spring water place on the wilds. Lollham bridge. N-ham. a bridge on the surrounding water place. Lon, Lane, Long, and Lun, Lanc. Wales, on the

circle spring water place, bank, lane, street, yard or church. London, Londres, Longden, or Longborth, the inclosing spring water place side port or town, or the bank, lane or long town, as reaching through most parts of Middlesex and Essex, on the Thames side, and an empory, key, port or ancient market or hans, under the government of a mayor and aldermen, or the surrounding water or river border man, and his watermen. Long-ford-obard-leat-ditch-us-fdale, Der. Germany, Wilts, Midd. Scot. Lanc. the inclosing spring water place confines or bank, way or ford, the water part side or bards, side water place, ditch, confines or vale. Loo or Loon, Scot. the circle spring water place or its bank. Loopole, Corn. the circle spring water place lake. Loose and Looseley, Kent, the circle spring water place side. Lophamford, Suff. the circle spring water place vale, way or ford. Lorn, Scot. on the circle spring water place. Loffe or Lothian, Scot. the circle spring water side. Loventium, Wales, the circle or border spring water place side, or the Wenta or Veneti coasts. Lough-aw-burrow-fin-lomond-nefs-rian, Scot. Leic. Ire. the inclosed spring water place or lake spring, burrow, on the edge or confines, on the surrounding water place side or mountain, promontory or river. Louth, Linc. Ire. the circle spring water place. Lowther or Lowland, on the circle spring water place side or bank, side or possessions. Loxa, Scot. the circle water place confines. Hence Load, at the circle water place side; Loam, about the spring water place; Loan, on the circle or border water place; Loath, at the circle water place side; Loch, a shut water place or lake; Lodge, the circle water place edge or harbour; Lofty, the circle spring water place side; Log, a shut place; Loin, the inclosing place; Loiter, the circle spring water place side; Loll, on the circle water place; Lone, the place of one, or the circle spring water place; Long, the circle or border spring water place confines; Loop, a part from the circle spring water place; Loose, the circle spring water place side; Lop, a part of the circle or border water place; Lord, on the circle water place side or possessor; Lose, the circle spring water place side; Lot, the border spring water place division; Lotion, on the water place; Loud, the border water place side; Love, the circle spring water part; Lough, a shut water place or a lake; Low, the spring water place or well; Lower, the circle spring or flowing water place; Lowermost; the river at the sea side; Loyal, on the circle spring or border water place.

LUCENI or Kerry, Ire. the inclosing or border water place, or the foremost water coast or coasters. Ludgate, London, the

the flood or spring water place side gate. Ludham or Ludwall, Norf. the spring water place side vale. Ludlow, Salop, the spring water place side place. Luffenham, Leic. a vale on the spring water place. Luguballium or Carlisle, the inclosing spring water place, vale or dwelling place. Lullingston, Kent, the inclosing spring water place side town. Lumley, Dur. the surrounding spring water place. Lundenwic, Kent, a wick, street, or fortification, at the side of, or below the inclosing spring water place, or London street in a secondary sense. Lusitania or Portugal, below or at the side of the lower water place. Lutterworth, Leic. the side spring water or village on the side spring water part. Lutetia, Lucotetia, or Paris, the side or inclosing spring water place, part, side or city. Lundoris, N-Wales, the inclosing spring water place, or the pool water part side or grove. Luton, Bedf. on the border spring water place. Luthing, Suff. on the inclosing spring water place. Lydia, the spring water place sides or districts. Lydington, Rut. a town on the inclosing spring water place side. Hence Lubricous, the spring water place confines; Lucid, the spring of light side; Luck, the water place confines; Lucre, the spring water place border; Luculent, the spring water place bank side; Lug, the spring water place confines; Luggage, the spring water place edge; Lukewarm, the surrounding spring water place; Lumber and Lump, the surrounding spring water place part; Lurch, on the spring water place confines; Lure, on the spring water place; Lurk, on the spring water place confines; Lust and Lusty, at the spring water place side; Lute and Lutulent, the spring water place side or bank side; Luxation, disjoining like the side spring water place; Luxuriant, Luxurious, and Luxury, on the spring water place confines; Lye, from the spring of truth; Lymp, the surrounding spring water part; Lyre, on the spring water place, or Mercury's harp of four or seven strings, or rather his division of countries by rivers.

MAC, the middle, division or surrounding water confines, or an offspring or son as the growth of the country, or of a mother, the country of man. Macclesfield, Chef. the middle or division water place side dwelling place. Machun'eth or Maglona, N-wales, the middle or division water place bank. Macolicum or Malc, Ire. the middle or division water place side or lake. Macon or Magon, N-hum. on the middle confines water. Magdalea, Staff. the middle division or great water vale. Maghertiernan, Ire. on the middle water side. Magos or Magi, S-Wales, the surrounding or division water confines

or chief. Magintum, Magiovinium, or Dunstable, Bedf. on the middle water side or edge. Magna, N-hum. on the middle or division water confines or city. Maglocun, a chieftain on middle or division water place, or the Severn chieftain. Hence Mac, a son, or the offspring of his mother country; Macaroon, a child cake; Mace, at the division water side; Macerate, to steep in water; Machine and Make, the inclosing water wedge; Mackerel, the race of the surrounding water; Macrocosm, the surrounding border of the world; Macula, a spot on the surrounding spring water place; Maggot, surrounded like an ingot in a mould or mouldy cheese; Magic, the action of the Magi, whose names like the Druids, signifies the division or middle water side, their usual residence; Magistrate, the Magi at the water side; Magnet, at the female water confines; Magpie, the great bill; Magnitude, in the surrounding water side.

MADUS, Madoc, and Medway, Kent, N-Wales, the middle division or boundary water. Hence Mad, or division; Madrigal, or a calling at the division water part side, or pastoral.

MAIDEN Castle, W-mor. Yorkf. Dorset, the middle or division water side castle. Maidenhead or heed, Berks, the middle or along the middle water side. Maidenway, W-mor. on the middle water way or street. Maidston or Vagniacæ, Kent, the middle spring side town. Mailor or Mailrofs, Scot. Ire. N-Wales, the middle or division water place side. Maio, Ire. the middle or division spring part. Maire, Ire. the middle or surrounding water. Maitland, Scot. the middle or surrounding spring bank side or land, or an extensive country. Hence Maiden and Maidenhead, the middle spring or spring head; May, the middle spring; Mayor, Major, the middle spring man, as the mayor of London over the Thames; Mail, the surrounding water place; Maim, dividing the spring border; Main, the high surrounding water part; Mainprize, within the surrounding water part side; Maintain, on the surrounding coast; Maize, the large corn or chaff; Make, the surrounding water confines or action.

MALC or Macolicum, Ire. the middle or division water place or lake. Maldon, Mealdun, or Camalodunum, Ess. a town on the middle or surrounding water place side. Malcos, one of the western islands of Scotland, the middle or division water place. Malling, Suff. the inclosed water place or an island. Malmsbury or Ingelborn, Wilts, the surrounding or inclosed water place, or an island or an English burrow. Malpas, Chesh. the middle water place lower part. Malvern hills, Wore.

Worc. hills on the middle or division spring water place. Malwood castle, Hants, the middle or division water place, spring side, or wood castle. Hence Mal or Male, the middle division or surrounding water place, either animal or territorial; Malediction, commanding out of the borders; Malefactor and Malice, a doer beside the middle water place; Mall, an alley or place on or along the middle or division water place; Malt, the middle water side, the usual place of malting.

MAMIGNOT, Kent, on the surrounding water side. Mamster hill, Der. a hill on the surrounding spring. Hence Mam and Mamma, as surrounding, or the country of a child; Mammillary, the mother's flowing water part; Mamon, an amassing or great surrounding water man.

MAN, an island, in the surrounding, middle, or division water part. Mancunium or Manchester, Lanc. the part or mansion on the inclosing spring side. Mandueffedun, Manvesfedun, or Mancester, War. the part on the lower spring side. Mandubratius, a chieftain of the Trinobantes, the division spring water part side, port, haven, or mansion, or the Idu-manum chieftain. Manod mountain, N-Wales, the mansion or inhabited mountain. Mansfield, Nott. the surrounding part dwelling. Manober castle, S-Wales, the water part spring or haven castle. Manor, the circle or surrounding water part or mansion. Hence Man, in the middle scale of existences, or on the middle or division water place or parts; Manacles, the part shut or inclosed, or the hands in a remoter sense; Manage, man acting; Mancipate, man keeping; Manciple, man keeping place; Mandarin, on the water part, or district man; Mandate, Mandrake, Manes, as frequenting the river sides; Manger, the inclosing border, or the hay or eating part; Mangle, small or divided parts; Many, the surrounding parts; Manifest, the surrounding parts seen; Manna, the smallest parts; Manner, the manor or the surrounding circle; Mansion, on the surrounding water side or residence; Mantle, a covering; Manure, using the part; Manumission, below the surrounding border part.

MAPLETON, Oxon, the surrounding water place town. Hence Map, the surrounding part.

MAR or Marr, Scot. the country on the middle or division water part or the mid-land or country. Marcantoniby, W-mor. the inclosing water mere or lake side part, habitation or canton. Marches or Mers, Scot. Cumb. Gloc. Worc. N-thum. Shrop. Chef. the middle water confines or shuts, mews or limits. Marden and Mareley, Heref. the mere side, place, forest, vale or town. Margau, S-Wales, the middle, or surrounding

water or sea confines. Margidunum or Marketoverton, Rut. on the inclosing spring or middle confines part gate or town. Maridunum or Carmarthen, S-Wales, on the middle water or mere spring part, town or city. Markgrave, the warden or overseer of the marches. Market or Margat, Kent, Eff. Herts, Devon, the mere or sea gate or market place. Marlburrow, Wilts, the mere, middle or division water place burrow. Marnhill, Dorset, an hill on the mere or middle water. Marick, Yorkf. the upper or Richmond mere or surrounding water. Marlow, Bucks, the mere spring water place. Martley, Worc. the mere side place. Marton or Marcaston, Der. on or a town on the mere side. Hence Mar and Marcid, a lake standing water and moisture; March, a month, the mere or spring division; Marches, borders, or limits; Mare or March, the mere keeping companion of the knight or mere keeper like a dog and cat; Marechal or Marshal, on the mere side; Margin, Margrave, Marinate, Marine, Mark, Market and Marksmen, the mere confines or warden; Marl, the mere place, where marl or fat clay was found; Martine, the sea line; Marquis or Marchuis, the chief of the mere side; Marquisate, his seniority; Marry, joining the meres or parts; Marsh, the mere or sea side; Mart, the mere or sea side; Martial, on the mere side; Martingal, the fretful horse tye; Martinmas, the spring or mere drawing in mas, month or division; Martyr and Marvel, or the saint-like life of a marquis, dedicated for the defence of the meres or boundaries of his country.

MASERFIELD or Oswestry, Salop, the middle or division water side dwelling place or the western confines town. Masham and Mask, Yorkf. the middle or division water side or vale. Hence Masculine, on or upon the middle spring water place or bank; Mash, at the water side; Mask, the mere shut; Mafs, the side or contents of the mere or limits; Master, the mere lower side lord; Mastiff, the mere side thief.

MATHRAVEL, N-Wales, the middle or division spring water place side or country. Matisco, Gaul, the middle confines water side. Hence Mat, as its rushes grow at the water side; Match, joining the confines; Mate, a companion or being at the same confines; Matter, the surrounding parts or bodies; Matrimony, the same surrounding part or body; Matross, the least over the boundaries; Matress, the lower; Mature, using the mat or covering.

MAULEY or Malo lacu, Suff. the surrounding spring water place ditch or lake or a bad ditch. Maultby, Norf. by the surrounding

furrounding spring water places or sea sides. Maumbury, Dorset, the surrounding spring burrows. Mauritania, on the surrounding water or sea side or coast. St. Maure, on the sea side or lower coast. Hence Maul, on the surrounding spring water place; Maudlin, on its bank or edge; Maw, the surrounding spring part; Mawkish and Mawks, the lesser surrounding spring shut.

MAXEY Castle, N-hamp. the middle or division water shut or castle. Maxtock Castle, War. the middle water border shut or castle. Maxwell, Scot. the middle water shut spring or dwelling place. Hence Maxillary, as surrounding and maxim as evident as the surrounding parts or self-evident.

MEAGILE, Scot. the middle water place side. Meales, Norf. the middle water place side or banks. Meanborow and Meanvari, the middle spring water on the sea part or neighbourhood. Mearnes, Scot. on the middle or surrounding water side. Meatae, Maetae, Meth or Boyne, N-hum. S-Wales, Ire. the middle or surrounding water side or a champaign or lowland country. Meaux, Yorkf. the middle or surrounding water confines or shut. Hence Mead or Meadow and Meat; Meager, the surrounding water for sea confines; Mean, low or on the middle water; Measure, the middle water side usage.

MECHLIN, in the low countries, the surrounding water confines bank. Mecklenburgh, in lower Saxony, the surrounding water bank burgh. Hence Mechanic, a craftsman or maker of crafts or small ships at the water side; Mecke or gentle and make.

MEDEN or Newport, Hants, the middle or division water side or a port on the spring water part. Medeswell and Medeshamsted, N-ham. the middle or division water side well and vale station. Media, in Asia and Thrace, the middle or division water side or possessions. Mediolanum, Milling or Meifod, Gaul and N-Wales, the middle water confines, bank or village; the meaning of names thus varying with the nature and situation of places. Medley, Yorkf. the middle or division water side place or palace. Medway, Kent, the middle water. Medona, Ire. the middle or inclosing spring. Medop, Scot. the middle border part. Hence Medal, from its being made of metal, which see; Meddle or Interpose, Mediate, Medicine, Mediocrity, Meditate, Medium, Medlar; Medley, Medullar, Meet, Meeting.

MELBORN, Cam. Der. on the spring middle or division water place, dwelling or neighbourhood. Melcomb, Dorset, Dur. the middle water place vale. Melerstorm, Scot. the middle

middle or surrounding water place or sea side town. Melfield, N-hum. a dwelling on the middle division or surrounding water place. Melford, Suff. the middle water place ford or way. Melienith, Wales, on the middle or division side. Melton or Middleton, Dorset, Leic. the middle water place town. Melifont, Ire. the middle water place river side or bridge. Melwood, Linc. the middle or division water place spring side or wood. Hence Melancholy, on the middle water place bank confines; Meliorate, at the border water place and the Welsh melion, trefoil or on the boundary water place; Mellow and Melt, or in the other language these names may come from the sun or circumambient light.

MENA, Mene-ing, Meneg, Meneu and Meney, Corn. Eff. Wales, on the middle, inclosing or surrounding water part, edge or boundary or narrow water part. Menapia, Menavia and Menevia, Ire. Wales, a part inclosed by or on the surrounding water or on the inclosing water side or edge. Mendip, Som. the edge or border side part or hills, as the limits of the old Britons. Mendlesham, Suff. a vale or home at the spring water place side on the surrounding water or sea part. Menlarsford, Berks, the water place side ford or way on the surrounding or division water part. Menill, Dur. on the surrounding water place or the water place edge. Menteith, Scot. the inclosing water side or edge. Hence Member, the spring on the trunk, shut or surrounding part; Men or Man, as being therein; Menace, the border action; Mend, dividing the border; Menial, on the border; Menfes, the division of the boundary, and in a secondary sense the division of the sun's round by that of the moon; Mensuration or Measuration, which see; Mental and Mention, on and from the mind.

MER or Mere, Som. Wilts, the middle division or surrounding water or as such the sea, meres or boundaries, and also an inclosed water place or lake. Merbury, Ches. the middle or mere spring part. Mercia or the counties of Gloucester, Hereford, Worcester, Warwick, Leicester, Rutland, N-hampton, Huntingdon, Lincoln, Bedford, Buckingham, Oxford, Stafford, Derby, Salop, Nottingham, Chester and part of Hertford, the middle, mere or sea confines or the marchers. Merdon or Merton, Wilts, Surry, Kent, Lanc. the middle, division or surrounding water, mere or lake town. Mercury, the sea border; Meregate, Kent, the sea gate or port. Mereworth, Kent, the middle water side spring water or dwelling place. Merisfield and Merival, Wilts, War. the mere dwelling place or village. Merkin, Corn. the sea confines. Merlin, Wales, Scot. the sea bank, and in a secondary sense, the possessors of the sea banks

bank and the sea race or line. Mernis, Mernicones or Vernicones or Vecturiones, Scot. on the inclosing water or sea side, confines or possessions and possessors. Mersey, Ess. Lan. Chef. the lower middle water or mere. Mertanbrooke, Der. the middle water or mere side brook. Mervinia or Merion, N-Wales, the surrounding or surrounded water part edge, mere or lake or the western meres or limits. Merwald, Heref. the mere water place side, bank or wall. Hence Mercer and Merchant, as trading and marketing were carried on by sea and at the sea side; Mercury, the surrounding water or sea borders of Europe, along which the Phrygians, Britons, Greeks, Germans, and the other Titans, made their first migrations and possessed all the sea coasts from Greece to Livonia; Meretricious, the middle water part confines; Mercy, the middle water confines; Merely, the middle water place; Merry, the middle water part; Merrythought; Meridian or mid-day; Merit, the mere right; Mersion, in the surrounding water side, where infants and criminals were dipped for original sin and actual transgressions.

MESE, Gaul, the surrounding water or sea side; Messilia, Gaul, the surrounding water or side place. Messapia, Italy, the lower inclosing or division part or champaign country. Mefburgum, Spain, the division spring water part confines, dwelling or burrow. Hence Mesentery, the middle inclosing part; Mesh, the side division; Mels, a part or division of food or other thing; Message, acting or going to the lower border; Messuage, an inclosure on the middle or division spring side.

METARIS Æstuarium or Meltraeth, Norf. Wales, the surrounding water side or place lower land, sands or washes. Meth, Ire. the middle spring side or champaign country. Mettingham, Suff. the middle or surrounding water side, island or ingles vale. Hence Met, the side surrounding water; Metal, from its being soft like water, and found at the sea side; Metamorphose, the surrounding sea coast below the water part or a fosse; Metaphor, for the surrounding coast or part; Mete and Metre, a measure like the middle water side; Method, the surrounding water borders side or a country within the same; Metropolis, the surrounding water part side place or city, or as such the mother city in a secondary sense; Mettle, at the middle water place; Mere, shut up or inclosing spring; Mexburgh, Yorkf. the surrounding water confines burrow.

MICHEL Grove, Suff. the surrounding water place confines grove, or as the boundary woods were usually very large, a
R great

Great high wood. Michelham, its vale or dwelling place. Michelney, Som. in the surrounding water place or an island in the division water place. Micklewood, Gloc. the surrounding water place or great wood. Mickneint, N-Wales, the high surrounding parts above the bottom. Mickelbar, Yorkf. the middle or inclosing water place part, bar or gate. Mikef-gate, Bedf. the middle or surrounding water side gate. Hence Michaelmas, the middlemas; Mickle or great; Microcosm, the little circle world.

MIDDLEHAM, Yorkf. the middle or surrounding water place vale. Middleton, the middle town. Middlesex, the middle side water confines. Middlewich, Chef. the middle or division water confines shut or inclosure. Middlehurst, Suff. the surrounding or middle water side forest or wood. Hence Mid, Middle and Midriff, the middle division part; Midwife, the side division wife; Midas, a king or chief of the middle or Mediterranean side or lower water part.

MILBERRY and Milbarrow, Dorset, Wilts, the middle or surrounding water part or barrow, and in a secondary sense, as battles were usually fought on the confines parts, the military barrow. Milford or Haverford, S-Wales, the surrounding water place way or harbour. Milsum, Cumb. on the surrounding water place or sea side. Milthorpe, W-mor. the surrounding water place or sea gate part. Milton or Middleton, Kent, Norf. N-hum. the surrounding water place side or middle town. Hence Milch, Mild and Milk, the flowing water; Mill, from its situation on the middle water place; Mile, from the length of the inclosing water place; Millenium, the surrounding water place or sea bank; Milt, at the water place side.

MIMERA and Mims, Herts, on the middle or surrounding water. Hence Mimick and Mock, acting the edge of the lips, mouth, cheeks and feature by way of grimace.

MINCHINGHAMPTON, Gloc. the confines water edge vale part town. Minchewit, Corn. on the spring side or dwelling place at the high surrounding water. Miniabrych, Scot. the upper borders or confines edge. Minster, the side water part edge. Minthorpe, Norf. the surrounding water bank or sea side or edge. Hence Minchewit, making the edge of the mouth or other edge at or threatening one; Mince, inside the mouth; Mind, within the surrounding part man or me; Mine, in me or my confines; Mine, on the surrounding water part, where it was first found; Mingle, within the same confines water place. Minim, the water rim edge; Minion or Minx, on the lips edge or confines; Minish, lessening the edge or border; Minister,

Minister or Menister, the border water side or edge ; Minor, the circle edge ; Mintage, on the surrounding water coast ; Minuet, springing round or about ; Minute, the spring water side.

MIROBRIGA, Portugal, the surrounding water part confines. Hence mire, the surrounding water parts ; Mirror, from the surrounding water ; Mirth, the surrounding water side or part.

MISSENDEN and Misterton, Bucks, Leic. a town or vale on the middle or confines water side. Missenhead or Notium, Ire. a head or promontory on the lower surrounding water. Hence Mis, below or at the side of the mere or mark ; Misbehave, to behave below the mark or amiss ; Mischance, a chance at the side of the mark ; Miser, one below the mark ; Misfortune, Mishap, Misreckon, Misrule, miss or below the mark ; Missile, or the surrounding water side place ; Mission, on the surrounding water side place, to which place the ancient legations mostly extended ; Mist and Misty, below the water side ; Mistake, miss shutting the bounds or limits of the coast ; Mistletoe, the border water place mark.

MITFORD, N-hum. the surrounding water or sea side ford, way or port. Mitton, Yorks. the surrounding water side town. Mitylene, in the island Lesbos, the surrounding water place part or bank. Hence Mite, the border side ; Mitigate, the border side get ; Mitre, on the border side.

MIXON, Hants, on the surrounding water confines, as shingles is below the island. Hence Mix, in the surrounding water confines. Here an island is called Ingles, which was the first Saxon Name of England. But see Ing and other places, which prove that the Saxon name England signifies the island or Angles country, and that by Angles was meant the Isceni island.

MODBERRY, Devon, the surrounding water or sea side harbour or dwelling part. Modona or Slane, Ire. on the surrounding water or sea side, or on the water bank side. Hence Mede, at the side of or within the surrounding water or the manner of what is contained in the limits of a manor or other surrounding parts ; Model, on the mode ; Moderate, at the surrounding water part ; Modest, the surrounding water part lower side ; Modern, on or the government of the surrounding water part ; Modify, Modish, Modulate, and Modus.

MOEL and Mold, N-Wales, on the surrounding water place side or an hill or barren place. Mole, Surry, an inclosed or shut water place. Molesey, Surry, the surrounding water place

side. Hence Moicty, the surrounding water part two sides; Moist and Mole, a shut water place; Molest, the mole lower side; Mollify, to infuse in the surrounding water place; Molten, on the surrounding water place side.

Mon, Mona, Moion, Manau, Anglesey and Man islands, in the western sea, in the surrounding water, the western surrounding water or the water part. Monaghan, Ire. on the surrounding water confines. Monk Conington, Lanc. the surrounding water confines side town. Monmouth or Wentset, a seat or station on the spring side or coast on the surrounding water mouth. Monwy, the surrounding spring water. Mount Edgecomb, Corn. on the surrounding water side or mount edge vale. Montgomery, or Baldwin, N-Wales, the surrounding water side or mount or a vale or dwelling place on the spring side. Mountfore, Leic. the surrounding water side or mount lower border. Montros or Celurca, Scot. the surrounding spring water confines side, morafs or cell. Hence Monarch, a chief, on the surrounding water part; Monastery, on the surrounding water part side. Monday, the surrounding water part or moon division; Money, the mine, as being first found on the surrounding water or sea side; Mongrel or Mungrel, the surrounding water race; Mon, man or in the surrounding water place circle or midst; Monkey, man dog; Monody, a man ode; Monosyllable, one compound or labial found; Month, the moon division; Moon, high water circle or orb.

MORELAND, Staff. the surrounding water bank side, possessions, more, marshes and commons usually left uncultivated on the boundary sides. Moravin, Scot. the surrounding water or sea side, marsh or Forest. Moresby or Morbium, Cumb. the surrounding water or sea side part, habitation or station. Moreley, Devon, N-hum. the surrounding water or sea place or palace. Moreman, Devon, the surrounding water or sea part. Morganium, S-Wales, on the surrounding water or sea confines. Moricambe, Cumb. the surrounding water or sea crooked part or bay. Moridunum or Seaton, Devon, a town on the surrounding water or sea part. Morini, on the sea or surrounding water part or the sea coasters of Belgic Gaul, or Flanders of the same race as the Britons of our island. Moriston, Scot. a town on the sea side. Mort, Devon, the sea side. Morpeth, N-hum. the sea part or side part. Merva bychan, N-Wales, the little surrounding water part or marsh. Morwerith on the Irish sea, the side, lower or western surrounding water or sea. Morwick, N-hum. the sea confines shut street or fortified place. Hence Moral, on the

the furrounding water place circle or country ; Morafs, the sea or furrounding water fide or lower part ; Morbid, a sea livelihood or food ; More, the sea or furrounding water ; Moreover, over the furrounding water part ; Morn and Morning, the furrounding fire or fun in ; Morose, the mouth low or fhut ; Morphew, the sea fpring part or fcurf ; Morsel, the mouth fhut upon ; Mortal, the sea coast place or vale ; Mortar, on the furrounding water part fide or ftriking the fame.

MOSELEY, Lanc. the furrounding water place fide. Moften, N-Wales, Lydia, on the furrounding water fide. Hence Mofs, on the furrounding water fide ; Most, the furrounding water lower fide.

MOLE, Cumb. the fide furrounding water. Motindon, Kent, the part on the fide furrounding water. Motwy, Mothwy or Mothwick, Salop, N-Wales, the furrounding or inclofing fpring fide or confines. Hence Mote, Moth and Mother, as furrounding or being inclofed ; Motion, the furrounding property either of water or fire ; Motley, in the fame inclofed place ; Motto, covering the border.

MUCCLESFORD, Berks, the furrounding water place fide or ford. Mountsbay, Corn. the furrounding water lower fide bay. Mounfter, Ire. the furrounding lower fide part or province. Moufehole or Port Inis, Corn. the furrounding water ifland or water place. Mounog or Maunog, Wales, the furrounding water or fpring part, marfh or turbery. Mutchelney, Som in the furrounding water place. Hence Move, the furrounding fpring of fire or water ; Mould and Moul, the furrounding water place fide or parts ; Mounch or Munch, chewing in the mouth ; Mount, the furrounding fpring fide bank or hill ; Mountain, the high mount ; Mourn, furrounding the urn ; Mouth, the furrounding or fea at the inclofing fpring part ; Moufe, the little furrounding animals ; Mow, the furrounding fprings ; Much, the furrounding fpring or water confines ; Mucilage, the furrounding water place fide or edge ; Muck, Mud, Mug and Mugzy, as being at the water place fide ; Mue, Muft and Muftle, as being covered.

MUL or Mula, Scot. the furrounding or divifion fpring water place. Mulucha, a river of Mauritania, the upper furrounding fpring water place. Hence Mulatto, at the Mulucha border, or a tawney moor ; Mulberry, a black berry ; Mulet, at the furrounding fpring water place fide ; Mule, on the furrounding fpring water place or the dumb race ; Multitude, along the furrounding fpring or dumb ; Mumble, Mummery, Mummy, Mumper.

MUNDEN Furnival, Herts, the surrounding spring water part side den or vale or a vale on the spring part. **Mundesley**, or **Mondesley**, Norf. the lower surrounding water place or sea side. **Munow**, Heref. the surrounding spring water. Hence **Mundane**, the part or country on the surrounding spring; **Municipal**, **Munificence**, **Muniment** and **Munition**, as belonging to the surrounding water part or country; **Mundbrech**, the mound, ditch or a fair breach.

MURDOCK, Scot. the surrounding spring confines water. **Murray**, Scot. on the surrounding spring water. **Murlake**, Scot. the surrounding spring water side lake. Hence **Mural**, on the surrounding spring water, a wall or shut place; **Murder**, a killing by secret striking; **Murmur**, a soft surrounding spring; **Murray**, the surrounding spring or a dark red; **Murion** or a helmet, as covering the surrounding spring water.

MUSKERRY, Kerry, Ire. the surrounding spring water confines side or borders. **Musgrave** or **Mosgrave**, Cumb. the surrounding spring water or sea side warden. **Musselburgh**, Scot. the surrounding spring water place burrow. Hence **Musch**, the surrounding spring place or race; **Muse**, the spring or river side or the mouth shut; **Music**, **Mushroom**, **Musk**, **Musket**, **Mustard**, **Mustfer** and **Musty**, from their various springs; **Mute**, the mouth shut; **Mutilate**, the spring side place divided or deprived; **Mutiny**, below the border spring; **Mutton**, **Mutual** and **Muzzle**, on the mouth.

MYNWEY, Wales, the edge spring. **Mynte Hill**, Scot. the border edge hill. **Myrwy** or **Thanet**, Kent. the border or inclosing water spring. Hence **Myriad**, the inclosing water or sea side; **Myrmidon**, on the inclosing water or sea side; **Mystery**, at the border water part; **Mythology**, a discourse on or the doctrine of the surrounding spring borders or fables.

NAAS, Ire. in the lower part. **Nabeus**, Scot. the inclosing water part side. **Nablia**, Germany, the inclosing water place or vale. Hence, **Nab**, inclosing part, or in a prison; **Naam**, in an inclosed place, impound, or within the borders trespassing.

NADDER, Wilts, the inclosed, unseen, or hidden spring water part. Hence **Nadir**, the unseen part, or point in the heavens opposite to the zenith, or point over our head.

NAGNATA, Ire. the coast on the inclosing water.

NAILBURNE or **Vipseys**, Yorkf. the flood unseen, or spring up water from below. Hence **Nail**, inclosed in a place or unseen.

NANT or **Nampt**, Wales, Chef. a narrow or unextensive vale. **Nantuates**, in Helvetia, the bottom or narrow vale dwellings or dwellers. **Namptwich** or **Helath wen**, Chef. the bottom salt spring. **Nappa**, Yorkf. the inclosing, confined or narrow water part. Hence **Name**, on the surrounding part; **Nap**, an inclosed or shut part, as the eye in sleep, and the joint of the neck.

NAR, a river of Italy, the inclosing water. **Narbone** of old Gaul, on the inclosing or upper water part, country or boundaries. **Narburgh**, Norf. the inclosing spring water part confines part or burrow. **Nardin** or **Narone**, on the inclosing water side. **Narona**, a river of Dalmatia, the inclosing or narrowing water. Hence **Narrow**, the inclosing spring water confined by its banks, and its banks by hills, so as to form a bottom or dingle.

NASEBY, N-ham. in the lower or side part or habitation. **Nash point**, S-Wales, in the lower point or promontory. Hence **Nasal** and **Nasty**, the nose being prominent, and one of the most natty or dirty parts of the animal body, which corresponds with the other parts of nature.

NATAN-Leod, the inclosing water or sea side places, people or tribes, or the British possessions and inhabitants along the sea coasts, from Hants to the Severn sea, and thence through South Wales. **Natifo**, a river of the Veneti in Cisalpine or Italian Gaul, the lower side inclosing water. Hence **Natal**, within the inclosing water place or nation; **Nature**, the internal spring of sides or things, as qualities are the like springs of action in things and quantities, the parts of extension in motion and rest.

NAVAN, Ire. the inclosing water part. **Nauphlia**, in Greece, on or the inclosing water place, or a sea port. **Naworth castle**, Cumb. a castle on the side or inclosing water. Hence **Naval**, **Nautical**, and **Navy**, as inclosures or shuts on the water.

NEATH, Ned, or **Nidum**, S-Wales, on or along the inclosing water or sea side or coast. **Neapolis**, in Italy, Thrace, and Africa, a place or city on the inclosing water side. **Neurda** near **Baby on**, on the water side part. Hence **Neap**, the water part in; **Near**, on the water, as far is from the water; **Neat**, on the water side.

NEBORTH, Herts, on the side spring water part. **Nebriſſa**, Spain, on the lower water part. **Nebrodes Montes**, in Sicily, on the water part, or water neighbourhood sides. Hence **Neb**, the bill of a bird, or the mouth of a river opening to the sea.

NECTAN,

NECTAN, Devon, on or below the water side. **Nectum**, Sicily, in the water side, or a neck of land. Hence Neck of an animal; **Nectar**, as being at first cultivated on the promontories of Hercules, before the draining of the flat countries.

NEEDHAM, Suff. the inclosing water side, or on the water side vale or home. **Needles**, Hants, inclosed or unseen places in the water or side water part. **Needwood**, Staff. the inclosing or inclosed, or covering or covert water side wood. Hence **Need**, not in, seen or existing; **Needle**, in an unseen or inclosed place, inclosed parts or things unseen being as not existing.

NEILF, Ire. on the water place. **Neirburrow**, Norf. a burrow on the inclosing water. **Neirford**, Norf. a way or ford on or near the water. Hence **Neigh**, near or on the confines water; **Neighing**, nigh the inclosing water place; **Neighbour**, the opposite side of the boundary river; **Neither**, the inclosing water, as belonging to neither side; **Neif**, the inclosing water part.

NEMUS Calaterium, Yorkf. the inclosing water part side, or Celtic grove or forest.

NEN or **Aufon**, N-ham. the high inclosing spring. **Nenfield**, Suff. the high inclosing spring water dwelling place.

NEOR or **Neure**, Ire. the inclosing or border spring water. **Neomagus**, Surry and Gaul, on the middle spring water border or confines.

NEOT, Corn. on the circle water side or abode. Hence **Neoterick**, modern, or on the spring side.

NEPTUNE, on the side inclosing water or sea part. His being said to have built the walls of Troy, alludes to the extension of its colonies to the utmost limits of the ocean. Hence **Nephew**, a spring within the same inclosing part.

NERVII, Cumb. N-Wales, the inclosing water spring dwelling place or dwellers, where the Roman cohorts were placed and had their names, as had the Nervii of Gaul, from their inhabiting the bank of the river Maes in Flanders. Hence **Nerve**, as inclosing the spring of life.

NESSE, Kent, Salop, Ess. Scot. in the lower side, or a promontory. **Nessides** islands, belonging to the Veneti of Little Britain, in the side or lower water part or islands. Hence **Nest**, **Nettle**, the inclosure or harbour of a bird, which were originally in holes in rocks on the sea side, and unseen.

NETLEY, Hants, on the inclosing water side place. **Nettlehead**, on or the inclosing water side place station. **Netherby**, Cumb. on the water side part or abode. **Netherlands**, on the

the water bank side or country. Hence Net, inclosing or on the sides; Nether, the lower on inclosing or water side; Nethermost, on the surrounding water lower side; Nettle, on the side spring.

NEVERN, S. Wales, the spring on the inclosing water or sea. Nevile, a dwelling place or village on the inclosing spring water, or a mere, village, or town, which were at first along the sea side. Nevin and Navan, N-Wales, Ire. the inclosing water or sea part or edge. Newark, Nott. the inclosing spring water confines, an inclosure or building on the side water part, or a new building. Newbottle, Newburgh, or Newbury, Berks, Yorks. N-Wales, a burrow on the inclosing spring water part, or a new burrow or dwelling place. Newbottle, Scot. the inclosing spring side dwelling place. Newenden, Kent, the inclosing spring side wood, den, or forest. Newnham, Devon, War. a vale or home on the inclosing spring. Newland, Gloc. the inclosing spring bank side or land. Newsted, a station on the inclosing spring. Newport, Bucks, a part or port on the inclosing spring. Newton, Linc. Wales, a town, on the inclosing spring or a new town. Newmarket, the new mere gate. New Mills, Scot. the inclosing spring on the sea side. Hence New, in the spring; Never, no spring, or the spring inclosed, as Ever is the spring; Neuter, the inclosing spring water part, whose sides are neuter; Newel, the springing place.

NID or Nidum, Wales, Scot. Yorks. the side water inclosing, inclosed, or unseen. Niderdale, Yorks. the Nid water vale. Nidisdale, Scot. the nid side vale. Nidrey castle, Scot. the inclosing water part or side castle. Hence Nib or Nip, a pin or part in or inclosed; Nich and Nick, an inclosed side; Niece, in the same side or confines; Nigh, on the same inclosing water confines; Night, the fire or light inclosed division or side; Nightingale, the caller in the night; Nibing, no spring of internal light, as willing is the spring of internal light; Nimble, on the inclosing border water place; Nine, the high inclosing side or rain; Nit, not seen; No, not on or in, as On is a contraction of io-in, the sun in, and None of no in and Noon, the sun in; Nivi Colini, Wales, the hills on the inclosing springs and vales, or the inhabitants thereof.

NOCTAN, Linc on the inclosing water side. Hence Noble, on the inclosing water place, and Nobility or Bonility transposed; Nobody, not in the surrounding water part; Nod, dividing or marking the surrounding water part or border; Nogen, a water shut one; Noise, the surrounding water side; Nomades, no surrounding sides, or inclosed or fixed possessions; Nonne,

the surrounding water parts; Nome or Name, on the surrounding parts or things; Noodle, an inclosed or no light division; Noose, inclosed on the sides.

NORTH or Nord, on the border water or upper side or border. Norfolk, on the border water place confines or people. Norham or Northam, N-hum. the border or inclosing high water side vale, or the northern vale. Normandy, France, on the border or inclosing water part side or possessions, or the Norman possessions. These people, who, from the names of the individuals, their language, customs, and government, seem to be a mixture of Danes, Germans, French, Romans, and Britons, for many centuries before their settlement in Neustria, had no fixed possessions, but like their ancestors, the Danes and Saxons, lived by their depredations in different countries. And having kept no records of their own origin and antiquities, have, like the Romans, been at much pains to darken, confound, and destroy those of others, particularly the Celtic, and yet, instead of resting their origin and antiquities on their extensive alliance to many Celtic nations, the best distinction of a nation, seem to be as much prejudiced in favour of a separate origin of their own, as any other Celtic branch, to the great encouragement of party feuds, and detriment of society. Normantier, the surrounding water lower or island side. Northampton, Northampton, or Northampton, the northern canton, or inclosing spring water or vale confines or town. Northumberland or Chumberland, the northern Cumberl possessions, or dwellers in vales, or on the spring water sides. Norwic or Norwich, the surrounding water or northern confines, streets, city, or fortified part. Norway, the surrounding water or border, or sea side way. Hence Nor, the inclosing water, which belongs to neither side.

NOSHEAD, Scot. the surrounding water lower side or head. Nosthill, York. the surrounding water lower side hill. Hence Nese, the lower on the side; Nostrum, an undisclosed thing.

NOTESLEY, Bucks, the inclosing water side lower place. Notium, Ire. the surrounding water or sea side. Nettingham, on the inclosing water side vale. Hence Net, no side or in: Note, a mark, or side inclosing water or boundary; Nothing, no inclosing or existing side or part; Notice, warning to be at the side or boundaries; Notify, Notorious, and Notion, remarks; Notwithstanding, standing with the conclusion or inclosure.

NOVANTES of Galloway, Carrick, Kyle, and Cuninghame in Scotland, on the inclosing spring water confines or vales, or the

the Clyde's fides. Noviomagus or Woodcot, Surry, the inclosing or middle spring water confines. Hence Novel, on the spring, which is new; Nought, not in the inclosing spring; Novice, the lesser in the spring; Noun, on the inclosing spring parts; Now, on the spring; Nourish, on the spring fide.

NUNEATON, War. a town on the inclosing spring water fide. Nutley, Hants, the inclosing spring water fide place. Hence Nut, the inclosed fide spring of vegetation; Nudity, uninclosed fides; Null, on no spring place; Numb, no surrounding spring part; Number, on the surrounding spring parts or water parts, and for their particular definition see under Can; Numerous, the inclosed spring and sea surrounding parts; Nun, a shut or inclosed one; Nuncio, on the inclosing spring confines or border; Nuptial, inclosing or joining together the fide spring water parts; Nurse and Nurture, on the spring fide; Nuzzle, inclosing or shutting up.

OBOUN, Ire. the inclosing spring water part. Obris, Gaul, the fide spring water part. Obulco, Spain, the circle spring water place confines. Hence Obey, the circle part; Obedient, Obelisk, the circle or border spring water place mark; Object, the circle part opposite fide, or to cast from; Oblation, on the circle spring place; Obligate, the circle place gate; Oblige, the circle place edge or bounds, or bound to the circle place; Oblique, from strait; Obliterate, from literate; Oblivion, a flood on the circle part; Obscure, the circle fide border; Observe, the boundary mark, or the circle fide water part; Obsolete, the circle part from a fide water place; Obstacle, the circle part standing water place; Obstinate, Obstruct, and Obtain, within the circle part coast; Obtrude, through the circle part fide; Obtuse, the circle part lower fide; Obviate, the circle part spring fide, or a way along the same.

OCELLUM, Kilnsfey, or Holderness, York. the sea or salt water part, promontory, or cell. Occitania, at the sea fide. Occis, Oketis, or the Orcades of Scotland, possessions at the fide or below the surrounding water or sea fide. Ochenture, Oxon on the inclosing spring water fide. Ochie hole, Som. the high spring water hole. Oke, Devon, Berks, the inclosing water. Ockhampton and Ockham, Devon and Rut. the inclosing water part vale, or vale town. Oerlamm or the Lizard, Corn. a part in the sea, a promontory, or the lower water place fide. Octogesa, Spain, the surrounding water lower border. Octopitarum or St. David's, S-Wales, the sea

border part coast. Hence Occasion, the circle water side action; Occidental, on the water circle lower coast; Occult, on the water circle side; Occupation, on the surrounding water side part; Occur, the surrounding water or sea and the current meeting; Ocean, the high surrounding water; Octave, the surrounding water part or division, an eight, or an island; Occulist, the circle of light historian, listener, or attendant.

ONCOMB, Som. the circle or surrounding water side vale. Odda, Glouc. the surrounding water side or Severn part. Odiham, Hants, the surrounding water side vale. Odil or Woodhill, Bedf. the surrounding water or spring water side place, high place or hill. Odyssæ Portus, Sicily, the surrounding water side lower port. Hence Odd, divided from the circle of men or things; Ode, the round dance and song; Odium, from the circle; Odour, from the surrounding circle; Oecumenical, on all the surrounding parts.

OFFA, the surrounding or circle part. Offalie, Ire. the surrounding water place. Offington, Suff. a town on the surrounding water confines. Offride, the surrounding water part ford. Offton, Suff. the surrounding water part town. Hence Off, the surrounding water part, which is commonly far or at a distance; Offal, cast aside or on the surrounding water part; Offence and Offend, off the fence or surrounding part side; Offer, on or bringing to the surrounding water part; Office, the surrounding water part side, an office being kept at its gate or port; Offing, in the surrounding water or sea part; Offspring, from the inclosing water part; Oft, and Osten, at the side of the surrounding water part, or the things contained therein, which are many and frequent.

OGLE, N-hum. the sea surrounding water place. Oglethorp, the surrounding or circle water place gate part or port. Ogilvy, Scot. the surrounding water place spring side or dwelling place. Ogmer, S-Wales, the sea surrounding water part. Ogo, Wales, a cave or a surrounded, shut or inclosed part. Ogygia, a Thracian island, the surrounding water or sea confines or country. Hence Ogee and Ogle, a round and looking round, and Oh, the high O or the horizon, sun, &c.

OILWY, S-Wales, the surrounding water place spring or brook. Oiler hills, Herts, the surrounding water part side hills. Oisterley, Midd. the surrounding water part side place, or dwelling place. Oireturn, Italy, the surrounding water side. Hence Oil, the flowing water; Oint, the water on the sides, which anoints the sides of rivers in its course; Oyer, on the surrounding

furrounding water; Oyes, the furrounding water side; Oysters, as usually found at the furrounding water.

OLANIGE, Olanigh, Olaniage, Oleaneg, or Olenacum, Kent, Gloc. Cumb. on the furrounding, inclosing, or division water bank or confines. Old-ford-ham-street-wark-wyke, the furrounding water place side, way or ford, vale or dwelling place, street or water side part, and river confines or city, and as places on the water sides were ancient dwelling places, an old ford, &c. Oleron, a French island, on the furrounding water place. Olicana or Ilkeley, Yorks. the furrounding water place confines or inclosures. Oliphant, Scot. the furrounding water place bottom. Oliver, the furrounding water place spring. Hence Old, Oligarchy, Olio, and Olitory.

OMBRIOS, an island in the Atlantic, the lower furrounding water part. Omphalium, in Greece, a place on the furrounding water. Omer, Homer, Gomer, or Chomer, the sea furrounding water part. Homebury hill, Surry, the furrounding spring water part hill. Hence Ombre and Omega, as the circle of all parts; Omelet, a pancake from its roundness; Omit, at the side or out of the furrounding water; Omnipotent, a power furrounding all parts or things.

ON, No, Or, and Heliopolis, Ægypt, on the furrounding water or border, or Io-n, the city of the sun, or furrounding circle, the Temple of Apollo being here situated. Onæum, in Dalmatia, on the furrounding water part. Oneal, Ire. on the circle or furrounding water part. Onoba, Spain, the furrounding water part. Onflow, Salop, below or on the furrounding water side spring water place, or a low or slow furrounding water. Hence On, from the motion of the water, or fun; One, the circle; Onerate, at the circle water, the usual place of lading; Onion, a round one; Only, the furrounding water place; Onward, the furrounding spring water part; Ooze, the furrounding spring water part side.

ORBY, Chef. the border part or abode. Orcades, Orcas, or Orkney, Scot. the inclosing water border. Ordovices, Ordolucæ, Venedotia, or North Wales, the furrounding spring or water parts, border, sides, confines, streets, or cities, or the borders of the Veneti or Wenta, who, according to Angelus Capellus, Polydore Virgil, and Dr. Caius, once were the inhabitants of Norwich, and if the pedigrees of some of the North Wales people are right, many of those families derive their origin from that country. Ord, Scot. the furrounding water side. Ore, Suff. the furrounding spring water. Ore-ford, its ford. Orewed, Corn. the furrounding water weed. Ormeiby, Norf. by the furrounding border side. Ormston, Scot.

Scot. the furrounding border side town. Ormond or Orwown, Ire. the border on the sea or furrounding water. Orry, Ire. on the border water. Orton, Hunt. W-mor. the border town. Orwel, Suff. the border spring water place. Hence Oraion and Oration, on the border side; Oral, on the mouth; Orange, a round shut part; Orb, the water circle part, the sea being supposed to furround our globe; Orchard, an inclosed part or yard; Ordain, on the border part; Ordeal, on the border water or avenging part; Order and Ordinance, on the border side or possessions; Ore, on the furrounding water, it being formerly found along the water side; Orient, the upper side border; Origin, the border water fire in; Original, on the border water fire in; Orphan, on the inclosing water or border part; Orrery, on the world; Orts, from the sides; Orthodox, the furrounding border doctrine; Orthographer, the furrounding border writer or engraver; Ora, a Saxon coin mentioned in Domesday, valued at sixteen pence, on the border.

OSCA, the furrounding water confines. Osborn, on the furrounding water side or sea son. Osgodby, the sea confines part or habitation. Oslan, the sea bank. Ossory, Ire. the furrounding water lower border. Ostæi or Ostiones, Corn the furrounding water lower, or western side, west being a corrupt deviation from oest. Ostidamnii, Corn. on the western furrounding part. Oswald street, the furrounding water place side street. Oswestre, Salop, the western furrounding water or border town. Oswy, the furrounding spring water side, haven, or house. Hence Oſcitant, opening the mouth or furrounding part; Offensive, shewing the furrounding parts; Ostler, on the furrounding water place side, shuts, or house; Ostrich, on the furrounding water part side confines.

OTELANDS, Surry, the furrounding water side bank or land. Othona or Ithancester, Ess. on the furrounding water side. Otford or Otanford, Kent, the furrounding water side way or ford. Otley, Yorks. the furrounding water side place. Otmore, Oxon. the furrounding water side moore. Ottadini or Meatie, N-hum. below the furrounding water side, or Tyne coast, or the border water coast. Ottendun, Oxen. a town below the furrounding water side. Ottery, Devon, the furrounding water part. Hence Other, the furrounding water or river sides; Other gates, their gates; Otherwise, their ways; Ottoman, the furrounding water side border man.

OVER Burrow, Lanc. the furrounding spring water part or burrow. Over-rhy, Surry, on or the country on the furrounding spring, or over the river. Overton or Orton, Hunt. Chief.

Ches. W-mor. the furrounding spring water side town. Overthorne, Yorkf. the door or gate on the furrounding spring. Oulney, Bucks, on the furrounding spring water place. Oundle or Auondale, N-ham. a vale on the furrounding spring water place or river. Ounefbary Topping, Yorkf. the upper furrounding spring water part or bar. Ovoca, Ire. the furrounding spring water. Ouse, Berks, Bucks, Staff. Norf. N-ham. Yorkf. the lower, lesser, or side furrounding spring. Ouseley, Salop, War. the furrounding spring side place. Oufney, Oxon. island in the furrounding spring. Oufman, Ire. the furrounding spring lower side, or western part. Out Burrow, N-hum. the furrounding spring side burrow. Ow, the furrounding spring. Owen, on the furrounding spring. Owers rocks, Hants, Dorset, the furrounding spring water rocks. Hence Oval, Oven, Over, and Ought, the furrounding spring water side or parts therein; Ounce, on its side; Our, the spring border; Oust, the furrounding spring lower side; Out, the furrounding spring side; Outer, on the furrounding spring side; Outermost, on the furrounding water lower side; Outward, the furrounding spring side water part; Owe, within bounds; Outfang thief, the out part confines thief; Outlaw, out of the spring water place border.

OXBURGH, Norf. the furrounding water confines burrow. Oxenbridge, Linc. a bridge on the furrounding water. Oxenhall, Dur. a hall on the furrounding water confines. Oxford or Oxonium, the furrounding water border, way, or ford. Oxney island, Kent, an island in the furrounding water. Hence Ox, as an inhabitant on the river confines, or the upper kind or side; Oxygon, three acute angles like the furrounding water.

PABENHAM, N-ham. the vale upper part. Pas or Pace, Belgic Gaul, the lower part or country. Pachinium, Sicily, a part inclosed or shut in the water. Hence Pace, the lower or lesser part or foot; Pack, a shut or inclosed part or thing; Paction, a thing closed.

PADSTOW, Corn. the part or station at the boundary water side. Padus, Italy, the side spring water part. Hence Pad, the side part; Padar, the aside part; Paddle, the side part at the water place; Paddock, a part at the water side or confines.

PANSUT, Ches. the part on the river side. Paones, of Panonia, the western parts or ends. Hence Pæan, the western song.

PAGANEL or Paynel, Bucks, the part on the inclosing water

ter place, or a street, town, or burrow, which were situated along the border rivers. Pagæ, Greece, inclosing water part. Hence Pagan, Painim, or Heathen, on the surrounding or border water part, the usual dwelling places of pagans and pagods; Page, from his passing along the streets and pageantry; Pail, the water place thing; Pain, the part in; Paint, the part on the side or surface; Pair, the water part sides or the limits; Pagus, a street along the border river confines, as Berkshire on the river Thames.

PALATINE Counties, on the side of the water place, leet, or palace counties. Palladia or Toulouse of Gaul, the border water place side. Palantia, in Spain, the water place bank side. Palus, a marsh or the water place sides. Hence Pale, Palace, Palatinate, Palisade, Palliate, Pall Mall, Palm, and Palfgrave, from their situation on or along the side, covering or border water places; Palate, the covering of the mouth; Pale colour, the water place colour; Palfy, side place; Paltry, a dry water place.

PAMBER Forest, Hants, the surrounding water part forest. Pamisus, a river of Macedonia, the lower surrounding spring part. Hence Pamper, the paunch or surrounding part; Pamphlet, the fugitive surrounding or covered part.

PANCRASE, Midd. a part or bottom on the lower water side. Panonia, or Hungary, the Ionian or western end or part. Pant, Eff. Wales, a part or bottom on the water side. Panton, Paunton, or Ad Pontem, Linc. a town on the spring water part, or a wapontache town. Panwen, Wales, a part on the inclosing spring or on the spring end. Hence Pan, an inclosing part or a vessel; Panacea, as containing all medicines; Pancake, Panado, Pane, a part put in; Panel, on the inclosing water part or country; Panner, a thing inclosing; Pant, a conduit of water, or to pant; Pantile, a tile with a bottom and sides, or a hollow tile; Pantry, the inclosing water part side.

PAR, the water part. Parham, Suff. the vale water part. Parishi, Yorks. the lesser or lower division or riding. Parret, Som. the side water part. Hence Par, the water part or place; Paradise, below the water part side; Parallel, the water part place or sides; Paramount, the water part mount or bank; Parapet, on the water part side part; Parcel, the water part confines place; Parcenary, together on the inclosing water part; Parch, the upper part; Pardon, on the water part side, or admitted therein from banishment; Part, the part upon, or the upper part; Parent, the part or head on the house; Parish, the lesser part or district; Park, an inclosed part; Parley and
Parliament,

Parliament, the talking part or house; Parlour, the part on the floor; Part, Partition, and Party, side or division part of a country; Parson, on the parish; Parsonage, the parson's confines; Patron, on the side or border water part.

PASHAM, Bucks, the vale lower part or end. Pasheley or Paisley, Scot. the lower or lesser water place. Passclew, Salop, the lower spring water place. Paston, Norf. on the lower border part or town. Hence Pass, the lesser part; Passage and Passion, a being straitened; Passive, the lower part; Pasture, the lower part side or country.

PATERN, S-Wales, on the water part side. Pateshul, N-ham. the part below the water place side. Patrington or Prætorium, Yorkf. a town on the inclosing or frontier water part. Hence Pat, the part at; Patch, the covering part; Patent, on the inclosing part; Path, the side part, which were at first along the water side; Patient or Patient on the lower part; Patriarch, the chief over a country or family; Patrimony, the father's part or limits; Patriot, at or on the country part; Patrol, the path roll or rounds; Patron the country part one; Pattern, archetype or specimen, the inclosed or side water parts, which were the first patterns of things, and of which letters are types or representations.

PAULTON, Corn. the spring water place town. Paveley, Wilts, the spring water place part. Paunton, Linc. a town on the spring water part. Pawlet, the spring water place side. Pawton, Corn. the spring part town. Paynswie, Gloc. the part on the inclosing spring side, street, or the Wiccan streets or cities. Hence Pave and Pause, the low part; Paw, the spring part; Pawn, in the spring part or hand; Pay, the part or share.

PEAKIRK, N-ham. the inclosing water part border or meeting. Peake or Pike, Der. the high part. Peas, Kent, Suff. the lower part. Peasalong, on the low water vale. Hence Peace and Peas, or a low part or thing; Peak, the high part; Pear, a watery thing; Peasant, the lower part in the house or possessions; Peat, the water part side, or at the water or wet part.

PEBIDIOT or Pehidiog, S-Wales, and Peibies, Scot. the ebbing or flowing water part, or along the sea side. Hence Pebble, on the ebbing water place part.

PECHE, the inclosing water part. Pechencourt, France, on the inclosing water part side, border, or court. Hence Peccant on the inclosing water part side; Peck and Peccoral, a shut part or vessel; Peculiar, on the inclosing spring water

place; Peculator, from the inclosing spring water place side or country.

PEDERED or Pedred, Som. the side or lower spring water part. Peddeton, the side or lower spring water part town. Pedwa din, Linc. below the spring water side part. Pedum, Italy, on the spring side part. Hence Pedagogue, Pedant, and Peddler, the lower or under part man; Pedestal, the foot or lower part or stall; Pedigree, the lower race part; Peel, the upper place; Peer, the water part; Peg, the inclosing water part.

PELE or Pell, Corn. the water place or farthest part. Pelham, Herts, the water place or farthest vale, as water places were the limits or boundaries of countries. Pella and Peloponnis, Greece, the water place or farthest confines. Hence Pellicle, the inclosing place; Peilmell, the middle or division water place side, street, or strand, and Pelt, the places of hurly burly.

PEMBROKE or Penbroke, S Wales, the surrounding water part, neighbourhood or end. Pemsey, Suff. the sea surrounding part. Pen, Som. Bucks, Lanc. the inner higher or upper part, as per is the side or lower part. Penalt, N-Wales, the part on the heights or hills. Pendenis, Corn. the inner water part or vale side or lower head. Pendle, Lanc. the upper ends or hills or the interior hill parts. Penk and Penkridge or Penocruceium, Staff. the water part, end, ford, bank, street or way. Penhaw, S-Wales, the spring water part end. Penherst or Hurst, Kent, the forest lower end part. Pentre, Wales, the town's end part or suburbs. Penigent, Lanc. the upper hills on the side or the windy hills. Penros, Wales, the part on the surrounding water or sea side or marsh. Pensans, Corn. the part on the fards. Pensavas, Corn. the part on the lower water or the water lower end. Penvael, Penwal or Walton, Sent Wales, the part on the water place or wall side or end. Penworth, Lanc. the side spring water end. Penylthorpe, York. the lower end water gate. Hence Pen, the part, the inner, inclosing, or upper part or the head of a man or river; Penal, on the head; Penance, Penitence, within a pen; Pence and Penny, on the pen or head; Pendant, the head or end on the side part; Penetrate, the part entering at the side; Peninsula, an head side or lower place land; Pension, a shut up, fed or cooped thing; Penfive, the head low or like a slave; Pent, shut up; Penhouse or Pentice, penury; Pentigon, five angles.

PEOPLESHAM, Kent, the spring water place side or country vale. Hence People, every country place or people.

PERCEBRIDGE, Dur. the inclosing water part bridge. **Percy**, N-hum. the water part confines or chieftain. **Perith**, Cumbr. the water part side or ford. **Perot**, the water part side. **Pershore**, Worc. the water part lower side or shore. **Perlia**, the water part sides or divisions. **Perth**, Scot. the water part side or a grove. **Peryn**, Corn. on or in the water part. Hence **Peradventure**, **Perhaps**, and **Perchance**, the high inclosing water part; **Perambulation**, at the side of the surrounding water part; **Perch**, the inclosing water or a shut or shelter part or a pole of sixteen feet and an half in length of which forty in length and four in breadth made an acre or the border division. **Percussion**, springing the part; **Perdition**, on the water part side; **Peregrine**, by the inclosing water part borders; **Perfect**, the water part effected; **Perforate** and **Perforce**, to the water part border or side; **Perform**, the surrounding part; **Perfume**, the surrounding spring part; **Peril**, on the water part; **Period**, the circle or surrounding part or water part; **Perish**, below the water part; **Perjury**, from the oath part; **Periwig**, the covering part; **Permit**, the surrounding water part; **Perpetual**, a part always on the spring; **Perry**, the water part; **Persevere**, the divided or severed water part; **Persist**, standing at the water part side; **Person**, on the water part side; **Persuade**, at the spring water part; **Pert** and **Prig**, at the side or mouth part; **Peruie**, at the side or below the spring water part; **Pert**, the part below the side; **Perdings**, the farthing holders, or the dregs of the people, whose farthing holding was allotted him as a payment for their labour, on the inclosing water part.

PETERBURROW, N-hamp. the water part burrow. **Petroc**, Corn. Wales, the surrounding water or sea part. **Petuaria**, **Paristorum**, Huldby or Beverley, Yorks. the spring water parts, divisions or districts of the **Parishi**. **Petworth**, Suff. the side spring water or dwelling part. Hence **Pet**, **Pettish**, **Petulant** and **Petition**, the hand, foot or part at or to; **Petit** and **Petty**, the side or division part, which is small.

PEVENSEY, Suff. the spring part on the sea or a haven. **Pever**, Chef. the spring part. **Peyton**, Suff. the town part. Hence **Pew**, the spring part inclosure, or an abode by the spring part where the first pews were set up.

PHILEM-ge-modona, he. the high surrounding mountain parts. **Phellius**, a mountain of Attica, the high part. Hence **Pharisaical** and **Pharo**, from their high appearance.

PICKFORD, Salop, the upper or high part or peak ford or way. **Pickering**, Yorks. the peake or high confines part. **Pickworth**, Linc. the upper side spring water part or dwelling place. **Pictland**, **Pictavia**, **Picti** or **Caledonia**, Scotland, the

upper, high or hill inclosing spring part side, lands or possessions or highlanders, the Scots being the sea side and Meartæ the middle possessors. Hence Fight, by an inflection of the p; the Caledonians being mostly employed in military affairs; Picaroon, a robber or mountaineer; Pickle, picture and figure; Piece, a small part; Pier, the water part; Pierce, the water part side; Pike, the water part confines. On the western side of the highlands were the Caledonians, on the eastern were the Britons or Saxons called Picts, and from a mixture of those two people came the Caledonian Picts and Meatae.

PILE of Foulney, Lanc. an high part on the water place. Pilkington, Dur. a town on the high inclosing water place. Pillerton, War. a town on the high water place. Hence Pilaster, Pile, Pillar, Pillage, Pilot, as being high parts or at the high water place.

PIMPE, Kent, Wales, the border dwelling, possessed or inclosed part. Pimpleas Macedon, the upper border dwelling part lower place. Pimble, N-Wales, the surrounding or inclosed water place part or lake. Hence Pimp and Pimple, as gathering or shutting together.

PINHOLE or Pinhaws, Devon, the part within the spring water or river part. Pinaria, an island in the Ægean sea, a part in the water. Pinkney, N-ham. the part in the inclosing water. Hence Pin, the part in or inclosed; Pinch, the part shutting or squeezed; Pine, an high part; Pinfold, a place inclosed or shut on the sides; Pinion, the part or pin or the trunk; Pinacle, an high inclosing place; Pinner, on the high part; Pint, the side inclosing water part or at the conduit; Pious, springing up to the high parts.

PIPWEL or Divilis, N-ham. the upper spring water place part or the division spring side. Piperno, Italy, on the upper or up the water part. Hence Pip and Pipe, a springing up the part or throat; Pipkin, a boiling vessel or springing, upping or piping water shut or inclosure.

PIRANUS, Corn. on the water part. Piræus Portus, Greece, the water part gate or port. Hence Pirate, at the water part; but Pyre is the high or fire part, and Pyramid, the manner of the fire, high part or flame terminating in a point.

PISA, of Greece and Italy, the lower or side part. Pisaurus, a river of Italy, the lower or side spring water part. Hence Piss, the side part; Pistol, the side part tool; Pilon, on the side part; Pitcatery, a fish water inclosure; Pish, a little or low part or thing.

PITCHFORD, Salop, the upper side water part ford or way. **Pitana**, Greece, the part below, at the side or on the coast. **Pithium**, Greece, the upper side part. Hence **Pit**, a hole; **Pitch**, in a secondary sense, from the bitumen of pitch; **Puth**, **Pittance**, and **Pity**, the small part; **Pivot**, the pin of a round or turning thing.

PLAISY, Eff. the side or lower water place, it being situated on the river Chelmer, which discharges itself into Idumanum or black water, and seems to be the boundary betwixt the **Tronobantes** and **Isceni**, who made their migration out of Kent along the sea coast of Essex; and perhaps in a secondary sense, a pleasant place, but pleasantness is not explicable by the primary meaning of names any more than tastes, sounds and other qualities. **Planusia**, Gaul, the lower or side water place. **Placentia**, Italy and **S. ain**, on the inclosing water place side. **Plim**, Devon, the rim or boundary water place. **Plimouth** and **Plimton**, Devon, the **Plim** mouth and town. **Plimlimon** or **Pimlimon**, N-Wales, the boundary or five flood mountain. **Plumpton**, Lanc. the spring border part town. Hence **Place**, the side water place; **Plain**, on the water place; **Plaster**, a thing on a lower part; **Plait**, a part at the side; **Pan**, on the water place; **Plant** and **Plantation**, on the water place side; **Plash**, a small water place; **Plat** or **Plot**, a broad part or a part at the water side or border and platter; **Play** or **Pleas**, the water place side where the courts leet and baron were held; **Please**, at the water place side; **Pledge** and **Plight**, the water place edge or side or the giving surety of frank pledge; **Plenty**, on the water place side; **Plevin**, the boundary plea; **Plough**, a place acting up thing; **Plumage** and **Plumy**, the springing up things; **Plump** and **Plum**, spring round the part; **Plunge**, shut in the water place; **Pluvios**, springing up water part.

Po or **Padus**, Italy, the surrounding spring water part. **Pole** or **Poole**, Corn. Dorset, Chesh. Wales, surrounded water place. **Pollac**, Scot. a poole, lake or surrounded water place. **Pollesworth**, War. by the surrounding water place. **Poltimere**, Devon, the surrounding water place side or mere. **Polton**, Corn. the surrounding water place town. **Pomery**, Devon, the sea surrounding part. **Pomona**, an Island, in the sea surrounded part, **Pont** or **Colbrooke**, Bucks, the surrounding water part side brooke. **Ponteland** or **Pontælii**, N-hum. the surrounding water side bank side or land. **Pontefract**, Yorks. the broken rivers or border water parts. **Porlock**, Wecest. port or Watchet, Som. the water part key, lock or port. **Portland**, Dorset, the surrounding water part bank side or country. **Portmolloch**,

molloch, Scot. the great lock or lock part. Pouleford, Chef. the surrounding water place ford or way. Port, the surrounding water part side. Portgreve or Portreave, the surrounding water part side or port warden. Portsey, Hants, the surrounding water part side or port island. Portsholme, Hunt. the surrounding water part side island. Portkeweth, S-Wales, the surrounding water part side or port at the lesser spring water side. Portslade, Suss. the surrounding water part side or port country. Portus Adurni or Ederington, Suss. on the water part port or watering port or the inclosing water part town. Portsmouth, Hants, the port or surrounding water part side mouth. Portus Rutulensis or Rutupiae, Kent, the river side bank or ford part port or surrounding water part side. Portus Lemani, Kent, the lower water place part, haven or port. Potheridge, Devon, the surrounding water side edge, ridge or promontory. Pottesfleet, York. the surrounding flood water part. Potton, Bedf. the surrounding water part side town. Pouderham Castle, Devon, the surrounding water part vale cast e. Pouderbach Castle, Salop, the small or brook surrounding water part castle. Hence Peach, Pock, Pocket, Poculent, Poke and Poker, the surrounding part or water part, action or shut; Pod, surrounding the part or side; Poem, on the surrounding parts; Poignant, Point, Poison and Pose, on the surrounding part side or edge; and thence the point or edge of a weapon; Pole, the surrounding water place part; Police, Policy, Polish, Polite and Polity, the surrounding water place side lect or palace; Poll, the head or high surrounding water place; Pollute, using the surrounding water place; Polyglot and Polygon, on the surrounding water place or many tongues and angles; Pommel, a hand, the foot or other part on the surrounding water place; Pomp, on the surrounding part; Pond, a water part inclosed on the side; Ponder and Ponderous, inclosed or shut parts; Pontage, going over a border river or bridge; Pontiff and Pontop, on the surrounding water top or a floating bridge or ferry boat; Pool, an inclosed water place; Poop and Pop, the hind part; Pope, a general bishop or father; Populace, every country or people; Perch, the fore inclosure; Pork, the quill or bristle surrounding or fat part; Pore, on the surrounding water part and port and its derivatives; Portion, on the surrounding water part side; Pose, the surrounding water part side or the head low or down; Possess, the surrounding or inclosed side part; Post, the surrounding part or border lower side, after or behind; Pot, a side surrounding water part; Potent, and its other derivations, on the side surrounding water part; Pouch, an inclosed or shut part; Poultry,

Poultry, on the inclosing spring or fowl tribe; Pounce, a surrounding part inclosed; Poundage, the inclosing water part or poundage or pontage, the surrounding water part; Pout, the part out; Powder and Power, the surrounding spring part.

PRESIDIUM or Warwick, War. Corfica, the border water part side station, garrison, out guard, prætenturæ or water part below at the side of the country. Prætorium or Partrington, Yorks. Scot. Italy, the inclosing water part or border town. Prætorium Metobriga, Spain, the sea water part confines prætorium. Præfutagus, king of the Iſceni and Bonduica's husband, the lower border spring water part coast chieftain or guardian of the first or lowest river borders. Pregae, Corn. on the inclosing water part. Prendergast or Clan Moris, I.e. on the inclosing water part side or sea coast. Prenvol or Brenwall, S-Wales, the high or hill inclosing water place or vale. Freshut, Wilts, the inclosing or shut water part. Prestan or Prestean, S-Wales, on the lower inclosing water part side, station or præsidium. Prestholm. N-Wales, the lower water part side island. Preston, Lanc. Scot. the lower water part side or station town or a præsidium. Prinkneith, Gloc. on the hill inclosing water side. Prittle-el, Ess. the water part at the spring place or the priors dwelling from their situation thereon. Procolitia, Protolitia or Prudhow, N-hum. the first inclosing water place or river side station. Prom-hill, Kent, the surrounding water part bank or hill. Pryfetes Flodan, Suff. the spring water part on the flood part. Hence Practice, the spring water part lower side action or a river at the sea side; Præcipe, the inclosing water confines part or keep; Praise, a thing on the water side or sound; Prank, on the water part confines; Prate and Prattle, a thing at the water side or place; Proxity, the spring water part side or property; Pray, a part springing up yards; Præch, a praying action; Prebend, the spring end or upper side part; Precede, the fore side; Precept, the keeping part; Precinct, the inclosing water part side; Precipice, the part above the low part and its derivatives; Precise, over prised; Predestine, before the part or side, that is in; Prefare, the first or fore side part. Perfect, the first on the water part side; Prefer, by the water part; Pregnant, on the inclosing spring water part confines; Prelate, the water part place side; Preliminary, on the water part limits or edge; Prelude, before the high spring flood side; Premature, before its springing to the side or existence; Premier, the middle or division water part man and its derivatives; Prentice, the lower or water part side or in the house; Preparation, the fore part at the side; Preposition, putting before; Prerogative, the
water

water side border or circle part property ; Presage, fore saying an action ; Presbyter, a priest, or by the water part side one ; Prescription, on the water part border side or country ; Present, sent before ; Preserve, to keep ; Preside, the water part side or garison ; Press, lowering or lessening the water part ; Pretence, the part below the side or sight ; Pretor, the water part border man, a judge or ruler ; Pretty, at the water part side ; Prevail, the spring water part flowing ; Prevaricate, shutting the spring water part ; Prevent, the side on the spring water part ; Prey, on the water part side ; Price or Prize, the water part side, where things were appraised and sold ; Prile, the first division of property ; Pride-gavel or Lamprid, the surrounding water part side or holding ; Prim, Prime and Primate, the first or water part rim or border, and its derivatives ; Prince, on the inclosing water chieftain, with its derivatives ; Print, a thing on the side ; Prior, the circle water part ; Prism, the side surrounding side part or sun below ; Prison, on the side part ; Pithée, pray thee ; Private, privy at, or at the spring water part and their derivations ; Probe, Probate and Proof, the surrounding water part and their various derivatives ; Process and Proclaim, on the inclosing water side ; Proctor and Procurer, the inclosing spring water part or deputy actor ; Prodical, the surrounding water part of the Gaulish or alley side ; Prodition or treason, on the surrounding spring water lower side ; Profane, the part in the surrounding water part ; Profess, the part at the side of the surrounding water part, which must be through every part of the country ; Profit, the side surrounding water part ; Profligate, flying the surrounding water part gate ; Profund, the side or country inclosing spring water part ; Profuse, the inclosing spring water part use ; Prog, the surrounding water part confines ; Progeny, on the inclosing water part ; Progress, the surrounding water part to the lower water or border ; Prohibit, the surrounding water high part ; Prolix and Prolong, the length and lengthening, the surrounding water part ; Prominent, on the side or edge of the surrounding water part ; Promise, for the meres or mark ; Promote, for or over the surrounding water side ; Prone, within the surrounding water part ; Prop, the surrounding water part up ; Propagate, acting at the surrounding water part ; Propel, for the water place part ; Propend and Propense, the surrounding water part up end or inside ; Property, by the surrounding water part side ; Prophet, the surrounding water part side part or person ; Propinquity and Proximity, on the surrounding water part border or side ; Propitious, the surrounding water part side part ; Propose or Proposite, setting the surrounding

water part ditch; Propt, the surrounding water place side up; Proscribe, below the surrounding water border part; Prose, the surrounding water part, side, as verse is the spring water side; Prosecute, dividing the surrounding spring water part, as sue or issue is springing from below; Prospect, the side water part below the surrounding water part; Prosper, by the surrounding water part side; Prostitute, the surrounding water part side at the side or toward; Protect, covering the surrounding water part; Procell, the surrounding water part salt; Prothonotary, the surrounding water part notary or register; Protract, the surrounding water part passage; Proud, the surrounding water part springing or flowing part; Provide, the surrounding water part dwelling part; Province, on the surrounding water part side or edge; Proveoke, the surrounding water part mock; Provost, the surrounding water part neck or chieftain; Proxy, for the chief; Prude and Prudent, from rude; Prune, from springing; Prurient, a thing being on the spring or itching.

PUCKERIDGE or Puckerich, Herts, the spring water upper or ford part. Pucklechurch, Gloc. the spring water part place church. Pudeford, Devon, the spring side way or ford. Pudsey, N-hum. the spring part at the sea. Pulcin, Oxon. the spring part bank. Pulton, Wilts, a town on the spring part. Purbeck, Dorset, the spring water part booke. Purford or Pyrford, Surry, the spring water part way or ford on the river Wey side. Puscy, Berks, the spring part side. Pus-hall, Oxon, Dun. the spring part side hall. Puteoli, Italy, the spring part at the water place or sea side. Putney, Surry, on the side spring part. Hence Puberty, beside the spring part. Pubescent, the growing spring part; Public or Public, every inclosing spring place; Pudder, the spring side part; Pudding, the inclosing water side spring part; Puddle, a water place at the spring part; Pudd, the spring part out; Punny, on the spring part; Punnish, on the spring side; Punn's, on the inclosing spring water part confines; Punn, on the spring part; Pup, spring up; Puppet, a springing up thing; Purchase, the spring water part inclosure; Pure, on the spring part; Purge, the spring water part edge or action; Purle, the spring water place; Purlieu, over the spring place; Purlin, the spring part or covering lines; Purple, the spring light part; Purport, the opening of a discourse or spring part; Purr, on the spring part; Purse, the spring water part side; Pursue, the spring water part issue; Partenance, on the side below the spring water part; Pus, a thing springing from below; Push, Pusi, Puslule and Put, the spring part at or to, as to the sea or any other inclosed water place,

place, either animal or merely earthen; Putative, Putty and Puzz's; the spring part low; Pyre, the spring water or fire part, or in a secondary sense, a long part; Py amid, the boundary pyre, or the flame of fire terminating in a point, hieroglyphically denoting the limits of a kingdom, and registering its antiquities, as well as serving for cemeteries of the priests and princes of the ten, and denominated hieroglyphics from the secret or sacred sculptures thence; but those on the British columns and pillars were probably erected by the Romans or effaced by time: for the Druids, as well as all other Pythagorean, seem by their language and doctrines to have been once possessed of the mysteries of the sacred characters, as appears by those of Apis and the Egyptian pyramids, the Paphian Venus, Bal Peor or Priapus of the Cananites, the Jaggernaut Blackstone or god Brama of the Gentoos, and the Venus Urania of the Persians.

RABY, Dur. an habitation on the water or river part or the abbey. Rabble, the country place or race. Rabe, Hungary, the river part. Rabbet, the ground springing part.

RACLINE or Ricinia, an island of Scot. part in, the inclosing water place or surrounded by water. Hence Race, as proceeding from, issuing or flowing like the spring water part; Rack, the water part shut; Rackrent, the water part shut or border rent; Rake, the gathering part.

RADBURNE, Der. on the spring water or brooke side part or country. Radcliff, Salop, the cliff side part or country. Radmild, the middle or boundary side part or country. Radnor, S-Wales, on the border side part or country. Radwinter, Eff. the country at the spring rising part. Hence Radiant, on the water part side, or in the other language, the fire division or particles on the lower parts; Radish and Radix, the lower side or ground part; Raft, the rope or water part tie.

RAGLAN or Ragland, S-Wales, the water part bank, bank side or land. Rage, Nott. the inclosing water part. Hence Rag and Raget, the divided parts or a firey or hot action; Ragout, an hot gusto.

RAIN, Eff. the surrounding water part or a country on the water part. Rieolr Gwy, S-Wales, the Wye or spring high or rising water part. Raleigh or Raleigh, Corn. Devon, the inclosing water place. Hence Rail, the division or inclosed place; Raiment, the cover part; Bain, the inclosing or high water part; Raile, the water part from below; Raily and Railery, on the water place.

RAMSBURY, Wilts, the surrounding water part side burrow. Ramsden, Oxon, on the surrounding water part side or vale. Ramsey, Hunt. Scot. S-Wales, the surrounding water or sea part. Ramsgate, Kent, the surrounding sea part gate. Ramsgrove, the surrounding water part warden. Hence Ram, the covering part; Ramble, the surrounding water part place; Ramme, the surrounding water part ram; Ramish, Ramp and Ramant, the surrounding or covering part.

RANDALS Trenches, Scot. the inclosing water part vale trenches. Randava or Ranfrew, Scot. the inclosing water part or ancient neighbourhood. Hence Ran, the inclosing water parts; Ranch, Rancid, Rank, Ranle and Rancour, the inclosing water part side or border; Rand, the inclosing water part side; Range, the inclosing water part confines; Ransome, the inclosing water part or confluent sum; Rant, confinement part or property; Rase, the part over the lower; Ratal, the female cull.

RATÆ, Rago or Rothby, Leic. the water part coast, confines or habitation. Rathconire, Ire. the water part side vale. Rathdown, Ire. the water part side down, plain or low part. Ratley, Ratley or Rotelei, War. the water part side place or palace. Ratostibus, S-Wales, the water part border or fords below the Leivi side. Rata, Scot. the side or country water part. Hence Rat, Rate and Rather, the water side part; Ratio and Rational, accountable, and Rattle, as appertaining to the side water parts.

RAVENGLAS, Cumb. the river side place, or in a secondary sense, the river side green part. Ravensburn, Kent, the river side brooke. Ravensere, York. on the river side. Ravenswath, York. the river side water. Ravus, Scot. the side spring water part. Raunten, Leic. a town on the spring water part. Rawdon, York. on the spring water side or town. Rawdikes, the spring water dikes. Rayland, Gloc. the spring water part bank side or high land. Hence Ravage, the spring edge or flowing action; Rave, the spring or flow; Raven, the springing or ravenous one; Ravenous and Ravish, springing the female or the female spring; Rave, on the spring or juicy part; Ray, a fire part or particle: Razor and Kazure, the upper part from the lower.

REA, Rhea, Rhy or Rian, Berks. York. N-hum. Wales, Ire. the water or flowing water part or one. Reading, Berks, on the inclosing water part or river side. Peadquize, N-hum. the river side borders. Realan, the water vane. Hence Reach, the river confines; Read, the river or flowing divisions or parts; Ready, at the river side; Realy, on the river or water

place or a country; Fealm, the surrounding river or water place; Itarn, on the river or flowing or spring water; Reafen, a reckoning, or on the river side, where registers of accounts and governmental transactions were kept, as at the courts leet and baron; Reafen-eb, the ebb of water or the reverse of its fluxion or; Releue and Relue, signifying Reine the prince or river warden; Rebound, Rybail, Rebound, Rebuke or a return of them.

Ricott, York. the cell or hidden river. Rech Diche, Camb. the water part ditch or river. Recine, an island of Scotland, in the water part. Reculce, Re-culce or Regubium, Kent, the island of spring water place. Hence Receive, Recent, Recens, Receson, Recine, Recluse, Record, Rectify and Recore, as varieties and properties appertaining to the boundary river or water part, which have been already explained.

Redbank, Here, the water part or river side neighbourhood. Reddell, Herts, the river side bridge. Redelock, Scot. the river side inclosure. Redeham, Norf. the water part or river side vale, home or dwelling place. Redhead, Scot. the river or water part side head or promontory. Redwell, Eff. the water part side spring or dwelling place. Redmayn, York. the river at the sea part. Redbanks or Dalreudin, Scot. the river, water part or spring side vale or on the river side or vale holders. Hence Red, or rather, from it-ed, the fire part; Reddition, on the water part side, or the return of the side; Redelent, at the spring or river side bank or vale; Reduce, lessen the the spring water part; Redundant, the flowing at the spring water side; Reed, the river side; Reeve, the river part warden; Refuse, in the river part; Reflect, the flowing water place side; Reluent, a flowing back of the water, Refresh, the river part side; Refuge, the spring water part confines; Refuse, below or aside the spring water part; Refute, without the spring part or truth.

Regent, Regnum, Rhegnum, Reginium, Rhine or Rhing, Surr, Germany, Illyricum, Italy and Wales, the in losing division or boundary water confines, or on the same. Rein-fair, Scot. the inclosing water part neighbourhood. Rein-gave, the inclosing water part warden. Hence Regain, within the in losing water part; Regal, on the inclosing water confines or division; Regard, the water part guard; Reveny, revenue, regium and regibus, on the inclosing water confines or side; Regiam, on the in losing confines; Regate, at the in losing water part, where things were sold and foreclosed; Regret, below the inclosing water part; Regular and reign on the inclosing water place, palace or kingdom; Reine, as having the

the property of separating the urine from the blood, like the production of rain from the waters below; Rejoin, the rain water retruning to their former body; Rejoice, the sun's light or fire below; Reaple, below the spring water place; Relate, on the water part side; Release and Relinquish, below the inclosing water part place or bank; Relicks, the flowing water part confines, where things are left at the ebb; Relieve, the flood water part; Relish, the flood water part side; Religion, on the flood water place confines, the usual places of religious worship; Rely, on the water part.

RENNY or Romney, Suffex, on the surrounding water part. Remi or Reims, of Belgic Gaul, the surrounding water part. Hence Remain and Remains, on the surrounding water part, or the relicks of the sea; Remark, the water part mark; Remedy, the mode or middle water part; Remote, the surrounding water part side. Remove the surrounding spring water part; Remount, on the side of the surrounding spring water part.

RENDCOMBE, Gloucester, the inclosing water part side vale. Renliffham, Suff. the inclosing water part side lower place palace, lect, or ancient vale or dwelling place. Rennes, Brittany, the inclosing, or on the water part side. Hence Renard, on the water part side governor, or a fox in a secondary sense as possessing the properties or qualities of a governor, and also the virtues of too many of them according to the old English adage of letting the fox to keep the geese; Ren counter, on the inclosing water part together; Render, the inclosing water part which divides the country; Rendition, the inside of the inclosing water part; Renegade, leaving the inclosing water part; Kenew, the water part in a spring; Rennet, the water part in the inside; Rent, the inclosing water part division or portion.

REPENDUNUM or Repton, Der. a town on the spring water part side or end. Reppen in Pomerania, the water part end. Reogh, or Wexford, Ire. the water part confines or the spring side way or ford. Hence Repair, the spring water part pair or sides; Repass, the water part pass or side part; Repay, the water part part; Repeal and Reel, drive back the water part; Repeat, the water part at; Repent, the water part end or head on the side; Repine, the spring water part in; Rep'enish and Replete, the spring water part in the water place sides; Replevin, the water place edge; Report, the water part port, or gate; Repose, the surrounding water part side part; Represent, the water part present; Repress, below the water part; Reprimand, the water part prince's command; Reprisal, the price on the water part; Reproach, returning from the inclosing water part; Reprobate, rebate or blunt, the surrounding water part

part; Reptile, the water part side place, or race; Republic, the inclosing water part place, or nation; Repudiate, without or from the side spring water part; Reugnant, putting back the spring part; Repulse, backing the spring part aside; Repute at the spring water part; Request, the inclosing spring water part lower side; Requite, the spring water part side.

RERECROSS, Yorkf. W-mor. the water part or river border side or cross, which was the crossing and market place. Resby, York. on the water part side habitation. Resigonium or Carrick, Scot. on the inclosing water part or upper border side. Hence Rear and Rereward, on the water and spring water side or border.

RESANIA, Russia, on the water part side. Resistum Thrace, the water part lower side. Resovia Russia, the water part or river side or way. Hence Rescue, the water part side shut; Resent, sent back; Reserve, keep back; Reside, the water part side; Rest, at the water side part; Restore, to the water side border; Result, the water part at the spring water place, which flies back; Retail, the water part coast place; Retain, on the water part coast; Retard, on the water part coast side; Retire and Retreat, the water part side; Retort and Return, the water part or side turn.

REUDINI and Rendigni, Scot. Germany, on the spring side part. Revelio or Ruelio, Gaul, the spring waterside. Hence Reve, the river side Warden; Revel and Reveal on the spring; Revenge, the inclosing spring water confines; Reverb, springing back; Revere, on the spring; Revert and Reversion, a part or thing springing back; Review, the sight springing back; Reward, on the spring water side or the warden's return; Reveland, the river bank side or land, which at first were the Thane land.

RHEBA, Ire. the river part. Rhedefeldale, N hum. the river side lower vale. Rhidol, Rhidale, or Ridal, Yorkf. W-mor. Wales, on the river side or the river Vale. Rhiegate, Surry, the river gate. Rhos or Ros, Heref. Scot. Wales, the surrounding water part side or wet boggy ground usually on the borders of countries. Rhobogdium, Ire. the surrounding river water part side. Rhydland or Rutland, But. N Wales, the river side, or bank side or possessions. Rhutupie, Richbarrow or bandwith Kent, the river side way or ford part, the upper spring part or the sand spring water confines. Rhibel, Ian the river water place. Hence Rhapiody, a flowing from the found division; Rhetoric, the border or mouth flowing action; Rheum, the surrounding spring; Rhom, the surrounding water part of four sides; Rhyme, the surrounding spring.

RIBODUNUM, or Ribchester, Lanc. a town or city on the surrounding river water part. **Ribel**, Lanc. the division or river water place. **Ribston**, Yorkf. the river or division water side town. Hence **Rib**, the division part; **Ribbon** the rib one.

RICAL, Yorkf. on the river or division water. **Richmond**, Surry, Yorkf. a mount or hill on the river or division water confines. **Rickmanſworth**, Herts. the division or upper inclosing water side spring part. **Ricot**, Oxon. the river or division water coast. Hence **Rich**, the division or inclosing water confines, a kingdom, riches, or the uppermost part; **Rick**; the uppermost.

RIDAL, W-mor. the division water or river vale. **Riddington**, Oxon. the inclosing river side town. **Ridcy**, Chef. the river or division water side or ford place. **Riduna** or **Alderney**, on the division or high water or ford part. **Rid**, and **Ride**, a ford or passage.

RIGA, and **Alga** Altera, the division water confines and the division water confines other side. **Rigodunum** or **Riblechester**, Yorkf. a town or city at the river or division water confines. Hence **Rig** and **Rigging**, the division water confines; **Righ**, the division water confines side; **Rigid** and **Rigour**, the inclosing water side. **Rill**, the flowing water place or brook; **Rime**, **Rime**, and **Rimy**, the river border.

RINGWALD, Hants. the inclosing water side or division wood. **Rinrom**, Ire. between the surrounding water. **Rinny**, Wales, the inclosing or division water or river. Hence **Rind** and **ring**, the inclosing part; **Rinſy**, on the river side; **Rind**, or division of the surrounding water side.

RINTWY, Surry. took up the division water or river place. **Ripon**, Yorkf. on the division water part. Hence **Rip**, a division part; **Rip**, a part up; **Ripple**, the river or washing water place.

RISFORD, Derby. Yorkf. the flowing water place spring or river side or its river bank. **Rifling**, North on the inclosing river side. **Rifingham** and **Rifendale**, W-mor. N-ham. a vale on the inclosing river side. **Riflinghol**, Bed. on the high river confines side. Hence **Rif**, rifible, risk.

RITON, Yorkf. on the division water or river side, or the ford or water passage. **Rithmagus**, Gaul, the surrounding water ford. Hence **Rith** and **Ritual**, on the river side, usual places of religious and other ceremonies among the Gaulish druids, who presided over the side rivers, which introduced the opinion of the nymphs and the Britons, paying adoration to the springs and rivers, though it seems much more probably from our definition of names, that the Romans were the first adorers

²derers thereof and of British men and women or rather colonies, as Minerva, Hercules and others, appear to be Phrygian colonies, but Roman deities, and the inscriptions on stones produced in support of this mistaken notion, are all Roman.

ROADGATE, York. the surrounding water part side or road-gate or way. Hence Roach, Road, Roam, Roam, Roar, Roary, as properties of the surrounding water or river.

ROBOEDIL, Ire. the surrounding water part side or the water boys. Hence Rob, Robbery, Robe, and Robust, as incident to the surrounding water side.

ROCH and Rochdale, Lanc. the surrounding water side or vale. Rochester and Rochford, Kent, Est. the surrounding water side, city, ford, or way. Rockley, Wits. the surrounding water or rock place. Hence Rock and Rocky, as moving like a boat on the water and rocks, and stones are most y at the water side.

RODAM or Rodan, Salop, N-thumb. the surrounding water side. Roding, Est. the inclosing water side and perhaps in a secondary sense the Ingles surrounding water side. Rodleigh or Rodway, near the surrounding water side place or way. Hence Rod, as growing on the river side; Rode, as roads were along the river sides; Rogation, on the surrounding water gate.

ROLL-RICH -stones, Oxon. the surrounding water place, country, or kingdom roll, round, limit, or regale, of which there were many, as those called mainen, cywivel or the name ary or register stones, and nimen, llinen, or the long boundary stones in Pembrokeshire, cryg y dyon or the kingdom's stones, and buarth Arthur and mawngwyr, or Arthur's pinfold, or spring water border stones in Carmarthenshire, hir vaen gwyddog, or the long spring water confines stone between Carmarthenshire and Ceredigion, eader idris or the lower confines station in Merionethshire, and eolig guthiel, or the spring water division or separation stones in Anglesey. Hence Roll and Rolland, a place or count y inclosed, inrolled, fenced and bounded.

ROME and Roman, Italy, on the surrounding water part. Romara and Romney, Som. Suff. on the surrounding water part. Hence, Rom, Romare, and Romance. The Romans, in order to accustom the provincials to their religion, laws, customs and manners, placed colonies of Romans with their legions, as that with the ninth legion at Con-Ludunum, which Boadicea destroyed, and many of the individuals settled amongst the Britons, and that at their municipium or free

city Verulam, but the presidiums were only garrisons or frontier towns as Warwick.

RONA, one of the western isles of Scot. a part or country in the surrounding water or sea. Hence Kent or Round, Roof, Roost, Root and rope, the surrounding inclosing or inclosed part; Roration, the surrounding water.

Ros or Cantæ, S-Wales, Ire. Scot. the surrounding water side or coast. Rossal or Russel, Salop, on the surrounding water or river side. Roscarrock and Roseland, Corn. the surrounding water side rock land or stones, or in a secondary sense, a wet stony ground or morafs. Roscomon. Ire. the surrounding water side part or common. Hence Rose and Rolet, or rather from the colour and roundness of the sun.

ROTHER, Kent, Suff. the surrounding water part. Rotheram, Yorkf. the surrounding water side or vale. Rothelia or Bute, Scot. the surrounding water side lower part or island. Rothcs and Rothsay castle, Scot. the surrounding water side or island castle. Rothwell, Route, and Routon or Rutupium, Yorkf. Scot. Salop, the surrounding water side well, or town. Hence Rot, which is the effect of the surrounding wet; Rote and Rotund. a round part.

ROUSE, the surrounding spring side. Rouclisse, Cumb. the surrounding spring side cliff. Rowte, Ire. the surrounding water side. Hence Round, Rouse. Route, Row, Royal, on the kingdom or surrounding water part.

RUCHAL, Eff. on the inclosing water place. Rud or Rut, and Rudheath, Rut. Chef. Wales, the river side or hearth. Rugby, War. the spring water confines part or habitation; Rougement, the spring water confines mount or hill. Rules, Wales, the spring water place side. Rumley and Rumford, Yorkf. Eff. the surrounding water place, ford, or way. Run-corn, Chef. the inclosing high spring water. Rupe, Ire. the spring water part. Ruthbrooke and Rushton, Suff. N-ham. the spring side brook or town. Ruthin, N-Wales, on the spring side. Rye and Ryal, Suff. Yorkf. Rut. on the spring water part. Hence Rub, the spring part; Ructation. the spring water coast; Rude, the spring side place; Rue from the spring; Ru, the spring confines or covering; Ruin. in the spring; Rule, or on the spring water place; Run and Runar, the inclosing spring water; Run. in the spring; Runt, in the spring part; Rupture, the spring part side; Rust and Rust, the spring side; Rut, the spring part.

SABRIDGEWORTH, Herts. by the lower side spring water bridge. Sabrina or Severn, Glouc. the lower and smaller division

division spring water part or river. Sabine, Italy, the lower end or inclosing part. Hence Sabbath, the lower or rest part division; Sable, the lower or shut place; Sabulous, the lower or side spring water place; s being mostly a derivative of c, and its most primitive meaning may appear from the radicals defined under that letter; as for instance, side a compound of si-de, the lower division or part or the part where the river meets the sea, seems to derive its origin from the Welsh cid, together or from ci-de, the division and inclosing water together and the radical of k, as kifs, the river or spring and the sea meeting together.

SACY Forest, N-ham. the lower water confines forest. Sackville, Suff. France, the lower inclosing water dwelling place. Sacole, Spain, the lower inclosing water place. Hence Sack, inclosing the lower or the lower inclosing water confines; Sacred, the lower inclosing water side, which was deemed sacred from its being secret and the usual places of worship or cells; Sacrilege, robbing sacred or secret places; Sage, Sake and Saker, as belonging to the lower water confines; Saint, on the lower or sea side or the cell; Sail, on the sea.

SADURNIA, Saturnia or Italy, on the lower water part. Saurium, Italy, the lower water side. Hence Sad, the lower part; Saddle, the lower or below the side place.

SAFFRON, Essex, on the lower or side water part. Hence Safe, the lower or side part; Saffron, from the name of its place of growth.

SALENE, Salinæ, Salsedy or Calene, Bedf. the side lower or inclosing water banks, cells or groves, as those of the Silures, Selwood &c. Saltry or Salston, Scot. Camb. the side or lower place town. Salwarp or Saltwood, Kent, Wore. the low or salt spring water part, side or wood. Hence Salacious, the low or female action; Salad, at the water place side; Sale, the side or lower water place, where the markets were held for the sale of all sorts of cattle, goods, and merchandizes, and the toll or the boundary part paid; Salient and Sally, the side or lower water place; Salmon, in the surrounding lower or sea water place; Salt, the lower water place or sea side or part; Sals, the lower spring part; Salute, the lower spring side.

SALVAPRIVA, in Gaul, the lower surrounding or mere water part. Samos and Samea, Greece, the lower island or sea surrounding parts. Samium, Italy, on the surrounding sea or lower water part. Hence Same, the surrounding water part, which are the same; Samshire, on the sea border parts; Sample,

Sample, the same place or the two banks or sides of the surrounding water place.

SANBRIOC, in Gaul, on the lower sea water part. Sandale castle, Yorkf. the lower castle in the vale. Sandgate, Kent, on the sea side gate. Sandon, Staff. a town on the side or lower water or spring. Sandilhead, Scot. a head on the sea side. Sandwich, Kent, on the sea side, street, shut, fortification or city. Sanghar, Scot. a town on the lower water confines. Santon, Devon. a town on the sea side. Hence Samble, enabling the lower; Sanction, Sanctify, and Sand, on the sea side or bank; Sandal, upon the lower part; Sane, the lower up; Sanhedrim, the holy over or along the rim or borders; Sank, low in the water.

SAPCOT and Saply, Hunt. the lower inclosing water part side and the lower place. Saperton, Gloc. the lower or side water part town. Sapis, Italy, the lower side water part. Hence Sap, the lower part; Sapient, the inside part; Sapor and Sappy, or juicy.

SARAGOSA, in Spain, the lower country or water confines. Sarden, Staff. the lower country or water side, den, or vale. Sarrisberia, Sarum, Salisbury, Sarinbirig, or Sorbiodunum, Wilts. Lane. the lower country or side water place part, abode, burrow, or town. Sarn-halen, N-Wales, on the lower water part bank, or the paved water bank or causeway. Sarmatia, the lower country or surrounding water part side. Sarnia or Guernsey, in the inclosing water lower part or island, or the lower water causeway, or streets over which probably the first Britons passed into this island. Saronide, on the lower inclosing or sea water parts, as Druidæ were on the spring water parts or river sides. Hence Sarcotick, the lower cent or covering; Sark, a shirt, the lower covering; Sasa, shutting the lower or inclosing.

SATHBREGIA, Dur. the lower or sea water part confines. Sat cula and Satio, Italy, the lower side inclosing water place. Hence Sat, the lower side or part; Satan, in the lower coast or the lower below; Satchal, inclosing the lower part; Satellites, the lower or lesser covering or sky lights; Satiare, at the lower or female side; Satin, on the lower part; Satisfy, the part below the spring part; Saturate, at the lower or female water part; Sunday, the lower water part or sea civil day; Saturn, on the lower water part or sea side; Satyr, on the spring side or woods.

SEVAREN, Severn, or Havren, Salop. &c. the side or lower inclosing spring water part. Sevenby, War. on the lower spring part or abode. Severne forest, a forest on the lower

spring water. Savil, the lower spring or dwelling water place. Saulden, Bucks. a den or vale below the spring water place. Sauhguer castle, Scot. the lower border water castle. Hence Savage, below the inclosing water confines dwellers or seamen. Savanna, on the spring water sides or lower parts; Sauce, Saucey, Savour, and Saufages, the lower or female spring water confines; Saxpit, the lower spring water part; Save, the lower or side part.

SAXHAM or Saxmundham, Suff. the lower water sea confines or Iſcen, vale or home. Sax or Sex, Spain, the lower water confines. Saxani France, the lower water confines or coast. Saxones, Saeſons, Saeſons, Sacen, Axones. Holt-Saxens or Fosi of Spain, Gaul, Britain, Ire. Denmark and Germany, on the lower or western water or sea confines, the high water place side Saxens, and the surrounding water part or sea side, or in a remoter sense the sons or inhabitants of the sea confines. This seems to be an appellation made use of by Pliny, Ptolemy, and other Roman writers to describe the Ventafœnorum and other Britains, who had been dispossessed by the Roman colony and ninth legion settled at Camalodunum of their country, and taken possession of several parts on the sea coasts of Ireland, Scotland, England, and Germany, and made depredations on the Roman provinces according to the British poets, and from whom the Irish Scots seem to be descended, but went no particular nation till after the Romans quitted Britain and Germany, and as X and Sax are no German, Saxon or other Celtic radical, but a e of Greek origin, as appears by a passage in Homer, which says that the Greek name of the Phrygian river Scamander was Xanthus, and enter into the composition of those dialects merely as derivatives from the Latin, the name Saxones must be of a Roman origin, and the rather, because in the Saxon dialect, it would have been wrote Seſſens or Secons according to the following Saxon names, viz. Feni, Cœnani or Cantarians, Secon or Segontine, Can, G-Gent, Connel, the liberty of the Sole or Saxon, Scots or Seſſes and Trigentes or British Saxons, Can, Canon, Kana, Ticon, Saken, not Saxen, Asken and Acet and Lot, or the sea side and river border toll, or Scots and English toll, and so forth. The Saxon dialect, though in the concrete, it differs somewhat from the other Celtic dialects, yet in the abstract varies but very little from them, particularly the Welsh and English. Therefore the Saxons who arrived here to the aid of Vortigern or to possess the several counties where they had been dispossessed by the Romans, retained to themselves the original names of their several parts, as appears by the locality of their meaning, and

their being the models on which the English and other British dialects were framed, which are rarely to be met with in any other parts or countries. And as to the language and antiquities of Bede and other monks, they as little correspond with the true dialect and affairs of Saxon Britain, as the conceits and absurdities of some others, with respect to a regular succession of Trojan princes in Britain, at a time when the island was under the government of the Druids in temporalities, as well as spiritualities; nor are the pious and angry declamations of Gildas, another wise leader of our antiquities on the vices of his countrymen, and the barbarities of the Saxons, Picts, and Scots, to be regarded as exact representations of the transactions of those times; neither can it be believed that those people, who are said to have fought a battle in the north against the Scots and the Picts in aid of Vortigern, whose names of persons and places are mostly to be met with in Scotland and Ireland, were any other than the Scots and Picts themselves, and the Irish and some Northumbrian Britains; for Gildas and Bede, seem to consider the Scots, Picts, and Saxons, as joint invaders of the Britains, and the circumstances of that affair are very differently related and incredible in themselves; and those very Saxons, immediately after this pretended decisive battle against all the northern nations in favour of the Britains, soon after appear to have entered into a league with the Scots, Picts, and Northumbrians, against them, under Octa the brother and homager of Hengist, duke of Kent; and ever after living peaceably together with the assistance of some of the other expelled Britains from the continent, pursued their conquest of Mercia, East-Angles, Kent, and other countries of the southern Britains. If we seek amongst the historians for the Saxon origin, Ammianus Marcellinus will inform us, that they were those who invaded Britain in the days of Valentinian, and that they and the Cumabri came out of Greece with Hercules. Cæsar says, that there was an old tradition, that the Brigantes, a mixture of Saxons and Britains, were the Aborigines of Britain; Crantius says that they came from the German Catti; Whittehind, that those who came to the aid of Vortigern had no fixed home; Ptolemy, who first mentions them says, that they were from the Cherfonneses Cumabri or Denmark; Ethelward, that they inhabited a country between the Rhine and Denmark; Janus Doufa, that Hengist came from Batavia or Holland; Procopius, that the inhabitants of Britain were the Angles, Frisians, and Britains; Ubbo Famaus, that the followers of Hengist were mostly Frisians: Claudian, in his commendation of Valentinian, seems to place the

the Saxons, who invaded the Southern parts of Britain in the Orkneys, and the Scots as coming from Ireland, and with which the Welsh antiquaries seem to agree; Egesippus and Isidore say, that the Saxons had their name from their situation on the sea shore; Goropius Turouennus, that they came from Baiex or lower Normandy; Iginhardus, that the Saxons of Germany, were descended from those of Britain; Pezron and Verslegan, that the Germans, Gauls, Welsh, and Britains were the same people; Camden, that the Saxons were from the Sasons of Scythia; Anniius Viterbiensis, and Sufredus Petrus, that the Saxons and Cumbri were the remains of Alexander's army or Greeks, which honest Sherringham doubted, as he did not think they spoke Greek, but many of their vocab'les, and names of places appear to be Greek; Trithemius, out of Wasteldus says, that the Saxons were the offspring of the Cumbri and Trejans; Lazius and Capnio, that they and the Cumbri were from Phrygia, and that their language was the Phrygian; Sir William Temple, that the customs and manners of the Phrysiens or Phrygians were English; Bede, that Augustin took some Franks from Gaul to be his interpreters here, that the Saxons took possession of the Orcades and northern parts of Scotland, and joined the Picts against the Britains, thus looking upon them as I do, to be the same as the Scots; that Wilfrid, Suidbert, Willibord, and other Englishmen who preached the gospel in Frizeland spoke the Frizian tongue as if they had been natives; Paul the deacon, Bede, Gildas, Boniface, Wulfscind, and others, suppose that the Britons, Angles, and Frizons to be the same people, and that the Angles took their name from an angle or corner of the sea shore, which they possessed, but that the Britains came to this island before the Anglo Saxons; and others bring the Saxons from the neighbourhood of Brittany and Aquitain, that they were pirates, and that they did not destroy, but incorporated with the Britains, and as Tacitus takes no notice of them, they were not probably settled in Germany in his time. And however contradictory those accounts may seem to others, they appear to me to be pretty well grounded on facts, except Mr. Clunten's Scythian origin founded on the likeness of the names; since it appears that some of every branch of the Japhetan race, except some of Magog, Mesheek, and Tubal, have possessed some part of every country in Europe, at least on this side Scythia, and the present names of places, which appear to be the models of the English language, are original British names imposed on the natural divisions of countries by its first possessors before any towns or cities were built, though only such

such of them as are mentioned in the Roman writings are supposed to be of British original, and the rest Saxon, but the Saxons being Britains themselves, and speaking a British dialect could only vary the names, by adding Ceaster, Burgh, and other terminations to the British radicals.

SCALBY Castle, Camb. at the side or below the inclosing water place. Seamney, an island of S Wales, in the lower surrounding water place confines. Scarba, one of the western isles of Scotland, the lower inclosing water part. Scarborough, Yorks. the inclosing water side or rock burrow. Searrs and Scarfshile, Der. the inclosing water side rocks or vale. Scaist and Scaistbury, Dorset. the lower inclosing water side part or burrow. Sceoritan, Oxon. on the lower border or shire side, or a boaz lary stone in a secondary sense. Sceilcester, N-hum. the lower inclosing water place side or city. Sci.edun, Devon. on the lower inclosing water or border spring, or on the shire spring part. Selover manor, Suff. below, or at the side of the inclosing spring water manor, Scordium, Cam. the island or lower border, or inclosing water side. Scotaney, Lin. below, or at the side of the lower surrounding water, or on the sea coast. Scots hall, Kent, the lower surrounding water side, place, or hall. Scotila, Greece, the lower inclosing water or sea side. Scotland, the lower surrounding water or sea side country or islands, and in a secondary sense, the western water bank or wood side or country. Scratchbury or Scracbury, Wilts. a burrow at the inclosing water side. Seréven, Yorks. on the inclosing spring water side. Serivelby, Linc. the inclosing spring water place side, part, or habitation. Seroby and Scrope, Nott. the surrounding water part side or border part or habitation. Scilly islands, in the English channel, the lower inclosing water place part, or islands. Seythia, the lower division or inclosing water side, country, or positions. Hence Scab, Sear, Scabbard and Scabby, as covering the lower part; Scalfold, Scaldade, Scald, Scale and Scallop, as being at the inclosing water place side; Scalp and Sealy, the lower part; Seammony, covering round the lower part; Seamer, the lesser inclosing water part; Seam, the lesser side or minute act on or inclosing water part; Scandal, on the side of the inclosing water part; Seant, below an hundred or the part common; Seare, the lower cape or inclosing the water part; Searey, below the inclosing water side; Seare, on border or inclosing water side; Searf, covering the lower part; Searp, the lower inclosing water part; Seavenger the man on the lower water part; Sees, the side ten or teen; Seepre, the country or position lying from; Schedule, the spring water place sign or side, where the boundaries were marked

or registered ; Scheme, the furrounding water side ; Schism, below the furrounding water side ; Scholar, on the lowering or inclosing water place side ; Sciatica, an ache at the side : Science, the knowledge of ens or existences ; Scion, the first on the side ; Scoat or Scotch, or Scoff, lessening the inclosing water part ; Scold, at the inclosing water place side ; Scope, the lower inclosing water part ; Score, the side border ; Scotia, the lower furrounding water or sea side ; Scorn, lessening the inclosing water or border ; Scorpion, in the lower furrounding water or western part ; Scot, the lower furrounding water or sea side ; Scour, the inclosing spring water side ; Scourge the side scouring ; Scout, below the spring inclosing water side ; Scrag, the side or part of a rock ; Scramble, the furrounding water place or rock side ; Scrap, Scrape, Scratch, Scrawl, Scream, Screw, Scribe, as resembling the division or border water sides ; Scroll, the inclosing water side roll, as rollrich ; Scrub, the spring part below the inclosing water part ; Scruple, the spring below or at the side of the inclosing water place ; Scrutiny, the spring on the inclosing water side ; Scuffle, the lower inclosing spring water place, as that betwixt the spring or river and sea water at their confluence ; Scull, the upper covering place ; Scum, the furrounding spring water side ; Scurf and Scurvy, below the border water part ; Scuttle, the inclosing spring water place side ; Seyre-emot court, of the earl and bishop, the furrounding border or shire meeting. The name Scotland seems to be of a British or Saxon extraction of the same signification as the latin name Saxon ; at first extended only to the inhabitants of the western and northern islands and sea coasts of Scotland and the Irish Scots ; but afterwards like that of the Angles to English in Southern Britain, it became the general name of all the inhabitants of North Britain. But if the southern boundary of Scotland be fixed, as it ought to include all the invaders of Vertigern, at the Tyne or Hadrians wall, the proper limits of the Roman Briton ; the Scotæ comprehended the Scots, Saxons, Irish Scots, and Caledonians, who from their situation on the lower or western sea, were called Scots or the lower water sides or coasts, or the western water coasts from the sun's appearance of setting in the west ; and also of the Picts, the upper side part, which from the sun's rising in the east was denoted the upper part ; the Deucaledonians, the southern hills including spring side or vales ; Vecturiones or Pchiri, the upper side high lands, and the Meate, Dalemeate and Otradini, including the Gadeni, Selgovæ, Novantes and Damnii ; the former being of the Caledonian, Irish, Saxon, or British race, and the latter

of the Cumberi, Dalemation, Gaulish, Welsh, English or Angli British origin. That the names Saxon and Scot, mean the same people both in Scotland and England also appears by the following Engli-Saxon law terms, viz. *fec*, *foke*, or *scot* and *lot* or *them*; being the right of port toll and the liberty of landing and scotal payable amongst the Saxons and Scots whose residence were along the sea coasts, and the fair and market toll, *lot* or proportion payable to the Cumbri Gauls or English, who dwelt in vales on the boundary rivers, where fairs and markets were held under the superintendency of the heads of tribes or clans for the liberty of holding fairs and markets, and for taking public cognizance of all sales, bargains, and exchanges; *Sac* and *Seavage* being the like toll within manors or lesser districhs collected by the *reve* or steward; *Sakeber*, below the inclosing water part, or bearing any thing beyond its proper limits; *Soccage*, a Saxon farm or the lesser districts; *Sockmanni*, the Saxon farmers; *Seutage*, below the inclosing water side, or a tax in lieu of that service; *escheat*, below its limits; *Escuage*, the lesser inclosing water service, or the service of an esquire or lesser knight; and the various other Saxon and English, names of places here defined, which have been formed on the model of the generical or radical *Seo* or *Scot*, after the manner of other countries, without any derivatives from *Sax* or *Saxon*, except such as have been translated from the Latin. If we attend to what historians have advanced touching the Scottish origin, and respecting the several denominations of the people, we shall find this account of them in a great measure confirmed, and that their origin, like the Saxons, has been derived from various countries and nations; as *Tacitus*, who says that the Scots were Germans, probably the sea Germans, *Sicambri* or Gauls, the followers of *Mercury*, since their ancient language appears to be the Celtic. *Ammianus Marcellinus*, who first mentioned the *Picts*, says that the *Deucalidones* and *Vecturiones* were comprehended under the denomination of *Picts*, but that the rest of Scotland were the *Scoti* and *Attacoti*, who together with the *Franks* and *Saxons* bordering on Gaul, were the invaders of southern Britain; *Dion Cassius*, who says that the Scots consisted of the *Caledonians* beyond the great wall, and the *Mere* on this side of it, to whom all the rest were related; *Bede* asserts that the lowlanders were of the English origin, that the Scots came from Ireland, and the *Picts* from *Scythia*, meaning Scandinavia according to *Rudbeck*, *Usher*, and *Stillingfleet*; that they settled at the mouth of the *Tyne*, spoke the *Pictish* tongue, which by the by appears to be the British, and that Britain received

another different nation from Ireland, which explains what Bede meant by nations, since the Irish were of the first colonizing race of Britons; Pomponius, Aventinus, and others say that the Picts were Germans; the Scots historians widely differ as to their own origin, as favouring too much either the Gaulish or English or the old British origin, since they appear to derive their origin from every species of Britons. Humphry Llwyd places the Picts or Meatae in Lothian. Camden and Edward Lloyd say that the Picts were the same as the Britons, and spoke the British tongue. John Picardus and some others derive the Picts from the Pictones of Gaul, in whose country the woad grew. Giraldus Cambrensis brings the Scots from the province of Ulster in Ireland, to the north of Scotland, in the fourth century, under Mured or Murry, but those seem to be Saxons. Tacitus describes the persons and ruddy complexions of the Caledonians to be similar to what Diodorus Siculus says as to the make and complexion of the Gauls. And Mr. Drummond of Hawthornden and others say that the Saxons were in possession of Scotland as far as Edinburgh till nine hundred and sixty, and that the Ottadini were called Scottadeni. And as the Scottish and Pictish customs, manners, language, names of persons and places, and their make and complexions agree with the Gaulish and British, those who bring the proper Picts from France, the proper Scots from the sea coasts of Britain and Ireland, the Caledonians from the proper hilly Gauls, and the Lowlanders from the Cumbri of this island, and the rest from an intermixture of those, seem to deserve the most credit; more especially if we regard the extensiveness of Gaul, and its numerous colonies, which passed the Rhine as well as into Britain, that the first migrations continued from the south northward, so long as the Gauls exceeded the Germans in strength and valour, and the country remained under the government of the Druids, and that the first colonies which came into Germany north about, must have been through Norway, or by sea, as it was otherwise shut up by the Hercynian forest. and if our ancient bards and writers may be credited, the British isles furnished Norway, Denmark, Germany on the Baltic coasts, and the Scandinavian empory with Britons and Cumbri or Gauls, in the colonizing age, and at the expulsion of the Druids by the Romans, who, during their residence in this island, retained the same vicinity betwixt the inhabitants of the several parts of Britain and those of the continent, as they had had on the continent in time past; the first migrations having been by sea, and the next in progressive streets from east to west thro' Thrace, Illyricum, Gaul, and Britain. It may not be improper

proper here once for all to observe, that as the Greeks and Romans pressed the Celtic nations in Italy, Gaul, Spain, and Britain, they wheeled northward and returned southward into the Roman countries, and regained their former seats, as evidently appears by their change of seats, according to the ancient historians and geographers. But what proves the Scots, as well as the English to be a Celtic nation, beyond the possibility of a contradiction, is their ancient voices and names of persons and places being Celtic.

SEAM, Axamitos, or Samos in Greece, and an island over against the Ossini, or Britannia Armorica, in the British sea, the surrounding water or sea side or island, both famous for their oracles and priests called Lenæ, the water bank men or wardens. Seafdon, Staff. the lower or side water side town. Seaton, Devon, Kent, on the lower water or sea side town. Seavaushal, N-hum. the side or lower inclosing spring water part or haven high water place or hall. Hence Sea, the side or lower water; Seal, the side or sea water place, which marks the boundaries; Seam and Sean, a net or on the sea; Sear, the sea mark; Search, on the sea side confines or action; Season, on the seas, which was in fine weather and the Saxons periodical time of going to sea; Seat, the sea side or bank; Seaward, the spring water at the sea side, or the sea warden.

SECANDUNUM or Seckington, War. a town on the lower inclosing water. Segelocum, Line. the inclosing water place side or station. Segedunum or Segehill, N-ham. the lower inclosing water place side hill, town or station. Segentium or Setantium, Hants, N-Wales, Lanc. on the lower inclosing water or sea confines, station, settlement or city. Segonax, Norf. on the lower inclosing water or sea confines, or Heeni chieftain. Segrave, the sea warden. Seymore, the lower surrounding more or sea. Seiont, on the sea side. Hence Secant, the sea or lower inclosing water side; Secede, below the inclosing water side; Seciude, below the inclosing spring side; Second, the sea or surrounding water side; Secret, the lower or female inclosing water side; Seet, below the inclosing water side, or divided from the community; Secular, the spring water place side or country; Secundine, in the female inclosing water, or second part; Secure, on the border side; Sedan, on the lower or seat part; Sedate, the side or seat at; Sediment, at the bottom part; Sedition, on the lower or below the side; Seduce, the lower or below the spring part side; Seed, the lesser or female parts or divisions; See, Si or the sun's rays on the lower parts; Seek, the seeing action;

Seignior, on the inclosing water side or country; Seizin, on the sea side or in possession.

SER., Selaby, and Selby, Yorks. Dur. the water place side, part, abode, cell, grove, or low part. Selbittenden, Kent, the water part side low or woody vale. or the British vale, cell, or grove. Selgovæ, or the inhabitants of Liddedale, Eufdale, Eskdale, Anandale, and Niddale, in Scotland, the dwellers on the lower inclosing spring water confines. Selkirk, Scot. the lower border shut, meeting, or church. Selfcomb and Selfey, Suff. the sea, salt, side, or lower water place vale or island. Selwood, Som. Wilts. the salt, side or lower water place wood. Hence Seldom, the sea water place surrounding border; Select, the side water place shut part; Self, the cell or shut part; Sell, on the side water place, which were the fairs and market places; Selvoe, the spring water place edge; Selon of land, the sea bank side or lane, or a portion of land of the like dimensions.

SEMPIL, Scot. the side surrounding water place. Sempringham, Linc. the sea or lower surrounding water part confines, vale or habitation. Hence Semi, the border water sides or rim, or half the boundary water part; Semblance, seen on the water place, border, or side; Sempiternal, the side surrounding spring part; Sempitress, the female at the seam part.

SENE, an Island in the British sea, the sea inclosed one; Sens, Senlis, and Senones, Gaul, the side inclosing water place, and on the side inclosing spring water place. Senus, Ire. the side inclosing spring. Hence Senate, at the inclosing or inclosed side; Send, the side inclosing part; Seneschal, on the side inclosing confines part; Senior, or an alderman, on the side inclosing water man; Sense, below the inclosing side; Sent, to the inclosing side; Sentence, below the inclosing side; Sentry or Sentinel, on the inclosing side part; Sentiment, the minds surrounding sight; Separate, at the sea water part; Septenary, on the sea side part; Sepulchre, the side water place covering.

SERKE, a British island, the sea or lower water confines. Senia and Serpin, Greece, the lower or side water part; Seraglio, below the water side shut; Seraph, the son or the stars or lesser lights; Serene, on the water side, or the stars in the other language; Sercant, on the lower inclosing water side man; Series, the sides to the water; Sermon, on the surrounding water or sea side; Serous and Serum, the lesser spring water; Serpent, the head along the ground or surface; Servant, the lower part of the house; Sess and Session, on the

the lower water side, where rates and taxes were assessed and sessions kept for that purpose.

SETANTII or Secontii, N-Wales, the lower sea side, or the Saxon possessions. Setcia, Chef. and Spain, the sea side or the lower possessions. Seton de la val, N-humb. the vale on the sea side, or a sea town of the vale. Hence Set, the sea or lower side. Seton, in the lower covering; Settle, the sea side or lower place or the water place lower side.

SEVERN, Gloc. &c. on the inclosing side or separating spring water. Severcia, Wilts, the side spring water. Seven-shale, N-hum. on the side spring lower place. Seven Burgenfes, burghs on the side springs, and Five Burgenfes, burrows on the spring part, or perhaps in a remoter sense, burghs or districts of five and seven villages, situated on the river sides, as Leicester, Lincoln, Nottingham, Stanford, Derby, York, and Chester, the Loegrian limits, where the Northumbrians and Scots of Fife made some settlements on the retreat of the Romans. Seven-oak, Kent, on the side spring water or seven oaks. Hence Seven, the sea on the side spring water, the haven, or resting or standing part, or a division in number; Seventy, seven sides, ties, or tens; Sever, the side spring water, which severs; Severe, parting; Sewer, the lower water; Sex, the lower or female water confines, which makes the distinction of sex, else all would have been neuter; Sexton, the lower water confines water side one, it being the Saxon method to bury in water.

SHAFTSBURY or Septon, Dorset, the lower side part or burrow, or on the lower side part. Shanon or Senus, Ire. the lower inclosing or side high spring. Shap, W-mor. the lower or inclosing part, formerly Hepe, the high part. Sharborn, Norf. on the lower or inclosing water border or neighbourhood. Sharpnor, in the Isle of Wight, the lower water part on the border, or on the border edge. Shafton, the lower side town. Shavington, Chef. the lower confines or inclosing spring town. Hence Shaby, the lower habitation or covering; Shackle, a shutting the lower place; Shade, at the side; Shaft, the lower side part; Shake, the sea or lower inclosing water, which is most commonly in agitation; Shale, upon or inclosing the lower; Shall, the lower up; Shallow, a low water place; Shallop, the low water place thing; Sham and Shame, surrounding or covering an under part; Shank for Chank, the lower branch; Shape, the lower or shade part; Shard, Share, Shark, and Sharp, the edge side or lower water part; Shatter, and Chatter, at the lower part, or striking at the lower part; Shaw, the lower springs; Shave, the cutting thereof.

SHEAFIELD,

SHEAFIELD, Yorkf. the side or lower water dwelling place or village. **Sheales**, N-hum. the lower water place side. **Sheernels**, Kent, the side or lower water promontory, or island. **Shelford**, Nott. Bedf. the side or lower ford. **Shelfey**, Heref. the lower side water place. **Shene**, Surry, on the inclosing or side water. **Shepcy**, Kent, the lower or island part. **Sherry-hutton**, Yorkf. on the side or inclosing water high spring part or town. Hence **She**, the side, lower, lesser division or female he, hi, or i; **Sheaf**, an inclosed or shut part; **Shear**, upon the sheep; **Sheath**, the inclosing part; **Shed**, shewn or on the side; **Sheep**, the lower part; **Sheer**, the lesser water; **Sheet**, the lower covering; **Shelf**, a low water place part; **Shell**, on the lower part or water place; **Shelter**, on the water place side, or a low inclosure; **Shelving**, the lower water place edge; **Sherif**, the shire reve or warden.

SHIN, Chin, or Kin, Scot. the side inclosing or foremost water part. **Shingle hall**, Herts, below the inclosing or Ingles high water place or hall. **Shipton**, War. Salop, the side part town. **Shirburn**, or Scireburn, Dorset, Oxon. Yorkf. on the side, border, or inclosing spring water brooke, neighbourhood, or shire. **Shirwood**, Nott. the inclosing spring water side or wood, or an inclosed or covert wood. **Shirley**, the shire or border spring water place. Hence **Shield**, the side or water place side covering. **Shift**, the lower or female part covering; **Shilling**, on lower inclosing or English water place side; **Shin**, on the side; **Shine**, the sun in or on the side; **Ship**, a sea thing; **Shire**, the border inclosing water; **Shirt**, the lower covering; **Shiver**, a fevered part.

SHOAD, Corn. the shew at the water side. **Shobery**, Sco-birig, Eff. the furrounding water part. **Sholache**, Chef. the lower furrounding water place confines or shut. **Shoreham**, Suff. a vale or dwelling place on the furrounding water, sea or sea shore. **Shom**, Bedf. on the furrounding water or border side. **Shotwick**, Chef. the furrounding water side street or fortification. Hence **Shoal**, low or shallow water place; **Shock** and **Shog**, the furrounding water or sea confines; **Shoe**, the lower covering; **Shot**, at the furrounding water side; **Shop**, the furrounding water or sea side part; **Shore**, on the furrounding water; **Shorn**, on the furrounding water; **Short**, at the furrounding water; **Shove**, the furrounding water spring; **Show**, the furrounding spring; **Shower**, the furrounding spring water.

SHRAWERDAN for Chrawerdan, Salop, at the border spring side. **Shrewsbury** or Shrowsbery, Salop, Som. the furrounding or border spring water part or burrow. **Slughbury**, War.

War. the fide spring water burrow. Shurland, Kent, the fide spring water bank fide or land. Hence Shred and Shrew, dividing or parting; Shrimp, the lesser or lower water border part; Shrine, in the lower water; Shroud, the lower surrounding water covering; Shrove tide, the spring tide fide; Shrub, the lesser spring part; Shrug and Shudder, the water part fide; Shun, below the spring; Shut, the lower spring fide; Shy, the low.

SIADÆ Islands, in the British sea, the fide or lower water parts. Siambis, another island in the same sea, the surrounding fide water lower or island part. Sibertofle, N-ham. the fide water part lower border coast. Sicily, the fide water place island. Sidenham, Surry, a vale on the fide or lower part, or the wood fide vale. Sidmanton, Hants, the fide or sea part town. Sidmouth, Devon, the fide or sea mouth or gate. Sidnacester or Stow, Linc. a fortification, station, or city on the sea fide. Sidney, Kent, on the sea fide. Sigdeles, Sillinae, Silures, Hesperides, or Scilly islands, in the sea or fide water place, or the lower high water part fide islands. Silbury, Wilts, the fide water place spring part, dwelling place or burrow. Silt, Linc. the sea or lower water place fide. Silures, Wales, below the fide spring water place or Severn. Silurnum or Silchester, Hants, on the fide spring water place city. Sinnodunum, Berks, Yorkf. a town or hill on the fide water or spring water part. Sifingherft, Kent, below the inclosing water or sea fide forest. Sitomagus or Thetford, Suff. the lower border surrounding water way, street or city. Sittingburne, Kent, on the lower inclosing spring water fide part, neighbourhood, or station. Siward, the fide or sea warden. Hence Siccit, the lower inclosing water or sea fide; Sick, low; Side, the lower or fide division or the rib or rivulet part; Siege, below the border or edge; Sift, the chaff off the growth; Sigh, a low hic; Sight, the lower fire or light part; Sign, on the fide water or the meres; Signify, the sign part; Silence, the found on the water place fide; Silk, the upper fide covering; Sill, the lower place; Silly, the lesser light; Silver, the lower or lesser light spring, perhaps the moon's, the origin of money and mine, as gold ore is the sun's property; Similar, the border spring water fide; Simper and Simple, without art or part, Sin, in or on the fide water fide or inside; Since, below the inside or part; Sincere, a warm inside heart, or dear; Sinew, an inside spring; Sing, an inside found; Single, an island or inclosing water place; Similer, the lower inclosing fide water part; Sink, a low shut; Sine, a fide inclosed; Sip, a small part; Sir and Sire, a hire or a knight; Sister,

Sifter, the lower or female side part; Sit, the lower side; Situate, at the lower water or sea side; Sixty, the sea or water confines side or tye; Seize, covering the lower.

SKEFFINGTON, Norf. a town on the lower inclosing water part. Skelton, Norf. a town on the inclosing water place. Skellingthorpe, Linc. the inclosing water place side gate. Skengrave, the inclosing water side warden. Skeweth, Wales, the lower inclosing spring water side. Skiddaw, Cumb. the spring or sky water part or side, or springing up to the sky. Skinfrith, Wales, on the lower inclosing water side way. Skipfay, Yorkf. the lower inclosing water or sea part. Skip-ton, Yorkf. the lower inclosing water part town. Skipwith, Leic. the lower inclosing spring water side. Skirlaw, the border spring water place side or law. Skrekingham, Linc. a vale, home, or dwelling place on the lower water border. Hence Skein, the lesser ties, binds, or shuts; Skate, at the lower water or sea; Skeleton, the lower shell covering; Sketch, the lower inclosing water side; Skiff and Ship, the lesser or side water shut or vessel; Skill, on the inclosing water place; Skim, the lower water border or covering; Skin, on or covering the lower; Skirmish, below the surrounding border side; Skirt, the lower border side; Skreen and Skulk, on the border side or inclosing water place; Sky, covering the lower parts.

SLANE, Ire. the side water bank, or on the lower water place. Slaugham or Slaughden, Suff. the side or lower water place vale. Seaford, Linc. the lower or side water place, ford or way. Slego and Sligah, Ire. the lower inclosing water place. Slew Gallen, Ire. the English or Gaulish inclosing spring water place or mountain. Slingsby, the inclosing spring water place side, part, or habitation. Hence Slab and Slate, a broad or flat side part; Slack, the least water place action, or a low lake; Slander, lessening the water bank part; Slant, the side water bank; Slap, below the hand, or an high part; Slave, a low living place; Slay, lay low; Sled, at the water place side; Sleck, the lower water place shut; Sleep, the lower place or water place part; Sleet, the lower or icy water parts; Sleeve, below the hand part; Sleight, a low water place side; Slender, the low water part bank; Slice, lessening or dividing the side water place; Slide and Slip, along the division water place; Slim, the lesser border water place; Sline, the surrounding water place side; Sling, the lesser inclosing water place; Slit, the lesser side water place; Sliver, the side spring water place; Sloats, Slobber, Sloe, Sloop, Slop, Slope, Sloth, Slouch, Sloven, Slough, Slow, Sludge, Slug, Sluice, Slumber,

Slumber and Slut, the furrounding water place side or the lower or lesser furrounding water part; Sly, the side or below the water place.

SMALBRIDGE, Suff. the lesser middle or division water place bridge. Smerwick, Ire. the lower middle or furrounding water or sea confines street or fortification. Smere, Yorkf. the lower or lesser furrounding spring. Smithy Rent or Bloom Smithy Rent, the sea furrounding side or coast smelting rent, or the house or Lord's part. Smyrna, in Ionia, on the lower sea or furrounding water side. Hence Smock, the side furrounding confines, meeting or killing; Small, on the side furrounding water place; Smart, at the furrounding water side; Sinear, below or at the side of the middle water; Smell and Smelt, on the furrounding water place side, the usual place of ore melting; Smerk and Smile, the furrounding water place side or sight; Smite, the furrounding river or water at the sea; Smith, the sea furrounding side, the usual places of smelting; Smock, a covering about a female; Smoke, the lesser furrounding water or fluid; Smooth, the lesser furrounding sides; Smuggle, below the furrounding spring water place; Smut, at the the furrounding spring side.

SNAILWELL, Suff. the side inclosing spring water or dwelling place. Snath, Yorkf. the side or lower inclosing part. Snatdonia or Snowdon, N-Wales, on the lower inclosing water side, hills or snowy forest. Snite, Nott. the lower inclosing side water. Snothill, Heref. the lesser or lower furrounding water side hill. Hence Smack, the side inclosing water confines or edge; Snaffle, an inclosing part upon; Snag, from the inclosed part; Snail, a low or flow inclosed place; Snake, the side inclosing water confines; Snap, a side inclosing part; Snapshack, Snare, the side inclosing water or shutting on the lower; Snatch, at inclosing or catching; Snear, on the side of the inclosing water; Snip, the side inclosing part or thing; Snivel, the lesser inclosing spring water place; Snore, Snort, Snort, Snuff and Snuffle, the lower inclosing water side, or a nose; a t; Snow, the lesser inclosed or then spring water; Snub, below the inclosing spring part; Snug, the lesser or lower inclosing spring water confines.

SOAR or Soer, Leic. the furrounding water or foris water. Soeburn, Dur. the furrounding water neighborhood, or grow or dwelling part. Solbury, Glouc. at the furrounding water side spring part or burrow. Soler, the sea or furrounding water part. Soham, Camb. the sea or furrounding water or vale. Soke Liberty, Eff. the sea or furrounding water confines or Saxon liberty. Soland Geese, the sea bank side geese. Soland, the furrounding

furrounding water side men. Solenian, on the furrounding water bank. Solente, Hants, the sea or furrounding water bank side. Solenia or Colonia, the furrounding water banks or lanes. Solway, Scot. the sea or furrounding water place way. Solyhill, War. the furrounding water place hill. Somerley, Suff. the sea furrounding water place. Somerset and Somerton, the lower furrounding sea side, seat, situation or town. Somersham, Hunt. the mere furrounding water side vale. Somerville, the furrounding mere dwelling place or village. Hence Some and Something, the furrounding water side; Son, in the furrounding water part; Soon, on the furrounding water part; Soot and Sooth, the furrounding water side; Sop, Soph, Sophi and Sophist, the furrounding water part side; Soc and Sithefoca, the sea side or Saxon limits or borders, with the liberties of a court, like the leet and baron courts of the Gauls in the inland countries; Sockmami, the suitors thereof.

SORBODUNUM, Corbodunum or Salisbury, Wilts. the furrounding water or border residing town. Soure and Soureby, Nott. Yorks. the furrounding spring water or a port or habitation thereon. South, the furrounding spring side. Southam, Southampton, Southwark and Southery, Devon, War. Hants, Surry, the furrounding water side vale, vale town, street fortification or country. Sow, Staff. the furrounding water spring. Hence Sorcerer, the furrounding water border man or keeper; Sordid, at the furrounding water side or possessions; Sore, on the furrounding part; Sort, the furrounding water side part or possession; Sois and Soufe, below the furrounding water side; Sot, at the furrounding water part; Sovereign, on or over the furrounding water confines; Soul, the furrounding spring of light; Sound, the furrounding spring in the parts; Soup, the furrounding spring water part; Sour, the furrounding spring water: South and Sow, the furrounding spring side and water animal; Soil, the furrounding place.

SPALDING, Linc. the lower inclosing water place side. Spaldwie, Camb. the lower water place side street shut or fortification. Spaws, the lower spring parts. Spelhurst, man and well, Kent, Norf. Gloc. the lower or side water place wood, forest, part, spring, or dwelling place. Spene, Spine, Spineham or Newbery, Berks, on the side water part, vale or habitation. Spey, Scot. the lower or side part or water part. Speney Castle, Scot. a castle on the Spey. Spurhead or Ravenspur, Yorks. the side or lower spring part head or the river or spring lower part. Hence Space, the lower side part; Spade, below the foot part; Span, the side of the higher or upper paw or hand; Spaniel, on the water part race; Spanish, the lower

lower part side ; Spar, the under or lower bar ; Spare, a low or bare part ; Sparkle, the lower or lesser fire part light ; Sparrow, the thatch animal ; Spawl, the lower part springing up ; Spawn, the lesser springing divisions ; Spay, lessening the part ; Speak and Speech, the side or found part action ; Spear, on the lower or side part ; Special, on the lower side part ; Speck and Species, the lesser inclosing water parts or a combination or union of parts ; Speculum, the side or light spring part ; Speed, the lower part at ; Spell, on the lower water place part or wall ; Spend, lessening the inside or inclosed part ; Sperm, the lower surrounding water ; Spew, springing up from below ; Sphere, the earth or on the lower side ; Sphinx, below the inclosing water part or the Nile side, which were often attacked by its floods, and nothing but the interpretation of its riddles, or making good its banks and opening it could avoid its invasion, which Oedipus performed by opening its way through a rock ; Spice, raising a low part or thing ; Spike, the lesser pike ; Spill, below the water place part ; Spin, the lower part on or inclosing ; Spinster, one who has not spinned ; Spiny, the lesser pin ; Spire, the smaller part upwards ; Spirit, the lesser or smaller fire or light part or divisions ; Spillitude, at the lower side part ; S, it, the lower or side part at ; Splash, below the water place side ; Splayfoot, the side place foot ; Spleen, the side water place within ; Splendour, on the water side place ; Splice, below the side water place ; Split, the side water place division ; Splutter, the lesser place utter or spring part ; Spoil, below the surrounding water part place or race ; Spoke, the lesser surrounding water part confines or side ; Spondee, the lower found part in two or division ; Sponge, the lesser surrounding water part shuts, shells or pores ; Spoon, a water vessel in the hand ; Sport, the side surrounding water part, usually wilds, woods and forests ; Spot, the lesser surrounding water part side, part or possession or lesser circle part division ; Spouse, the side part of us ; Spout, the side water part out ; Sprain, the side part from in ; Sprat, the lesser at the water part ; Sprawl, the lower part from high ; Spray, on the water part side or possession ; Spread, the water part side or country lesser parts or feeds ; Sprig, the lesser water part confines, or a small branch of a river or tree ; Spright, the water side spirit ; Spring, the inclosing water lower part, the fire at the lower parts, or the lower parts or surface ; Sprout, the lower part out ; Spume, surrounding the water part side ; Spur, a low or side part spring ; Spurious, the less pure, spring or off-spring part ; Spurn, on the spur ; Spurt and Sputter, at the spur ; Spy, the seeing thing ; Squab, the less or low spring part, as a chick, or a low fall ; Squall, the lower

water place or sea spring; Square, the inclosing spring sides Squash, the lower inclosing water side; Squat, at the lower inclosing water confines; squeak, the lesser spring water confines or action; Squeeze, below the inclosing water side; Squib, springing up from below; Squire, the lesser on the inclosing water; knight or kingt being the chief, first, king or doge thereof; Squirel and Squirt, springing up from below.

STAFFORD, the lower, Ikeni or Ikenild coast way or high way or ford. Stamford or Hanford, Devon, N-ham. Line. the surrounding side or coast way or ford. Standish, Lanc. the lower inclosing side coast. Standon, Herts, a town on the lower or Ikeni coast or confines. Stanhope, on the sea or lower high water part coast. Stanmore, Yorks. Midd. on the lower coast or side moor. Stanez, Midd. on the lower side coast. Stannaries, Corn on the lower coast country, Stannum and Stone. Stansted, Ess. on the lower coast or Ikeni station. Stanthorp, Dur. on the lower coast water gate part. Stanton Drew, Som. a town on the lower coast spring water part. Stanwell, Midd. on the lower coast spring water place. Stanwick, Camb. Yorks. on the lower coast street, shut, fortification or city. Staple, the sea coast standing or station place. Stephelm island, in the Severn, the lower side part island. Sterburrow, Surry, the lower or side spring water part or burrow. Sterling, Scot. the lower inclosing water part place. Stert, Devon, the lower water side part or point. Stevenhagh, Here, the lower inclosing spring water part or station. Steward, the under, lower or lesser side, possessions or house warden. Stillon, Hunt. the lower side water place town. Superstones, Salop, the lower side water part stones. Stoke and Stow, North. Nott. the lower border water side, key or station. Stokeley, the lower border station place. Stoke Gomer and Stoke Carey, Som. the sea and spring water lower border station. Stoker, Oxen, Staff. on the lower water border. Stoulisham, Wilts, the high inclosing water or English border, side or lanes as they were the merces and landmarks between the Britons and Germans, Logrian, Saxon, Ikeni or East Angles, and the place of registering the several extracts of the country, where all public meetings were annually held of the chieftains, in their time, and afterwards of the heads of the Clans, and afterwards the Britons were massacred by the Saxons and the Romans, in settling the adjusting matters, and the border place of the temple of our god Terminus, according to the account given by the historian of Sir Inigo Jones. Stoneley, Han. a town on the lower border place, palace or station. Stony-street, Kent, on the lower border street or station. Stort, Herts,

Herts, the lower or Ifceni border water part. Stortford, the Stortford way or station. Stour, Dorset, Wilts. Kent. Eff. Suff. Worc. the lower border or station spring water part. Stour-mere-minster-mouth-ton, Suff. Dorset, Kent, the border spring water side lake, monastery, mouth or gate and town. Stowey, Som. the lower border spring. Straban, Ire. on the lower river water part. Strangford or Strangway, Ire. Dur. the inclosing water part or sea side way, strand or fortification. Strat, Stath or Stret-elwyd-fleur-ford-bolgy-divern-ern-na-vernton-well, Scot. Bucks, Salop, Staff. War. Linc. Bedf. Corn. the water part way or street, on the inclosing spring water place side, the surrounding water place confines, division spring inclosing water or spring town, and spring water, well or dwelling place or the principal ways, roads or streets, supposed to be Roman, but more probably from their names and those of their inhabitants, which the Romans latinized, the streets on the different borders of countries. Strelley or Stradley, Wilts, Nott. on the lower side water place or street. Strigil or Chepstow, S-Wales, the lower inclosing water part side place or lay part. Stubham, Yorkf. the lower side spring part vale or home. Stuccia or Istwyth, S-Wales, the lower side spring water. Studley, War. Wilts, a place at the lower side spring or a station place. Sturbridge, Camb. Worc. the lower side spring water bridge. Stutfall Castle or Lemanis, Kent, a castle at the lower side water place or the water place on the surrounding water part or haven or the German part. Hence Stobie, standing place; Stack, Stag, Stage and Stagnate, covering the lower part; Staid, Standing, Stain, in the lower part; Stair, the lower part high or up; Stake, the lower inclosing water; Stale, a standing water place; Stalk, the lower or side water place confines; Stamp, the foot about the lower part; Stanch, standing on the inclosing water confines; Stand, or stand; Stannery, on the lower coast country; Staple, the first or lower coast standing or station place; Star, the standing fire; Starch, standing on the inclosing water confines; Star Chamber, the state chamber; Stars, upon a stand; Stark, standing on the inclosing water; Stalling, standing on the inclosing water place; Start, standing on the water side; Starve, life on a stand; State, the standing side part or possession; Statute, the standing usage; Stay, the stand; Stalk, the standing or station part or water part; Steak, a side part from a Star; Stale, the water place side; Stann, surrounding the side; Stalk, at the lower side or side; Steal, the lower water place; Stoop, the lower side corner; Stew, the lower side; Side; down, the lower side border; Stench, on the

side spring water part at ; Sturdy, the spring water part at the side ; Sty, the lesser or lower house ; Stygian, on the lower side confines ; Style, below the water place side or on the country.

SUARDONES, Germany, on the spring water side. Subdinum, Gaul, below the lower spring part. Subus, a river of Fels in Africa, the lower or side spring part. Sue, Ire. the side or lower spring water confines. Sudbroke, S-Wales, the lower spring side brooke. Sudbury, Suff. the lower spring side burrow. Sudeote Steel, Yorks. the lower spring side at the surrounding water confines station place. Sudley, Glouce. the lower spring side place. Suer and Suerby, Ess. the side spring water part. Suelliones, Belgic Gaul, on the lower spring side. Suffolk, the lower surrounding spring water place confines, or the southern folk; the northern being the Northumbrians or northern Chumbri. Suite, Sewer, or Swilly, Ire. N-Wales, the side spring or water place. Sul by, Ess. the side spring water place, abode or dwelling. Sulloniace, Herts, or rather Culloniace, the side or inclosing spring water confines, banks, confines, lanes, streets, vales, or Watling street, which, notwithstanding the Roman disguise, seems to be the seats of the ancient Gauls, of the Comatas, or dwellers in vales on the river sides, and the first dividers and dividers of countries by rivers into comots or cantons, whose first migrations seem to have been from Spain to the Atlantic along the sea side, gradually extending their boundaries as they proceeded westward into Britain and Ireland through Wales, where some of those Cumbri remain to this day, intermixed with others of the same origin from Denmark, Germany, Gaul, Dalmatia, Northumberland, Cumberland and other places. Sumerford or Cumerford, Wilt., the side spring mere, way, or ford, or the Cumeri or Coombes way of migration in comes, on the river sides. Sundahed, Essex. on the lower inclosing spring water part bank side, land, position, or country. Sunici of Belgic Gaul, on the lower inclosing spring country. Suning or Suningwell, Berks., on the inclosing spring water side or dwelling place. Sur-leas, N-Hamp. water side spring water lower side. Surry, on or below the side spring water, N-Wales, the lower side spring. Suter, on or under the lower water confine, or in a valley on any side. The modern lower water side confine, or valley below the side of a Cumbri. Roman or Sullonic, name of the Germanes, Cumberland or Merca, Scot. the lower spring water bank to the land or country, or the middle or division of a country. Suterford and Suten, Essex. Netton and various other parts, a town on the low-

er spring or river side. Suevi, the spring side dwellings. Hence Suasive, the lower spring side dwelling; Subdivide, the side or lower spring part division or lesser parts; Subdue, from the side or lower division spring part; Subjoin, the side or lower spring part go in; Sublime, the lower border spring water place, palace, or leet; Submerge, the side spring surrounding the water confines; Submit, below or under the surrounding spring side or country; Subordinate, below or under the side spring part circle; Subside, the lower spring part side; Subsidy, the spring side or confines part; Substance, under the spring part; Succeed or Success, at the lower spring confines; Succulent, the lower spring confines bank side; Such and Suck, the side spring water confines; Sudden, below the lower spring water side; Sue, the side spring; Suffer, the side spring water part or ordeal; Suffice, the side spring water part flowing; Suffocate, the surrounding spring part shut; Suffrage, on the inclosing spring water part or country; Sugar, spring inclosing water; Suit, at the side spring; Sullen on the side spring bank, Sully, on the spring side place; Sultry, the part on the spring or south side; Sum, the surrounding spring side; Summer, the surrounding spring, or chief fire or hot division part; Summon, on the surrounding spring part; Sumptuous, on the surrounding spring part side; Sun, the spring one, or on the surrounding spring one; Sup and Supper, the side spring water part; Superfine, the side spring water part confines; Superfluous, the side spring water part flowing the sides; Supple, the side spring place; Supplement, the inclosing spring water place side part; Supply, the side spring part water place; Support, the side spring surrounding part; Suppose, below the side spring surrounding part; Suppress, below the side spring water part; Supreme, over the side spring water surrounding part or country; Sure, on the side spring; Surety, on the side spring side, tye, possession, or property; Surge, the side spring water confines; Surly, on the side spring water place; Surmount, the lower spring water on the surrounding water part; Surname, the side spring water or country name; Surpass, the part below the spring water side, or the river passage; Surrender, on the side spring water part; Surround, the side spring water round; Survey, the side spring water view; Suspend and Suspendence, the side spring below the end part or side; Sustain, the part below the spring one; Suttler, on the side spring water part.

SWAFFHAM, Norf. the side spring water part vale or home. Swaften, Linc. the side spring water part town. Swaine Mote, on the side spring meeting. Swale, Kent, York. the side spring

spring water place. Swallow, Surry, below the side spring water place. Swanefcombe, Kent, on the side spring water side or lower vale. Swanpole, Linc. on the side spring water pole or furrounded water place; Swanefwellpole, War. the inclosing spring water side, spring water place, or well pole. Swansey or Abertau, S-Wales, the side spring on the sea, or the spring coast water part or harbour. Swift, Leic. the lesser side flowing spring. Swinborn, N-ham. the neighbourhood on the inclosing spring. Swinton, York. a town on the side spring. Swomb, Kent, the side spring water furrounding parts. Swoninail, Corn. a dwelling place on the side spring. Hence Swab, the side spring water part; Swagger, the side spring water confines; Swain, on the spring side or a youth; Swallow, Swamp, and Swan, on the side spring of water or animal; Swap, the side spring water part; Sward, the low springs on the side or the surface; Swarm, the small furrounding springs of animals; Swarthy, the southern country side; Wash, below the side spring; Sway, the side spring water; Swear, on the side spring; Sweat, at the side spring, Sweep, the side spring part; Sweet, at the side spring; Swell, the side spring on the water place or sea; Sword, the side spring water side; Swift, Swig, and Swill, the side spring on the water place; Swira, the side or the lower furrounding spring; Soine, below the inclosing spring; Switch, the least spring at the water confines; Swivel, the side spring well; Swird, the furrounding or edge spring water part; Sworn, on the furrounding spring part; Syllable, on the call or inclosure, or least water place or dip; Symbol, on the side furrounding spring part; Symmetry, the side furrounding furrow water part side; Divisions or inclosure; Sympathy, at or on the side furrounding spring part; Syrod, town below the circle; Syllan, the side furrounding spring side; properties, possessions, ties, duties, bonds, &c.

TACHMELIN, Staff. on the middle or inclosing water place confines or coast. Tackley, Oxon. the side covering water place. Tadbury, Tadworth, and Tadmerston, Oxon, York. the side covering spring part, burrow, or dwelling place, city or mere town. Tai, Taif, Tavi, Tau, Taw, Tav, Toff, Teifi, Teivi, Teave, Tees, Teile, Teis, Te-, and Tobias, the names of boundary rivers of Corn. Devon, Wales, York. Scot. and other parts, signifying the side covering division or border spring, or flowing water part, &c. &c. Tadenurrow, North. the lower side covering, confine, or Heeni burrow. Tainponte, N-ham. the side covering or confines of the fur-

rounding spring water parts, districts, or wapontache. Tai-
zali or Taxali, Scot. the water place side covering or confines.
Talbot, the part or coast above the surrounding water part side,
or habitation. Talcharn, S-Wales, the part above the high
inclosing water place. Talgarth, N-Wales, the part or coast
above the inclosing water side. Tal-lyn, N-Wales, the part or
coast above the lake. Tame, Tamer, Tamera, Taum, Teme,
Temd, Tamefis, Thames, Corn. Oxon. Worc. Staff. Shrop.
Berks, Midd. Ess. &c. the side surrounding, inclosing, or co-
vering spring part. Tamerworth, Corn. by the surrounding
spring water part side. Tamworth, Staff. the surrounding
side spring water or dwelling part. Tanatos, Tanet, or Tha-
net, Kent, N-Wales, on side coast or covering water part.
Tanfield, Yorkf. the side or lower covering dwelling place.
Tania or Dania, on the water side coast, or lower part. Ta-
nistry, the Danish or the water part side tenure. Tantallon,
Scot. below the covering or water bank coast. Taodunum,
Scot. on the covering side spring or Tay town. Tarbar, Scot.
at the covering or boundary water part. Tarberth, Scot. at
the covering or side water parts. Tarf, the covering water
part. Tarvedinum, Scot. the covering spring water part. Tar-
rent, Dorset, the covering water on the side. Tasc, the lower
covering growth, or the limits or part demanded. Tattershal,
Linc. the lower water part covering. Tavistoke, Devon, co-
vering spring water confines or station. Taunton or Thone-
ton, Som. a town on the covering spring or Thone. Taurica
Chersoneses, the upper covering spring water on the lower bor-
der. Tauton, Devon, on the covering or border spring, or the
spring side town. Taximagulus, one of the chieftains of
Kent, the surrounding covering or side surrounding water
part, or the sea coast chieftain. Hence Table, the covering
place; Tacit, covering the sides or sound parts; Tack, co-
vering water confines, which tacks the parts together; Tad-
pole, covering at the pool or water place side; Tag, the cover-
ing shut; Tail, the covering place; Tailor, the covering place
man; Take, covering or inclosing the water confines; Tale,
on the covering or confines place; Talent, on the covering
water place side or bank; Talisman, the covering water place
side man; Tall, at the covering or side water place; Tallage,
on the side or covering water place edge; Tallow, covering on
an animal inside; Tally, the covering water place, whose sides
rally; Tallyman, the covering water place side man, where
sales were made; Talon, upon the covering; Tame, the co-
vering or surrounding water side; Tamper, covering the part;
Tan, the sun heat or high covering; Tang, on the covering
water

water confines; Tangent, on the high covering side; Tangible, the covering place; Tank, a covering on the water; Tanner, on the covering water or skin man; Tantalize, on the lower covering water place side; Tap, the covering part; Taper, the covering water part; Tar, the covering water; Tardy, the covering water side; Target, the covering water side or shut; Tarras, a covering on the surface; Tarry, on the covering water side; Tart, Tartane, and Tartar, the covering water side; Task, the lower or under water covering action; Tassel, on the lower covering; Taste, the inside covering; Tatter, the covering at the part or in division; Tavern, on the spring water covering or border; Taunt, on the covering spring water side; Taw, an animal covering; Tax, from the covering or surface of the ground.

TEGANIA or Tegangle, N-Wales, on the water covering, or the English water confines; it may be here observed, that te differs in sense from ta only as it is the feminine, passive, and fluid gender of ta the masculine, active, and substantive. Teifidale, Scot. the Teifi vale. Teign, Teine, Tern, Tering, Thet, Thone, Thyrn, Tayne, Tina, and Tine, Som. Salop, Staff. Suff. Norf. N-hum. Scot. the side inclosing or spring water. Temsford, Bedf. the side surrounding water way or ford. Tenbigh, S-Wales, the part or habitation on the side water confines or coast. Tenderden, Kent, on the water part side vale or forest. Teringham, Bucks, the inclosing water side vale. Telbury, Gloc. a burrow at the side water. Tetnal, Staff. a place on the side water part. Tethys, the wife of Neptune, the lower sea or female side, and thence Teat or Bubby, and the Welsh Teth. Teu or Tew, Oxon. the spring side. Tewksbury, Gloc. the side spring water side burrow or dwelling place. Teutobochus, Teutomarus, and Teutones of Germany, the side spring water border chieftain, mere man, and inhabitants, who dwelt along the German side of the Rhine, and were in the same alliance with the ancient sea Germans, as the Gauls or Cymberi were with the Britons, that is, brethren of the same country or nation, and cousins of the Cymberi, as dwelling on the same border water confines, according to the meaning of the word couzens, as well as their descent from the old Germans, who were brothers of the ancient Britons, as being in all their sea-coasting migrations of the same countries, and the Teutons having accompanied the Gauls or Cymberi in all their wars with the Romans, and so long as they were inferior to the Gauls or Cymberi, the latter having sent colonies into Germany, as far as the Baltic sea, from Gallia Comata, the grand nursery of Europe. Teyrn,

on the covering water one. Hence Teach and Teague, the side water confines speech, or throat spring action; Teale, on the side water or water place; Tear, the side or face water; Tease, below the side water; Teat, the side water covering; Tectonic, covering on a place of shelter; Ted, the surface covering or grass, and a tany person; Tedious, below the side spring; Teem, the surrounding water side, or the hay covering; Tem, within or between the coverings, tens, tyes, or boundaries; Teed, the division or side covering; Tegument, covering on the surrounding parts or sides; Tall, above or beyond the covering place, the high light covering or the sky; Telescope, the high light confines or sky thing; Temper, the surrounding or covering part, either of animal feeling, or of the air, or climate of a country; Tempest, the sky covering the lower parts; Temple, a covered place; Temporal, on the surrounding circle part; Temp. at the surrounding side part or country; Ten, the inclosing side or upper covering; Tenable, the inclosing or holding place; Tenant, a hold on the side, under or below; Tend, at or under the inclosing side; Tender, the inclosing water part; Tendon, under the upper covering; Tenet, holding at; Tennis, on the covering side; Tenour, the circle holding or its contents; Tense, below the inclosing side; Tent and Tenth, the covering part; Tenure, the holding usage; Tepid, at the sky part; Terce, the side water part confines; Term, the surrounding water side or country division; Ternery, the country inclosing water part of three parts or sides; Terrace, on the water part side; Terrible, on the side water place; Terrian, on the third division; Tefellated, a covering on the lower place side or ground part; Test, the lower covering side or boundary; Tete, covering the estate; Testify, the lower covering side part or uncovering; Tete and Tether, a covering part. Tew, the covering side or boundary spring; Teu, the outside covering; Texture, the outside covering afire.

THARLETON, Herts, on the covering water place dwelling place. Tharstap, York, the covering or border place water gate part. Tharst, the covering water side or station. Thelwalk, the covering or border side water place. Thell, or Thelwell, Ware, on the covering water place, side way, or end. Thelwell, Herts, the covering or border water place side. Thelwell, the covering side water or Severn chichin. Thelwell, the of the Ostronals, the ling of the water border. Thelwall, the Thelwall's father, the covering spring part side or flowing, or blumanum, Cuno-helin being the chief of the inclosing water place or the Thames.

Thames. Thet and Thetford, Norf. the side or covering water part, and its way or ford. Thinne, on the covering. Thirleston, Scot. below the side water place. Thirewall, N-hum. the side spring water place or wall. Thistleworth, Midd. the side inclosing water place island side. Thoke, Norf. the covering or border water chief. Thone, Som. the border or side inclosing spring. Thoncaster or Thongcastle, Norf. Salop, a cattle on the border or inclosing spring water place. Thor, on the border water man. Thorgate, the border water gate. Thoresby, by the border water side. Thornbury, Gloc. a burrow on the border water. Thornlaw, on the spring water place border. Thornton, Yorkf. Bucks, a town on the border water. Thorp, the border water gate part. Thrace, the lower border or country. Thrapston or Thropston, N-ham. the border water part gate or town. Thrusk, Yorkf. the side spring lower water. Thule, Thyle, or Thole, the side or border water place, and in a secondary sense a dark place. Thurkill, a chief on the water border. Thurland, Lanc. the border water part, bank side or country. Thurles, Ire. the border spring water place side or lower place. Thurso, Scot. the sea water border. Thyrn, the side inclosing water. Hence Than and Thane, on the covering, surrounding, or preferred part; Thank, a thane action; That, the part or thing, or the covering or sky part; Thatch, the covering of an inclosed place; Thaw, the surrounding spring; The, a part, side or division of a man or a thing; Theatre, the covering or boundary water part side; Thee, the or side I or man; Theft and Thief, from the side, house or possessions; Their, the sides or a man's property; Them, the side surrounding men; Theme, on the surrounding coast; Then, the in or the part or side in; Thence, below the part in; There, the part u, on the covering; Thereabout, about the part upon; Thereat, at the part upon; Therefore, the part upon before; Thereupon, upon the covering part; Therewithal, the part upon or covering part on the spring side; These, the lower sides or things on the surface; They, the side men; Thick, the side water confines; High, the water sides; Hill, on the sides; Thimble, surrounding the side place; Thine, man's inclosed side, possession, property, or quality; Think, a man's internal or inside action; Thing, an inclosing side, a part, or what is, exists, is possessed, or is contained within the terrestrial or any particular limits; Third, the side water parts or divisions, being the water and its sides; Thirl or Thrill, the side water place, which pierces or perforates; Thirst, below the water side part; Thirteen, three on ten, tie or inclosing sides; Thirty, three water ties; This,

This, the side; Thistle, covering the lower place or surface; Thither, on the side part; Thitherto, to the side part or border; Though, the surrounding border or circle; Thong, the surrounding or inclosing border, as an island or continent; Thorat, on the covering part or border; Thorn, on the surrounding border by way of fence; Thorough, the border water gate; Those, the border side; Thou, the side man; Thought, man's acting property; Thousand, the lower border part, or sand; Thowl, the border spring water place; Thrall, on the side water place; Thraldom, on the side water place dome; Thrash, covering the lower or seed part; Thread, covering the sides; Threat, at the covering water side; Three, the side water; Thrice, three sides; Thrift or Thrive, covering or inclosing the side part or boundary; Throat, the surrounding gate, or through the side; Throb, the surrounding spring part; Thrice, the surrounding water place or gate; Throne, on the surrounding water side or country; Throng, in the surrounding border; Through, the surrounding side water gate; Throw, the surrounding side water spring; Thrum, the side spring water part dumb, mute or dead; Thrust, the side spring water part to the lower side, Thumb, and Thump, the side spring part; Thunder, in the high side spring part; Thuri-ferous, the surrounding spring parts; Thursday, the surrounding spring water gate, or Thor division or day; Thus, the lower side or face of the earth springs of all sorts; Thwack, the side spring action; Thwart, at the side spring water; Thy, the man's side or part; Thyme, the surrounding parts or sides.

TIBURY, Hants, the side spring water part or burrow. Tickenhall, Wore. the inclosing water place side, high water place or hall. Tichborn and Tichfield, Hants, the upper side neighbourhood or dwelling place. Tichmarsh, the water side marsh or meres. Tilaus, Wales, the side spring water place side. Tilbury, Hants, on the side spring water part. Till and Tillersley, N-hum. Lanc. on the side water place or lower thereon. Tillingham, Ess. a vale or home on the inclosing water place side. Tindale, N-hum. the Tine vale. Tiningham, Scot. a vale on the inclosing water side. Tintagil, Corn. the coast on the inclosing water place side. Tintern, Ire. on the inclosing water part side. Tio-val lingaceiter, Nott. the side spring water place edge castle, or city. Tiperary, Ire. on the water part side country. Tir, N-hum. on the upper side part. Tir or Tira, Wales, the side water sides, divisions, parts, or possessions. Tithbury, Ire. the spring water place sides, or possessions. Tithern or Donegal, Ire. the inclosing water place sides or possessions. Tith, N-hum.

English, Welsh, or Gaulish borders possessions. Tir Oen or Owen, Ire. the water or spring water circle possessions or country. Tirvolac, Totidan, or Ireland, the inclosing water place country, or a country on the lower water border, or Danish or British possessions, and the water land. Tir-whit, the spring side country. Tisdale, the lower side vale. Tiverton, Devon, the side or division spring town. Tixal, Staff. on the side water. Hence Tiara, on the sides, possessions, or country; Tice, the lower or female side; Tick, covering the side; Ticket, at the side water confines; Tid, Tiddle, Tide, Tidily, Tidings, and Tidy, on the side water place; Tie, the side water, which both divides and ties countries, as well as persons and nations; Tier, on the side or row; Tiff, from the side; Tiger, the border water side or forest; Tight, the inclosing water side part; Tike, covering or keeping the sides or possessions; Tile, the covering place; Till, the side spring water place, or whilst it flows; Tillage, on the side water place edge, which at first was digging; Tilt, the side water place covering; Timber, the side surrounding part; Time, the part or side surrounding; Timid, at the surrounding side; Tin, on the side or covering; Tip, the side part; Tippet, at the side part; Tipple, at the water place side; Tipstaff, the side part staff; Tire, on the side; Tit, at the side; Tithe, the side or tenth share or part of the prince or governor, who at first were Druids or patriarchs; Title, the side water place, meres, or boundaries, as those of Jacob and Laban, which with possession and general consent, on taking possession of vacant countries were the original title, though right seems to be derived from the will of the Creator and supreme disposer of all good things.

TOCESTER, Toucester, or Treponte, Bucks, the border spring city or surrounding water parts, districts, or wapon-taches. Todington, Gloc. a town on the water border side. Toghs, Ire. water inclosing confines or islands, as that of the Isceni or East Angles and Trinobantes, formed by the sea and Thames. Togodunnus, the border chieftain on the surrounding spring part or the Thames, of the Isceni or Trinobantes. Tokenham, Wilts, a vale on the inclosing water side. Toliatis, Geniad or Shepey island, Kent, at the covering water place side lower part or island, on the inclosing water place side, or the island or lower part. Tollevilla, Yorks. the border or covering spring water place or village, or the toll place village or dwelling. Tong, Toang, and Tongley, Salop, the Angles, English, or inclosing water place border. Top-cliff, Yorks. the side water place border part. Topsham, Devon,

Devon, the border water part side vale. Torbay, Devon, the covering or border water part or bay. Torbeck, Lanc. the covering water part brooke. Toriland, Devon, the border water part bank side. Torksey, Linc. the border water side. Torleton, Gloc. the border water place town. Torpichen, Scot. on the upper border water part. Torpul, Suff. the border water part spring place. Torington, Devon, the border inclosing water town. Totnes, Devon, the promontory on the border water side. Tottesfall, Linc. the covering or border water place side. Touasis or Tees, Dur. the lower side or border spring. Touchet, Chef. the border spring water confines side. Tou, Tovi, or Dovi, Devon, Wales, the border spring. Toam, Ire. the surrounding water border. Towridge, Devon, the border spring water edge, way, ford, or gate. Towton, York. the covering or border spring water town. Hence To, the surrounding side, covering, border or side from; Toad, at the water side; Toast, at the lower side; Tod, the covering part; Toe, the side covering or edge; Toft, the border part side or house; Together, on the surrounding water side or country; Toil, on the surrounding water place; Token, on the surrounding water confines, where beacons were placed, as that of Laban and Jacob, and those along the sea coasts; Told, Toll, Tolerate, Toilboth, and Tollsey, on, at, or at the side of the border water place, the toll place, the boundary river toll part, the sea toll place, and the toled or told place; Tomb and Tome, or the surrounding or covering part; Ton, Tone, Tong, and Tonnage, the internal part, or contents of the water lower Ton, a buckle ring or a wave; Tongue, the wave of the founding spring, or the spring in the mouth or surrounding water or sea part; Too, over or from the side or border; Tool, the border or side spring water place; Tooth, the covering spring side; Top, the covering part, as the sky or other covering; Toparch, the border part captain; Toper, the water part covering; Tophet, the lower confines part or hell; Topick, the boundary part confines or action; Topping, the inclosing water part covering, or border; Topsy-turvy, the border or covering part on the side spring; Tor, the water covering, tower, or belly; Torch, the upper or light border or covering; Torment, at the border or tower part; Tormentor, the border part or torment man; Torpent, Torpid, Torpor, and Torrent, on the covering part; Tent, at the side border; Toss, the water border side or waves; Total, on the border side possessions, or country; Touch, the upper or spring covering; Tough, the inclosing spring water border; Tour, on the spring water border; Tow, the spring covering; Towards,

Towards, on the spring side; Town, on the border spring covering, or inclosure on the spring; Toy, the covering spring.

TRAETH, Wales, the water part side, sands, or lower water part. Trafford, Lanc. the sand way or passage. Trajectus or Oldbury, Gloc. the water part confines side or passage, or the circle water place side spring part or burrow, and an old burrow in a secondary sense, as ancient dwellings were situated on the confines spring or water sides. Trailey, Ire. the side water part place, or the ebbing water place. Tralwin or Welshpool, N-wales, on the covering water place spring, or the Welsh surrounding water place, or passage. Trawisfyneth, N-Wales, the spring water part side, or passage mountain. Hence Trace, Track, and Tract, the water part side, street, or town; Trade, at the water part; Traffic, the water part confines or action part; Trail, the water part or passage place; Train, on the water part; Traipse, the water part low or side part; Traitor, from the side water part or border; Trammel, the part surrounding the water place; Trance, on the water part side; Transact, acting on the water part side or passage; Transfer, on the water part side or passage part; Transfuse, the side spring in the covering water part; Transport, over the surrounding water part side; Trap and Trappings, covering or surrounding parts or things; Trash, the lower side or surface; Travel, the spring water place side; Traverse, the water part at the side or below the spring; Tray, the covering or side water part.

TREBORTH or Tieboeth, Chef. Wales, the water part side or town port, gate or entrance. And as it was usual on attacks to set the suburbs on fire, the burnt or burning town. Tredenham, Corn. a vale or dwelling place below the water part side, street or town. Tredanoc, S Wales, a town below the water side. Trefusis, Corn. a town below the side spring or spring side, or a smelting town. Tregaren, S-Wales, a town on the inclosing water part or border. Tredorman, Cumb. on the surrounding water part side town. Tregeney, Tregonen, Tregonwell, Tregoze, Tregua, Trelech and Trelauny, Corn. Devon, Wilts, Wales, a town on the inclosing water or spring water side, bank or lock. Trent, Dorset, Nott. Staff. the side inclosing water part; Trentham, Staff. the Trent vale. Treeves, of Belgic Gaul, the side spring water part side, street or town. Hence Tread, at the side water part; Treason, on the water part lower side or below the border; Treasure, on the spring water part side; Treat and Treaty, at the side water parts; Tree, on the water part side; Tremour, the side

furrounding water part or the sea ; Trench, the inclosing water part confines or ditch ; Trepan, on the side water part ; Trespass, passing below the side water part ; Tress, below the side water part ; Trespassing, passing the same ; Tret, at the side water part ; Trevet, three sides ; Trey, the three or side spring water parts consisting of the water and the two sides, banks or possessions.

TRIG or Trige, Dorset, N-Wales, the side water confines, habitations or possessions. Trim, Ire. the middle or border water part. Trimlets Town, Ire. the division or surrounding water place side town. Trimontium, in Thrace, the three or surrounding water part, sides or mountains. Trinobantes, Midd. Ess. the side water part or town in the vale or bottom or Trinoventes, the town on the spring side or of the Wentas. Tripoly, the surrounding water place town. Trifanton or Southampton, the lower town on the water side. Hence Triad, three sides, divisions or parts ; Trial, three calls of O-yes or the circle attendance at the side or borders, where courts were held ; Triangle, three angles or corners ; Tribe, the side water part or race ; Tribune, the tribe one or on the side water part ; Tribute, the tribe usage ; Trice, Trick and Trickle, the side water confines or action ; Trifler, the side riser ; Trill, the rill side ; Trim, the surrounding water part side ; Trinity, three united ; Trip, the side part up ; Trite, at the side part ; Trivial, on the spring water side ; Triumph, the surrounding spring water parts or shouts of joy, which were three exclamations usually made on the borders on the defeat of assailants.

TROI, the surrounding or western water side or town. Trotman, the border water or sea side part haven or man. Trovis, Ire. the surrounding spring water side, parts or possessions. Trompette Castle, in Gascony, a castle at the side surrounding water part. Hence Troat, at the side surrounding water part ; Troll, on the side surrounding or circle water place or its roll ; Troop, the side surrounding part ; Troth, at the circle water part side or oath ; Trouble, the side surrounding spring water place ; Trover, over the circle water part ; Trout, at the surrounding spring water part ; Troy, the circle or border water side.

TRUBRIDGE, Wilts, the side spring water part edge, bridge, ford or way. Truadraeth, Corn. the side spring water on the sands. True Place, N-hum. the side spring water place or passage. Trumpington, Camb. a town on the surrounding spring water part side. Truro and Trury, Corn. Bedf. on the side spring water part, passage or town. Hence Truant, side

of the spring water part or the side spring wanting; Truce, the side spring water inclosed, lowered or shut; Truck, the side spring water confines or action; Trudge, the side spring water edge or action; True or Truth, the side or surrounding spring; Trull, on the side spring water place; Trumpet, the side surrounding spring or hollow part; Trundle, on the inclosing spring water place side; Trust, at the side spring water part side; Try, at the side water part.

TUCHET, Wilts. at the side spring water confines. Tuchwic, Oxon. the side spring water confines, fortification or street. Tudenham, Gloc. the vale or forest below the side spring water. Tuddington, Bedf. a town on or below the side spring water part. Tuisco or Tywisog, the side spring water confines leader, chieftain or prince. Tulibardin, Scot. on the side spring water place part side or the bard family or tribe. Tulket, Lanc. at the side spring water place confines. Tumuli, the surrounding spring water place sides, tombs or barrows. Tunbridge, Kent, a bridge on the side spring water. Tungri, Cumb. on the side spring water confines part. Tunocellum or Tinmouth, N-hum. the side spring water on the surrounding or salt water place or the Tine mouth. Turberville, the side spring water part dwelling place or village. Turbery, the side spring water part or boggy places left undrained for the defence of the borders. Turditania, Spain, below the side spring water part. Turlogh, Ire. the side spring water lake. Turman or Truman, the side spring water part. Turthill Fields, Midd. fields at the side spring water part or dunghill fields. Turton, Lanc. the side spring water border or town. Tutesbury, Staff. a burrow below the side spring water. Tuxford, Nott. the side spring water confines way or ford. Tweede, N-hum. the side spring water part. Tweededale, the Tweede side vale. Twist, the side spring water lower side. Turford, N-hum. the side spring water way or ford. Tuomond, Ire. on the surrounding spring water side. Hence Tub and Tube, the side spring water part; Tuck, the side spring water confines; Tuesday, the side spring's day or division; Tuft, at the side spring part; Tug, the side spring water confines or action; Tuition, on the side spring side; Tulip, the spring water place sides or two lips or parts; Tumble, the surrounding spring water place side; Tumefy, the surrounding spring part; Tump, the surrounding spring side part; Tumult, at the surrounding spring water place side; Tun and Tune, on the side spring; Tunick, on the side spring covering; Tup, the side spring part; Turbary, the side spring water part or common; Turbulent, the side spring water part bank; Turd and Turf,

at the spring water part or side; Turmoil, the surrounding spring water place; Turn or Tourn, on the border spring water part or the earl's or sheriff's tourn in the county; Turret, at the side spring water part; Tush, below or the lower side spring; Tutelar, on the side spring water place side; Tutor, at the side spring man; Tux, the side spring water confines; Twain and Tway, the sides of the inclosing spring water; Tweedle, at the side spring water place; Twelfth and Twelve, two above the side part or border; Tye, the sides or ten parts; Twenty, two ties in or tens; Twig, the side spring growth; Twilight, two lights; Twin, two in; Twirl, the side spring water place; Twixt, the sides of the inclosing spring water. Two, the surrounding spring water sides, un or one being the spring, and three the inclosing spring and its sides; Tye, the side possession or property; Type, the tie part, letter or emblem of a thing; Tyranny, the side water border or country divisions, and in a secondary sense, a cruel lord, governor or prince or an usurper; Tylwith, the side spring water place side, house, possession, tribe or family.

VACCARI, Bercarii or Hull, Yorkf. the spring water or water part confines, borders or cities. Vacomagi or Murrey, Scot. the surrounding spring water confines or vale or vale nation. Vadimon, Scot. the surrounding spring water side mountain or Lomond lake. Vaenor, Wales, the inclosing spring water border or a vale. Vagniacæ or Maidston, Kent, on the inclosing or side spring water confines or town. Vale or Fale, Corn. a spring water place or a vale. Vale or Falmouth, its mouth. Vallum, a surrounding spring water place, a ditch or a wall. Valentia, on the spring water place bank or wall side or the name of the Roman province on Hadrian's wall. Valesii, the spring water place or vale sides or the Welsh or Gauls. Valtort, Corn. Devon, the spring water place border side. Valvafor, Yorkf. the spring water place side man, servant or vassal. Vandal or Wental, Surry, the Wenta or the inclosing spring water place coasts or vales. Vandalbiriia, Camb. the Wenta, Veneti or Vandal water parts or the spring coasting water places; the Wenta, Veneti, Venedi and Vandales being only different names of the same people of Gaul, Britain, Italy, Mecklenburgh, Brandenburg, Pomerania, Livonia, Lithuania, and other parts of Poland, Germany and Denmark, who were very considerable tribes of the Cumberi of Gallia Comata, and Bracata, who from their dwelling places and employments of draining and improving countries, along the river sides or vales, acquired that name, and thence
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the Eng'lish name Wander. Vararis or Murray and Varis, Scot. N-Wales, the inclosing spring water or sea side or a marsh. Varini or Werini, of Mecklenburgh and Pomerania, on the inclosing spring water side inhabitants or the Veneti Vafcones, Spain, the lower water confines. Vafates, of Gaul, at the water sides. Hence Vacant, the spring water inclosing sides; Vagabond, from the spring water boundary; Vague, the spring water confines; Vail and Vale, the spring water place or covering or inclosing a place in a secondary sense; Vain, the covering upon; Valetudinarian, one that has a covering on his sides; Valiant and Valour, on the side spring water place; Valid, the side spring water place; Value, on the spring water place; Valve, the spring water place part; Vamp, the surrounding spring or covering part; Van, the inclosing spring, which is in the front; Vane, Vann and Fan, in or the inclosing river or haven part; Vanish, lowering the vann or part; Vanquish, the vane or colours down; Vantage, the spring inclosing or Veneti coasts; Vapid and Vapour, the spring part side; Vary, the spring; Vase, the spring side; Vassal, on the side spring or an upper servant; Vast, the spring side coast; Vat, the spring side; Vavafour, the side spring water man, servant or vassal; Vault, on the side spring water place; Vaunt and Vaward, the spring part on the side or the first or fore part.

UBBANFORD, N-hum. the upper inclosing spring water ford or way. Ubartus, a river of Italy, the side spring water part. Ubii or Co'logne, in Germany, the inclosing spring water part, bank or lane. Ublogahel, Ire. the Gaulish spring water place. Ucheltre, Scot. N-Wales, on the upper inclosing spring water part or hills. Udecester, the spring side city. Hence Uberty, the spring water part side; Udder, the side spring water part of an animal; Ubiquitary, on the inclosing spring water part confines or wandering every where in streets on the river sides.

VECTA or Vectis, Hants, the inclosing water side, island, or lower part or possessions. Vecturiones, Scot. the lower or western inclosing water side, islands, or islanders. Vedra, Virus, or Wore, Dur. the spring water part. Velabri, Ire. the spring water place or vale water parts. Iberi, the water parts or Britons. Vellocatus, the armour bearer of Venutius, the guardian of the rivers. Veneti, Wentā, or Went, the spring coasts of the Iliceni or the island water confines, or the inclosing water place confines, Belgæ or the inclosing water place confines, and Silures, the lower side spring water place side. Venitiæ, Venis, or Venice, Italy, the inclosing water side, islands, or lower parts. Venutius,

tius, king of the Venedotians, and husband of Cartismandua, the Veneti, or the inclosing spring coasts or vale possessions or possessors. Vennicium, Ire. an inclosing spring water confines promontory. Verbeia, Wheref, Yorkf. the spring water part. Verdon, or Ire'and, in the border water, or the water land. Vergivian, or Werith sea, the side or lower water. Verlucio, or Werminster, Wilts, the side spring water place confines or monastery. Vernicones, or Mernis, Scot. the inclosing water or sea confines or islands. Vernolium, the inclosing spring water place. Vernometum, or Burghill, Leic. on the surrounding spring side. Verulanum, Urolanum, Wætlingaceaster, or Saint Albans, Herts, the surrounding or side spring water place, bank, street, or city. Verteræ or Bury, under Stanmore, W-mor. the spring water on the border water, or sea side. Ufford, Suff. the spring part or upper ford or way. Hence Veal, the spring water or meadow place, or a meal; Vection, on the side spring water; Veer, on the spring; Vegetable, on the springing at the side part; Vehement, the high spring part; Vein, the inclosed spring; Velocity, the spring water place; Venal, the inclosing spring water place; Vend, the inclosing spring water side; Venerable, able on the inclosing spring water; Venery, on the inclosing spring water; Venison, the inclosing spring side one; Vent, the inclosing spring side; Verb, the spring or water spring part; Verberate, at the spring water part: Verdant and Verdure, below the water spring side; Verdict, the spring side act, or an act of truth; Verge, the inclosing water confines; Verify, the spring water part mark or border; Vernacular, together on the spring water place confines; Vernal, in the spring; Verse, the spring side; Vert, a spring part; Very, the spring; Verity, the spring tie, division, side or part; Vesicle, the side spring shut place; Vesper, the spring lower part; Vessel, on the spring water place; Vest, and Vesture, lowering the lesser spring or virgin; Vestry, on the spring side or fore part inclosure; Veteran, the side spring water one; Vex, the spring water confines action; Ugly or Ogley, the surrounding spring or sea water place.

Vicus Malbanus, or Nantwich, Chef. a street on the middle water part, or the mall. Vidogara, Scot. the covering spring water confines. Vidua, Ire. the side spring. Vignones, Germany, on the spring water confines or streets. Villa, on the spring water or dwelling place. Villa Faustini, or Edmonsbury, Suff. a dwelling place or village on the spring side part. Vindogladia or Winbourn, Dorset, on the spring water border, country or neighbourhood. Vindolana, N-hum. on the spring water

water border banks. Vindobala or Wallefend, N-hum. on the border spring water place or vale side. Vindomora N hum. on the furrounding water or sea side or edge. Vindonum or Cynegium, Ventense, Bentense, Winton, or Wenta, Hants, on the inclosing spring border or Kentish confines town. Vinderius, Ire. the inclosing spring water part. Vinovium, Binovium, or Binchester, Dur. dwellings or a city on the inclosing spring water edge. Vipont. on the surrounding spring water part. Vipseys, Yorkf. the spring parts from below. Viroconovium, S-Wales, the inclosing spring water or dwelling place. Virofidum, Cumb. the spring water side. Virvedrum or Dunsby. Scot. the part or dwelling on the spring water side. Vifi Gothi, the spring water side Goths. Vifi Saxones, the spring water side Saxons, the Goths and Saxons being mostly sea coasters. Vitæ or Witæ, Hants, the side water coasts and coasters. Vitfan or Whitfan in France, on the lower water side. Hence Vial, on the spring water or food; Viand, the inclosing spring side; Vibrate, at the spring water part; Vicar, on the inclosing spring water border street or village; Vice, a lesser or second on the spring side or below the same; Vicinity, the inclosing spring water confines side; Victim, on the surrounding spring water confines; Victor, the spring water border man; Victualler, on the inclosing spring water place man; Vie, the spring; View, the spring of man or animal; Vigil, on the inclosing spring water side; Vigour, man's spring; Vile, the spring water or dwelling place; Villain, on the spring water place bank, village, or dwelling place; Vindicate, keeping the inclosing spring side; Vine, the spring one; Violate, at the surrounding spring water place; Viper, the springing or stinging part or thing; Virgin, in the spring or beginning; Virtue, the spring side; Virus, springing from below; Village. Visit, the side or sight spring; Vital, on the spring side; Vivid, a lively spring; Vixen, the inclosing or shut spring water confines one.

ULCOMB, Kent, the spring water place vale. Uleigh, Gloc. the inclosing spring water place. Ulestanton, Salop, below the side spring water place confines or town. Uliarus, the side or lower water place country, or an island. Ullefwater, W-mor. the side spring water place. Ulmetum, Yorkf. the surrounding spring water place side. Ulster, Ire. the spring water place side part. Hence Ulcer, springing place on the side; Ultimate, at the surrounding spring water place; Ultramarine, the surrounding spring water place or sea side.

UMFRANVILLE, Hert. Salop, N-hum. a village on the surrounding spring water part. Umbria, or Chumbria, Italy, the surrounding

surrounding spring water part or vale country. Hence Umbles, the surrounding or border spring water places; Umbrage, the surrounding spring water part edge or action; Umpire, over or on the surrounding spring water part.

UNESLAW, Herts, the inclosing spring side spring water place. Una or Sus, a river of Mauritania, the side or inclosing spring. Undalum, Gaul, the inclosing spring side water place or vale. Hence Unckle, one inclosing spring water place or of the same country or family; Unction, on the inclosing spring side; under, the inclosing spring water part; understand, the inclosing spring water part standing; Undertake, the inclosing spring water part coast keeping; Unicorn, one horn; Union, Unit, Unite, and Unity, the inclosing spring water which was but one; Untied or untie, the inclosing spring border or covering, and unprefix, unable, unactive, unfelt, unfit, unguard, unlace, ungird, untangle, unwise, and various other words, as being shut up or an inclosed spring signify a negative or privative.

VODIÆ or Oudix, Ire. the surrounding spring sides or possessions. Voelas, Wales, the surrounding spring water place side or green hill. Volantium, Cumb. the surrounding spring bank side. Voluba, Corn. the surrounding spring water place part or vale. Hence Vocal or the surrounding spring water place, cheeks or mouth; Vocation, on the surrounding spring water side; Vogue, the surrounding spring confines; Void, the surrounding spring side; Voice, the surrounding spring of sound; Vollant, the spring on the high side; Volition, the light division spring; Volley, on the spring water place; Voluptuous, the surrounding spring water place or belly side; Vomit, the surrounding side springing up; Vortex, the inclosing or border spring water confines; Vote, at the surrounding spring water; Vouch, the surrounding spring water confines or act; Vow, the surrounding spring oath or woe; Vowel, on the surrounding spring water place; Voyage, the surrounding spring or water edge or action.

UPHAVEN, Wilts, the Avon or river spring or upper part. Uppingham, Rut. the inclosing spring or upper water part or vale. Upton, Worc. N-ham. on the border spring part, or the spring part town. Hence Up, the spring part, which is its upper part; Upon, the spring part on; Upper, the spring water part; Uppermost, the spring water part surrounding the lower side; Upside, the spring part side or bank, which is the upper part; Upward, the spring at the side water which rises up from below, and as it increases in the main river grows higher.

URE, Yorkf. the spring water. Uresby, Linc. the spring water side part or habitation. Uriconium, Wiccen, or Wroxester, Salop, the inclosing spring water part. Urnston, Lanc. the surrounding spring side town. Hence Urbanity, the city part; Urchin, sp in ing one; Urge, the spring edge; Urine, the inner or inclosing spring water or in man; Urn, the spring water, or man's inclosure or fault.

USHANT, on the lower side. Uik, Wyik, or Burrium, S-Wales, the lower or side spring water. Uiscona or Okenyate, Salop, the lower or inclosing spring side or gate. Uspil, Germany, the lower or side spring parts. Hence Us, the springs of men; Uage, the actions of those springs or men; Use, the spring side; Usurp, on the spring water side part; Usury, the use man.

URBURROW, the spring side burrow. Utocetum or Utokcester, Staff. the inclosing spring water side border or city. Uthred, at the spring side part. Uudal and Vulfald, the spring side water place or vale part. Uxbridge, Midd. the inclosing spring water confines bridge. Uxellodunum, Uzella, or Leisithic, Corn. Som. the inclosing spring water place side or hill. Vynawy or Vynavy, Wales, the inclosing spring water part or hill. Uzellum or Euler, Scot. the side or lower spring water place. Hence Utensil, below the spring water place side; Uterine, the inclosing spring water part; Utility, the spring water place side, possessions, or property; Utmost, the side or lower surrounding water parts or coasts; Utter, the side spring part; Vulgar, dwellers in villages, or on the inclosing spring water places; Uxibus, the inclosing spring water confines man.

WABRIDGE, Wadabridge, or Warbridge. Corn. Hunt. the side spring water bridge. Wachopdale, Scot. the inclosing spring water part vale. Wahul, Odil, or Woodhill. Bedf. the surrounding spring water side, high place, or hill. Mainfleet, Linc. the inclosing spring flood side. Wakefield, Yorkf. the spring water confines dwelling place. Walbrook, Midd. the spring water place or wall brook. Walcot, Linc. the spring water place coast. Walgrave, the spring water place side warden. Wale, Wales, Vales, Waley, in West Britain, Yorkf. Lanc. Germany, signify, the vales or spring or lower water place side, a Saxon translation of Cumbri, the vale Britons, but Wales, till King Ina's time, from Beri in Cumbri, went by the name of Britte amongst the Saxons, being considered as distinct people, as Landmen and seamen. The present Welsh or G. Welsh Britons, who amongst themselves go by the name of Cumbri, of whom the illiterate know

not to this day that they go by any other name in other countries, are probably Gaulish or English colonies, grafted on the Aboriginal Britons, according to the very import of the name *Cumberi*, and their names of persons and places; though their passage over the English channel, as well as the other inhabitants of the western parts, might perhaps have been somewhat sooner than of those on the east side of the island; and whatever difference there may now appear betwixt their dialects in the compound, they still appear to be in the abstract the same, and to be of those dialects, which had their rise chiefly in this island, as appears by the principles of their construction, and names of persons and places. And though some historians pretend that the Welsh were expelled England by the Saxons, there are provisions made by the laws of the several Saxon heptarchies, for the protection of the life of Welshmen or landmen, as well as Saxons or seamen, and consequently for their protection in the country, though the fines differ in value, as the Saxons or seamen, who considered themselves as being derived of the British or Irish origin, regarded the Welsh or *Cumberi* as strangers to them in point of origin. *Walefborough*, *Waleton*, *Walford*, *Walleet*, and *Waland*, *Corn. Suff. Der. Lanc. Herts, Ess. Kent*, a burrow town, ford, flood and land or bank side on the spring water place. *Wallingford*, *Gallewa Attrebatum*, *Calleva* or *Gallewa*, *Berks, Oxon.* the inclosing spring water place, ford, or way of the *Attrebati*, or the division water part side. *Walmer*, *Kent*, the sea water place. *Walsford*, *Hunt. N-ham.* the surrounding spring water place side, way, or ford. *Walney*, *Lanc.* the inclosed water place. *Wallup*, the spring water place part. *Walpole*, *Norf.* the spring water place, pool, or lake. *Walsingham*, *Norf.* the inclosing water place side, vale, or house. *Walsal*, *Staff.* on the side or lower spring water place. *Waltham*, *Ess.* the side or lower spring water place, vale, forest, or wood. *Walwick*, *N-ham.* the spring water place or wall, street or fortification. *Wanborough*, *Wandlebury*, *Wandsworth*, *Wand ditch*, *Wandsted*, *Wantage*, and *Wantsum* or *Stour*, *Wilts, Camb. Surry, Ess. Berks, Norf. Kent*, a burrow, a spring part, a ditch, a station, an edge and vale on the inclosing spring water side, or the *Wenta* or *Veneti* borders. *Wapentack*, *Wapontache*, or *Pontes*, the inclosing spring water part coasts, or certain districts of *Nott. Yerkf. Linc. Leic. N-ham. Der.* and other northern counties of the same signification, as hundreds or chantels in the more southern parts, which consisted of the *Wenta* and *Brigantes* of *Pontien*, or *Pliny's* *Britania* or *Brigantes* of *Gaul*. *Warden* or *Wardon*, *N-ham.*

on the spring water side. Wardour, Wilts, the spring water part gate or tower. Ware, Weare, Weire, or Vedra, War. Wilts, Herts, Dur. the spring water or spring water part. Warham, Do set, the spring water vale or home. Wark or Werk, Som. N-hum. the spring water confines. Warkworth, Dur. N-hum. by the spring water confines. Warming-ton, War. the surrounding spring water confines town. Warnford, Hants, the inclosing spring water way or ford. Warrington, Lanc. the inclosing spring water town. Warwick or War-in-wic, the inclosing spring water street or fortification. Washes, Rut. the low springs. Washborn, Worc. the low springs neighbourhood. Waterford, Ire. the spring water side, or part way or ford. Watford, Herts, the side spring way or ford. Watlin-street, from Dover to Anglesey, by London, St. Albans, Dunstable, Stony Stratford, Toucester, Littleborn, or St. Gilbert's Hill, &c. the spring water bank, street, or the place of the migration of the clan, land, or Gaulish race. Watellbury, Salop, the water place side burrow. Watlington, Salop, the inclosing spring water confines, side, or bank town, or Watling-street town. Wauburn, Norf. on the spring water part. Waveney, Suff. the spring water cart. Waverley, Surry, the spring water place. Hence Wabble, the water place spring part, or wave; Wad, the side spring; Waddle, Wade, Waft, Wage, and Waggieth, the side spring water part, place, side, or confines; Waggon, on the inclosing spring water; Waif, off the inclosing or border water; Wail, the spring water place; Wain, the inclosing spring or on the spring; Wait, the spring side; Wake, the spring water confines; Walk, the spring place, or man in action; Wall, on the spring water place, or a bank of turf; Wallop, the spring water place or vale upper part; Wamble, the surrounding spring water place; Wan, spring in or shut; Wand, the inclosing spring part; Wander, on the spring water part or river sides, along which the Gauls or Cumbri made their migrations into most parts of Gaul, Germany and Britain, and from whom came the Vandals, Veneti, and Venedi; Want and Wont, the spring shut in; War, on the spring; Warble, the spring water place; Ward, on the side spring; Wares and Wary, on the side spring; Warm, the surrounding spring; Warning, on the inclosing water confines; Warp, the water part; Warrant and Warranty, on the inclosing spring water side; Wart, a spring on the side; Was, the spring part; Wash, the spring side; Wattle, the spring side part; Watch, at the inclosing spring water confines; Wattles, the spring water place side, or streets built of hurdles, along the

river sides, like Watling-street; Wave, the water spring; Wax, the inclosing spring, or sticking together water; Way, the water, or its confines; Waylay, the way place or on the way; Wayward, on the side spring way or forward.

WEADMORE, Som. the water side moore. Wealde or Wealdie, Kent, the spring water place side, wild, or wood. Wealis, Welsh, or Gaulish, the spring water place, side, or vales, or a people seated on the western side of England, who amongst themselves go by the name of Cymberi, or vale Britons, being colonies of the Gauls or English, from the eastern parts of England, grafted on the Old Britons, but erroneously supposing themselves as a branch of the Cymberi nation, to differ in their origin from the rest of their countrymen of England, but if they really are Cymbri, as their language, names of places and persons, and antiquities indicate, they must be entirely of the same origin as the other English, though their passage over the English channel into Britain, as well as others who inhabit the western parts of the island, might perhaps have been a little sooner than the easterns. Weast or West Mean, Hants, the middle or division water lower side. Weble Here. a place without a spring. Wedsbury, Staff. the lower spring water or river side, burrow or dwelling place. Weden on the street, or Bena Venta, N-ham. the spring water town on the street, or Watling street, or the inclosing spring or Veneti parts. from whence North Wales had the Roman denomination of Venedotia, the Veneti boundaries. Weels, on the water places. Weeting, Norf. the inclosing water side. Weisford, Iie. the water side or lower way or ford. Welbec, Nott. the spring water place brook, or dwelling place. Wells or Theodorodunum, Som. possessions on the spring water places. Welland, Line. Leic. the spring water place bank side or land, Wellington, Som. Salop, the inclosing spring water place. Watling street, or an English town. Wem and Wemais, Salop, Scot. the surmounting spring and the surrounding spring side. Wenboch, essex, the inclosing spring water place shut. Wenman, the inclosing spring, Veneti or Venta part. Wenmer or Darco, Here, the inclosing spring water or Veneti meres. Went, Wenta, or Veneti, the inclosing spring sides, coasts, or districts. Wentdale, York. their vale. Wentfern, Norf. their inclosing water. Wentworth, York. their side spring water, and from the Wened the present English dialect in a great measure derives its origin. Worth or Worth, the spring or river on the side, which inclosed small parts or farms. Weremuth, Dur. the spring water or river mouth. Werminster,

ster, Wilts, on the surrounding spring water side part, station, or monastery. Weistun, Devon, below the spring water or river side. West and Anwestum, Corn. the lower water side and on the side of the lower water side or well; it being the western boundary of the Celtes, as the Estii of Prussia and Livonia, whose inhabitants spoke the British tongue in the days of Tacitus were their eastern limits. Wellmorland, the western sea bank side, division or country. Westminster, Midd. the lower water or river side minster or monastery. Wetherby, Yorks. the spring water part or habitation. Wever and Wey, Staff. Ches. Dorset, and Surry, the spring water. Wexford, Ire. the spring water confines, way, or ford. Weymouth, Dorset, the spring or river mouth, or at the surrounding water or sea side. Hence We, the springs or men; Weak, from a spring; Wealth, the spring water place side, possessions, or properties; Wean, shutting the spring water side, or the breast; Weapon, on the spring water surrounding part; Wear and Weary, on the spring water; Weasel, a small animal; Weather, the spring side or divisions; Weave and Web, joining together like the spring water parts or districts; Wed, the side springs together; Wedge, the edge or side spring or ingot; Wedlock, the side spring lock; Wednesday, be ow the side spring day or division; Weed, the spring parts; Week, the spring water confines or action; Ween, in us; Weep, without a spring; Weevil, an evil spring; West, off the spring side or inclosed part; Weight, at the inclosing spring water and sea side, where the strength and weight of the two waters are distinguished, as that of the Tist and sea water at the Isle of Wight, which may derive its name from thence; Welcome, the surrounding spring water, or dwelling place or comot; Weld, the side spring water place; Welfare, on the spring water place part; Well, a low spring water place; Welt, the side spring water place; Wen, a spring upon; Wench and Wenching, the spring in or meeting the inclosing water or sea confines; Were and Wert, the spring at the water or sea side; Werth, Wrth, and Weorth, a spring or dwelling on the side water, as Wandsworth by the Thames side; West, the spring or lower water side; Wet, the spring side; Wether, on the side spring; Wex, spring out.

WHALEY, and Wharltun, Wharton, or Whadon, Bucks, Devon, Lanc. the spring water side, place, or town, as are Hadon, Hatton, Hadley, &c. in which the w has been dropped, though the refinement, as in various other instances, has taken away the meaning, and made the names arbitrary and indefinable. Wherp, Whert, or Verbeia, Yorks. the spring water

water part. Whethamsted, Herts, the side spring vale, dwelling part, or station. Whinfield, W.-mor. the inclosing spring vale or dwelling place. Whitby, Whitechester, Whitcoat, Whithern, Whitley, Whitney, Whitland, and Whittington, Yorks. N.-hum. Scot. W.-mor. Chef. Cumb. Lanc. Oxon. Heref. Kent, and Salop, the side spring or water part or abode, city or castle, coast, inclosures or houses, haven or spring part, place, side, or sand. Whorwell, Hants, the side spring water part on the sea side. Whotpur, N.-hum. the side spring water at the sea side. Hence Whale, the chief or higher water animal; Wharf, the water part; What, the side spring water, which divides countries into parts; Wheat and White, at the upper spring, the eye or sky; Wheedle, the spring at the water place; Wheel, the upper spring place, or the sun; Whelm, the surrounding spring water place; Whelp, the water place spring part or thing; When, in the spring; Whence, below or at the side of the spring; Where, on the spring part; Wherefore, on the surrounding spring water part; Whet, the spring side; Whether, on the spring water sides; Whey, the spring water; Which, the eye, sky, above, or the upper spring or action; Whiff, the mouth or wind spring; While, the light spring; Whim, the surrounding spring water part; Whimper, the whim water part; Whin and Whine, on the spring; Whip, the spring part; Whirl and Whirlpool, the inclosed spring water place or lake; Whisk, the lesser spring water confines; Whisper, the lesser wind spring part; Whist, at the lesser wind spring, or silent; Whistle, at the lesser wind spring place; White, at the spring; Who, the spring of man; Whole, the surrounding spring water place; Whom, the surrounding spring of man; Whoop, the wind spring up; Whore, the surrounding spring water part; Whose, the spring or man's side; Why, the spring.

Wic, Wik, Wyke, Wiccia, Wicci, Wiccingi and Wich, of several parts of England and Ireland, the inclosing spring water confines, streets, fortifications, villages and cities. Wicker or Boats, the boats thereof or such as were used on the Severn. Wickham or Wickham, Wickhampton and Wicklow or Blani, Bucks, Hants, Berks, &c. the inclosing spring water confines vale, water banks or dwelling places. Widevill, the spring side dwelling place. Widdington, the inclosing spring water confines town. Widdelbarn, the spring water part dwelling place. Widdchay Berks, the high side spring. Wider, Wales, the spring water part. Wille, Scot. the flowing spring or spring water place. Wiggin or Wiggin, Lanc. on the spring part, beginning

beginning or source. Wight, Vectis or Gwith, Hants, below or at the side of the inclosing water at the spring part or island. Wigmore, Heref. the mere spring water. Wigton, Yorkf. Scot. the spring water confines town. Wiist, Ire. below the water side. Wilberham, the spring water place vale. Willey, Willeley, Willeford, the spring water place ford or way. Willoughby, the spring water place confines abode. Wilimotes, N-hum. the surrounding spring water place side. William or Williham, the spring water place vale or home. Wilts, the side spring place, wilds or woods; woods being expressed as the springs of vegetation or growth. Wilton or Elandon, Wilts, Norf. Heref. a spring water place side or bank town. Wimbledon, Surry, the surrounding spring water place. Wimondham, Norf. on the surrounding spring water side vale. Wimondley, Herts, on the surrounding spring water side place. Winna or Winn, the inclosing spring. Winnander Mere, Lanc. the inclosing spring water part lake or mere. Winceby, Linc. the inclosing spring side part or habitation. Winchelsea, Suff. the inclosing spring at the sea side. Winchester, Winton or Vindolana, Hants, N-hum. Scot. the inclosing spring city, town or bank side. Winchington, Bucks, the inclosing spring water confines town. Winco Bank, Yorkf. the inclosing spring water confines bank. Windsor or Windlesaire, Berks, on the inclosing spring water place side. Windrush, Oxon, the lower inclosing spring water part. Windugledy, Vindogladia or Winbourn, Dorset, the inclosing spring water place side country or neighbourhood. Wincanton, a town on the inclosing water confines. Winsted, Yorkf. the inclosing spring water side or station. Winster, W-mor. the inclosing spring side or lower part or country. Winterton, Norf. a town on the inclosing spring side or a winter town. Winwick, Lanc. the inclosing spring water confines or streets. Winwidfield, Yorkf. the inclosing spring side or edge vale or dwelling place. Wifredsfleet, the side spring part water place. Wirhall, Chef. the high spring water place or hall. Wirkington, Cumb. the inclosing spring water confines town. Wistich, Camb. the side or lower spring water part confines. Wisk, Yorkf. Wales, Scot. Ire. the side or lower spring water. Witenham, Bucks, a vale on the spring side. Wintering, Suff. the spring at the inclosing water part. Witham, Linc. the spring water side vale. Witherensley, Yorkf. the spring water on the sea side; Witland and Witley, Wore. Wales, the spring water bank side, land or place. Wittlemere, Hunt. at the side spring water place mere. Wivelcomb, Som. the spring water place vale, habitation or commot. Wiverby and Wiverton,

Wiverton, Nott. the spring water part abode or town. Hence Wick, the inclosing spring water confines; Wicket, Wicker and Wicked, on or at the inclosing spring water confines; Wide, the side spring; Widow, the side spring, wife or the spring dwelling or being part; Wig, the spring water confines or covering; Wight, at the inclosing spring water confines; Wild, the spring water place side; Will, an action or emanation of the spring of light; Willow, on the spring water place; Win and Wine the inclosing spring; Wince and Winch, in the inclosing spring water; Wind, the spring in the sides or air or the surrounding spring; Wing, on the spring; Wink, a spring or action on the side; Winter, the spring in part; Wipe, the spring part; Wire, the animal spring water or milk; Wife, the seeing spring; Wish, the lower side or female spring; Wisp, the spring side part; Wist, the spring lower side; Wit and With, at the spring or the side spring, mares or boundaries, which ascertain possessions; Witch, the side spring water confines; Withe, the side spring or spring side; Within, in the side spring; Without, out of the side spring; Witness, the side spring in the lower part or border; Wizard, the seeing spring art or on the side spring water side.

WOBURN and Wobury, Bedf. Heref. on the circle or surrounding spring water or dwelling part or burrow. Wockey Hole, Som. the inclined spring water hole. Woden or Boden, Wilts, on the surrounding spring or water side part vale, man or warrior. Wodensdike, the ditch on the surrounding spring side. Woken, Setna, on the surrounding spring confines setting division or district. Woking, Surry, the surrounding spring water confines. Woldsbury, Wilts, the surrounding spring water place side or wilds dwelling place. Wollaton, Nott. a town on the surrounding spring water place. Wolver, N-hum. the surrounding spring water place. Wolvey and Wolver-hampton, Oxon, Staff. the surrounding spring water place dwelling or vale part town. Womer, Herts, the surrounding spring water or river. Wondy, Wales, on the inclosing spring side or coast of the Wenta. Woodbridge, Suff. the surrounding spring water part side or bridge. Woodchester, Glouc. the surrounding spring side city, castle or fortification. Woodcot, Surry, the surrounding spring side coast. Woodford, Dorset, the surrounding spring side way or ford. Woodstock, Oxon, the surrounding spring side station. Woolwich, Kent, the surrounding spring water place street or fortification. Wootton Gate, Oxon, on the surrounding spring side gate. Worcester or Wigornia, a city on the surrounding spring water or the spring water border. Worksworth, Der.

by the furrounding spring water side. Wormegay or Wrongey, Norf. the furrounding spring water confines. Wormleigh, War. the furrounding spring water confines or worm hunting place. Worfley, the furrounding spring water lower side or island place. Worsted, Norf. the furrounding water station and worsted. Worth, Surry, Gloc. Staff. Lanc. the furrounding spring water side or habitation or by the side. Wothorp, N-ham. the furrounding spring gate. Worthington, Lanc. a town on the furrounding spring water side or by the border water side. Wotton, Surry, Staff. the furrounding spring side town. Wye, Wales, the spring or river. Hence Wo, from springing or the spring from; Woman, the spring part or from man; Womb, the furrounding spring part of man; Wonder, the furrounding spring in things; Woo and Wore, on the furrounding spring of animals; Wood, the furrounding or side springs; Wool, the springs on an animal or sheep; Word, the division spring of man; Work, on the furrounding spring water or border confines; World, man's side place or orb; Worm, the furrounding animal springs; Worse, below or at the furrounding spring side; Worth and Wort, the furrounding spring or human sides or parts; Wound, dividing the furrounding spring water sides.

WRAYSHOLM Tower, Lanc. the spring water part side promontory or island tower. Wragby, Linc. the inclosing spring water part or habitation. Wrech, Wreke, Wreken, Wrenoc and Wrey, N-hum. Salop, Wales, on the inclosing spring water confines or brookes. Writtle, Ess. the side spring water place side. Wrothes, Wrotham and Wrottesley, Kent, the furrounding spring water side, vale, place or dwelling place. Wroxeter or Uriconium, Salop, a castle or city, on the furrounding spring water part. Wye, Kent, Surry, Gloc. Der. Heref. Wales, the spring water or a river. Wyr and Wyrwy, Lanc. Wales, the spring water or water spring. Wyth, the furrounding spring of wind or air or the side spring of water. Withcomb, Devon, the side spring or spring side vale or dwelling. Wythigig or Mold, N-Wales, the side or furrounding spring upper confines water place side or hill. Wythva or Snowden, N-Wales, the furrounding sides or hills or snowy parts or dens. Hence Wrack, the spring water confines. Wrangle, on the inclosing spring water place; Wrap, the spring water part; Wrath and Wroth, at the side spring water part; Wreak, the inclosing spring water part confines or wrath action; Wreath and Wrythe, a thing on the spring water side; Wressl and Wrist, the lesser side spring part; Wrethle, on the lower side spring water place; Wrech and

Wright, the spring of man at the inclosing water or border ;
 Wring and Wrong, from the inclosing spring water confines ;
 Writ and Write, at the spring water side ; Wry, the
 spring.

YALE, N-Wales, above the spring water place or vale.
 Yanesbury Castle, Wilts, the inclosing spring water part or
 burrow castle. Yardley, N-ham. the side spring water place.
 Yare, Norf. the spring water or river. Yarmouth, the Yare
 mouth or the spring water at the sea side or a haven. Yarum,
 Yorkf. the furrounding spring water. Yda, the part or spring
 water part. Ydron, Ire. the inclosing spring water. Yverin
 or Adgebrin, N-hum. at the inclosing spring water part. Y-
 kenild Street, War. Staff. on the inclosing water side or Ken-
 tish street, Y-kill, on the inclosing water place or the water
 place side. Y-linguin, N-Wales, the inclosed spring water
 place lake. Ynis Enli, N-Wales, in the side water place or
 an island in the flood. Yoghal, Ire. the high surrounding
 water place or sea. York or Eboracum, the circle water or
 border confines or city. Ytradelyde, the spring water place
 side street. Yltwith, S-Wales, the side spring lower side.
 Yrwith, the side spring. Hence Yacht and Yatch, the spring
 water side vessel ; Yard, the side spring water ; Yarn, inclosing .
 Yar, on the spring ; Yawl, on the spring water place ; Yawn,
 on the spring ; Ye, the springs of man ; Yea, the springs of
 earth and water ; Yean, in the spring ; Year, the spring on ;
 Yeast, the spring on the lower side or surface ; Yelk, the spring
 water place inclosed ; Yellow, from the spring of light ; Yelp,
 the call spring part ; Yeoman, the surrounding springs man ;
 Yerk or Jerk, on the inclosing spring water confines or action ;
 Yes, the seen or side springs ; Yesterday, the spring at the
 side or part division or day ; Yet, at the spring ; Yield, the
 spring water place side ; Yoke, the circle spring confines ; You,
 the surrounding springs of man ; Yorc, the spring from or off ;
 Young and Youth, in the spring ; Your, man's surrounding
 spring.

☞ It may not perhaps be improper here to observe, that
 the circle of primary names will, by a deliberate attention to
 the various sides and meanings of consonants and the different
 ways of their being marked by vowels, appear to be of so large
 an extent, as exactly to correspond with the circle of things ;
 as for instance *o* the general sign or name of a spring or what
 springs when put to *r*, *the*, expresses the spring or pre-eminently
 man and thence worth, virtue, truth, &c. as the qualities of
 man,

man; if it be put to *er*, *the water*, it will denote the spring of water, seasons, &c. and their qualities; *v* on *ale* and *alley* will signify a place on the spring water; on *ille*, it expresses the flowing spring water or dwelling place; its auxilliary *w* with *ill*, the place of light, means the spring of light or the human will; Womb, is the spring part of woman; world, man's side or surrounding circle or orb, and various others, that have been already explained. Then the different sides or prospects, in which the mind views those primary names, greatly multiply their signification, as do the various ways of compounding them, and so as to the other vowels. Besides, nature seems to be but combinations of few analogical systems, made up of units, dualities, and triads, with the quaternion of things or sides variously disposed. We have here closely adhered to the primary, hieroglyphic, and argraphic, meaning of names, though the more removed sense hath been occasionally added, but the former definitions having been promiscuously derived from the different sides, prospects, and meaning, however they may discover the meaning of words, must be somewhat less perspicuous than those of the present essay.

A N U N I V E R S A L

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

GRAMMAR of a particular language is the art of rightly speaking and writing it according to its own established and fixed rules. An Universal Grammar is the form and mode of rightly expressing our ideas by such signs and sounds as correspond with ideas and things, as their natural archetypes.

NAMES consist of certain lines or chords, springs, circles, semicircles, surfaces, sides, divisions or parts, figures and letters, which as symbols and articulate sounds or voices, describe and represent the elements and parts of nature; their combinations into particles or syllables of two letters; models of names of two particles or three letters, with an elision of the other; and decomposites or still larger combinations of these in names, phrases, and sentences.

O F L E T T E R S.

The letters in general use are the following: A, a; B, b; C, c; D, d, dh; E, e, f; G, g; H, h; I, i, j; K, k; L, l, ll; M, m; N, n, ng; O, o; P, p, ph; Q, q; R, r, rh; S, s, sh; T, t, th; U, V, u, v; W, w; X, x; Y, y; Z, z; whose powers, sounds, and meanings, are illustrated under the proper heads, as well as in the former essays on grammar. But these letters seem to be more properly distinguishable according to the following sort and order, namely O, a, e, i, u, w, y, the vowels or elements of language; p, b, f, ph, v, m; c, ch, g, j, k, q, x, wh, ng, t, th, d, dd, n, the mutables, collectory and auxiliary consonants; and ll, l, ll, r, s, th, z, complements of the two former sorts. And this distinction of vowels and consonants arises from the former,

being compleat articulate sounds or voices, and representations of elements and general objects; and the later, though in some degree they include the figure and sounds of vowels, even in conjunction therewith, become the voices or representations only of the parts of elements or vowels

THE consonants p, c, t, are radical and mutable, inflectory or springing, and b, f, p, ph, v, and m are the springs or inflectories of p; but ph, and v, are so only as auxiliary to f. The ch, g, j, k, ng, q, wh, x, and sometimes sh are the inflectories of c; but the j, k, q, wh, x, sh, are so only as auxiliaries of g and ch. The th, d, dh, n are the inflectories of t; but b, d, g, m, though not radically initial mutables, are so in the second and third degrees. And ll and rh are rather aspirates of l and r than inflecting letters; and those variations of the consonants may perhaps be somewhat illustrated by the following Welsh form thereof of Dr. Davies.

	1. Mutable radi- cals.	2. Soft.	3. Liquids.	4. Aspirates.
1	{ Car	Gar	Ngar	Char
	{ Pen	Ben	Mhen	Phen
	{ Tad	Dad	Nhad	Thad
2	{ Bara	Fara	Mara	
	{ Duw	Dduw	Nuw	
	{ Gwr	Wr	Ngwr	
3	{ Llaw	Law		
	{ Mam	Fam		
	{ Rhad	Rad		

Or the following specimen of the antient variations or inflections of the English, which are become obsolete

Mutables.	Soft Springs.	Liquids or flu- ids.	Aspirates.
Pale, pall	Bale	Male	Fale, Vale
Par	Bar	Mar	Far
Park	Bark	Mark	Fark, Far-ce
Pell	Bell	Mell	Fell
Per	Bear	Mer	Fear
Pit	Bit	Mid, meet	Fit
Pull	Bull	Mull, Mule	Full
Pan	Bun	Mun	Fen
Pafs	Bafs	Mufe	Fufs
Tear	Dear	Near	There
Ten	Den	Nen	Then
Tie	Die	Nigh	Thigh

Tile	Dil-ate	Nile	Thill
Tir, Tri	Drey	Nigher	Three
Time	Dim	Nim-ble	Thyme
Tin	Din	Nine	Thin
Tomb, 'Tome	Dome	Nome	Thong, Thome
Two, 'To	Dwi, do, Duo	No-ble	'Tho
Cam-p	Game	Name	Cham-pain
Can	leGan	Han	Chan, Shan
Cap, Cape	Gap, Gape	Knap, Nape	Chap, Chape
Car	Gar-den	Nar-row	Char, Char-m
Cafe	Gafe	Nafe, Nasse	Chafe
Cat, Cad	Gad, Gate	Nat-ive	Chat
Cell, Kell	Gelly	Neal or Nel	Shell
Comb, Cwm	Gum	Num-ber, Home	Chum
Cor-d	Gore	Nore	Chore

And these variations or springing of the consonants originally served to distinguish substances, qualities and actions, genders, persons, and cases both as to sense and sounds, and furnished mankind with the means of giving names to ideas and things, as they should be enlarged on the first principles of speech, as well as such as more corruptly sprung therefrom like Humber and Umbria, for Chumber and Cumbria, vixit for bixsit, and Militavit for Militabit.

Though letters have been already explained in a former essay, we shall here add the following illustration thereof, and first as to vowels. The o then as a circle is expressive of a globe, the world, an orb, a continent, an island or other lesser circles or parts surrounded by water or otherwise, dividing the boundaries and borders of countries, the buttock joints or articles of the human pair or microcosm, the earth and water parts of man joined like the hemispheres in a circle, and other circular shuts or inclosures both of matter and motion and space or extension; and in some dialects the proposition *from*, as the side or limit is the extremity of and greatest distance from any part or country. The a and e signify the hemisphere of this globe of earth and water, the elements of earth and water, the earth and water parts of man or the parts that distinguish male and female, as vowel, the definitive articles *a* and *the* and the masculine and feminine genders; the e being by itself a privative, t or its inflectory th signifying a side or the side of man and *the*, the feminine gender. The letter i is the element of fire and all its qualities, which by its rays, dots and lines penetrates bodies, and causes the flow and spring of things and also light, and it signifies man, as a

lighted candle, and an upright, springing or living line and also length, the pronoun *i* and the first person singular or man. The letter *u* is the return of its spring in the seasons, water, vegetation, generation, nutrition, animals, man, truth, knowledge, virtue, voice and other things, and also the pronoun *zu*, the first person plural or man and woman; *w* and *y* are auxiliary expressions for the spring of springs and vegetation, and the latter in some dialects stands for the articles *a* and *the* and represents man on his head, with his legs extended after his fall in Eden, and the spring division of countries, and other springs about which he was to labour and sweat for the loss of spontaneous growth. The *a*, *i*, *u*, are the masculine gender, the *e* is feminine and the other vowels are neuter.

The radical inflecting *e* or the half of *o*, with its inflectories or auxiliaries *ch*, *g*, *ng*, *h*, *k*, *q*, *fh*, and *x* or *cq* signify the water, sea, female and other surrounding sides, shuts, inclosures and circular things, with their actions, qualities, and motion. The letter *p* is expressive of material or inanimate parts, *b* of living, animal or vegetable parts and *f*, *ph* or *v* of their qualities, springs, motions or inflections; as for instance, *p* is expressive of certain parts or pieces of earth and water called a river and the virile member or a penis, *b* signifies the same in their spring, and *f* and *v* are expressive of their fluxion and motion to the marine and female reservoir, and the letter *m* signifies surrounding and bulky parts, as a man's body, a mountain, the sea, as surrounding a country and the circle of things and motions about us. The *n* is an inclosing part or side or a part or side inclosed and as such a negative or unseen. The *t* hieroglyphically represents man's legs and thighs close together with the toes outwards, the water place of man and a river flowing into the sea from *a*, the earth; *p* being the thigh article or part, *l*, place, or part of space, and *n* its other inflectory, [the part between the thighs] when extended or the inclosed part of a country. The letter *t* is also expressive of extension of parts, sides, surfaces, coverings, possessions and things; as its inflectories *th*, *d*, *dh* and *n* of their various parts, divisions and qualities, and also the article *the* and affirmations by the surrounding sides or things, as is *s* by the senses and things seen and founded and *d* of the division of things and qualities visible and invisible and privatives as spirits, the division or creation of the world and the separation of earth and water. The *r* signifies various parts of earth and water. The *l* signifies place and its sorts and degrees, as altitude, the different surrounding sides, a river or other water places, as that between a persons legs, the water place

place of man. And the capital letters and numbers, represent the several divisions of countries or possessions; as A a compound of A and V, the first division from the sea of the river; M and W, the same repeated on the sea side to a thousand; B and F, the same on the boundary river sides; C and G, a canton or hundred or side of a circle; O, a circle; D, a single division on the side; E, the river divisions falling into the sea; I, a flowing river; T, the same with its two sides falling into the sea; L, one side thereof; and Y, a division of a river or opening like the Nile at the sea or a tree or other vegetable growth. Hence letters appear to derive their origin from double prototypes, namely, the world of earth and water and their various parts, as the river and sea; and the mikrokosm of man and woman with their parts, as the penis and vulva, and tongue, as to voice, &c. And as to the sounds of consonants, they are better expressed with their vowels in particles, than by any other practicable method of doing it.

OF PARTICLES and SYLLABLES.

Particles or syllables are compleat signs and articulate sounds voices or names, either of single vowels or compounds of a vowel and consonant, which in their meaning exactly correspond with that of the consonants, as they have been already explained, so that the joining of vowels to consonants, in order to form particles, serves no other end than to mark or distinguish to which of the elements or vowels the consonants are applied, without adding any thing to their powers or value either in sense or sound. And as the joining of vowels to consonants, for the formation of particles, is attended with very considerable unnecessary expence, trouble, prolixity, doubts and uncertainties, an attempt to reduce the three sorts or distinctions of vowels, consonants and syllables, to two sorts or classes of vowels and consonants articulate, may not perhaps be deemed altogether as useless to the design of an universal language.

Then points and commas, or the half of them, as symbols of the sun and moon rising and setting, might be fixed at the lower, middle and upper parts, on the sides of consonants projecting to the right and left occasionally, to mark the active and passive sense, in the same manner as vowels appear to do by their being placed before or after the consonants. A, e, or y active, for instance, might be supplied by a comma placed at the lower, middle or upper parts of the left side of consonants, and u, o, or i active, in like manner by points, but to denote a passive or substantive sense, they might severally be fixed on the right sides of consonants in the like manner, and then

may also be marked with a point for the w. Then the vowel classes, in lexicons, will consist of actives and the rest of substantives. And the following explications of particles or syllables must be a sufficient guide therein.

Ap, pa; Ep, pe are the dead, cold and inanimate parts or divisions of earth and water and privatives. Ab, ba; eb, be are the living, animate, springing and vegetable parts of earth and water, and male and female, as a son, a lamb, a buck, a bean, and their privatives. Af, fa; ef, fe expresses the qualities and effects thereof, as those of a father, a man's faith, an animals fear or ferocity, a plants fertility, and their effects and privatives. Am, ma; em, me are expressive of the surrounding parts or existences of earth and water, seas, rivers, mountains, hills, man's body and garment, inclosures and boundaries of countries, and things promiscuous and their privatives.

Ac, ca; ec, ce are earth and water, male and female shuts, inclosures or borders, and their actions or modes of local motions. Ag, ga; eg, ge are the effects and qualities thereof in vegetation, growth and generation, as eggs, egg, egismment, egin or shoots of corn or young animals, egret, and their efforts to motion and life. Ang, nga; eng, nge are the inclosing, streightened or shut water parts of a country or other places, as angle, anger, anguish, enclose, engage, engine, eng or extensive and England. Ach, cha; ech, che are an higher degree and sorts of actions and shuts and their returns and effects, as ache, achieve, chaste, chat, chew, echo, check and their privatives.

At, ta; et, te; ath, tha; eth, the, a combination and extension of parts, sides, surfaces, countries, coasts, boundaries and possessions, the preposition *at* and the article *the* or the side, with the things and qualities therein and affirmation by the surrounding sides or things. Ad, da; ed, de; add, dda; edd, dhe the division of earth and water, and qualities both visible and invisible, privatives, and the verb *add*, or an addition, only by dividing but not in quantity. An, na; en, ne are parts of earth and water, man, or things in existence or possession, and seen or shut out of possession, and unseen and a negative of existence.

Ip, pi; ib, bi; if, fi; im, mi fire, high, living, and generative parts, and the low or line heat and qualities on the surrounding parts and things in general.

Ie, ei; ig, gi; in, ni; i h, chi the first, chief or upper motion or action of the air, spirit, and their actions in vegetation and generation, the upper covering or sky and other inclosures and shuts and the preposition *in*.

It, ti ; ith, thi the properties and qualities of fides or things from fire, the side man or thing and the pronoun *it*.

Id, di ; idd, ddi signify the divisions of fire, as light, sight, colours, discernment, the human intellects, spiritual qualities and privatives thereof.

Op, po ; ob, bo ; of, fo ; om, mo the circle parts of the earth, water, man, animals, and country borders and the preposition *of*.

Oc, co ; og, go ; ong or on, ngo ; och, cho the circles of water, fire and motion, the sea and other water boundaries, shuts and inclosures, the preposition *on* and the verb *go*.

Ot, to ; oth, tho', the surrounding fides, circles, borders, and coverings, the preposition *to* and the adverb *tho'*.

Od, do ; odd, ddo divisions of the circles of motion or actions both present past and future, and the verb *do*.

Up, pu ; ub, bu ; uf, fu ; um, mu the various surrounding springs of things upwards, as those of waters, vegetables and animals, and other parts and living things and animals as to generation and *up* and *upon*. Uc, cu ; ug, gu ; ung or un, ngu ; uch, chu the chief spring of animals in generation, and other chief springs and their negatives and *into*. And the particles formed of k, q, x, wh and sh are auxiliary to those formed of the c, and its other inflectories.

Ut, tu ; uth, thu, the side springs, a woman and the pronoun *thou*.

Ud, du ; udd, ddu, the division of springs, or the returns of earth and water and man in seasons, vegetation, animation, generation and intelligence, and their negatives and privatives.

Al, la ; el, le ; il, li ; ol, lo ; ul, lu, the place of earth, water, fire and light, the circle of matter and motion and man, on a place, below a place, a high place, all place, and the place of the human light or intelligence and *all*.

Ar, ra ; er, re ; ir, ri ; er, ro ; ar, ra, the earth, water, fire, world, spring and their similar parts, properties, accidents and qualities and negatives, as upon the flowing or standing still of water and fire and motion, a water border, from, and the various springs of animals and things.

As, fa ; es, fe ; is, fi ; os, fo ; us, fu, the earth, water, fire, a circle or border and side springs or things surrounding, seen, smelt or sounding, low and lower and male and female, affirmations by the senses of things seen and surrounding, *from* or at the side or distance, the human springs, the conjunction *as*, the affirmation *is*, the adverb *for*, and the pronoun *we* or *us*.

Ao, oa ; eo oe ; io, oi the circle and motion of earth and water, the sun and all things, and their shuts or privatives.

Ai, ia or jah, the cause of fire and its motion or emanation on the earth. Y, a spring thereof from the earth.

Ah, ha ; eh, he ; ih, hi ; oh, ho ; uh, hu are the different sorts and degrees of energies, emotions and passions, corresponding with the meaning of the vowels. And all the foregoing definitions of names correspond with, and support these definitions of letters and particles.

Of the MODELS of PRIMITIVE NAMES.

The first models of compound names were combinations of two syllables or a vowel with two consonants and an elision of the other vowel, the remaining vowel being like a, e, o and i, u, y, similar and sufficient to distinguish the element or genus, and to direct the application of both consonants ; and the larger sorts of names are nothing more than decomposites of those models, as appears by their explication in the foregoing work.

Thus far perhaps the frame and construction, or grammar of the primitive language extended ; or at least the letters and syllables of all languages, according to the sense here given thereof, have always been, and are still universally the same. And were the models of English names properly examined and tried on the English form of inflection, they might appear to be primitive and copious, both as to radicals and inflections, and such as have been lost might thereby be discovered, and found out in other dialects ; always observing in their choice that their frame and construction agree with our explication of letters, particles and models, and leaving out the terminations, which in most languages are arbitrary. But if after all our own language should appear both as to its parts and construction to be the nearest of all dialects to the primitive language, and the fittest to be adopted for an universal one, from the precision and copiousness of our radicals of places, of which those of things are genuine copies, the precision of ideas, disposition of persons and things, as well as the climate corresponding, it may perhaps be deemed unnecessary to attempt the retrieval of languages from their present advanced and complex state and progress with the arts and sciences to their primitive form. Hence, other sorts of grammatical names, or parts of speech, are become requisite for the construction of a rational universal language, so as to express ideas, passions and things rightly and adequately in their present enlarged state ; and being unable to furnish ourselves with
any

any other names fitter for the purpose: we shall here make use of the following English grammatical names or parts of speech, namely, the articles, nouns substantive, adjective and participle, pronouns, verbs substantive, active and passive, adverbs, conjunctions, prepositions and interjections.

Of the ARTICLES.

The English articles are *a*, *an*, or *any* and *the*, the former of which signify the earth, man, masculine gender and singular number, and *the* is expressive of the side water, woman, the feminine gender and plural number in the order of the creation; and being as such of a substantive nature, they, when prefixed to other names whether of substances or qualities by their coalescence therewith substantive, or denote them to be substantives and express their genders and numbers; as, *a* man, *an* horse; *the* woman, men; *any* man, men, woman, or thing; but not *a* men, *an* horses, or *the* one, as woman implies a plural. Hence we discover by their meaning, the first sort to be of the masculine gender and singular number, the second to be the feminine gender and plural number, and the third to be of the neuter, or neither gender.

OF NOUNS SUBSTANTIVE, ADJECTIVE, and PARTICIPLE.

Nouns substantive are the names of substances, or such things as we conceive completely to subsist either by themselves or in concord with the articles, without the assistance of any other names; as man, a play, an act, any thing, the spirit.

Nouns adjective and participle on the contrary are the names of actions, qualities and attributes; added to substantives to express their qualities and accidents, and without which, being in their nature indefinite, they cannot subsist; but the participle is in some cases distinguishable from the adjective as having the particles *ing* and *ed* added thereto, to express the present and past time; as, a wise man, a wicked play, a virtuous act, the holy spirit, a loving or loved thing, or I am loving or have loved.

Nouns substantive have the distinction of the masculine, feminine, and neuter genders, and the singular and plural numbers, by their own meaning, the coalescence of their articles and the addition of *s* or *es* to the singular or a variation of the radical vowels *a* and *o* into *e* to term the plural number; as for instance, a man-men or women, foot-feet, bull-bulls, cow-cows, city-cities, determine the singular and plural numbers and masculine and feminine genders; but people, cattle, calves, fishes, corn, grifs, and other general names

being originally so framed, express the plural numbers and neither or neither of the former genders; and had not the female occasioned the distinction of sex, substantives would have had no distinction of genders; whatever, therefore do not appear by their meaning to be of the feminine or masculine genders ought still to be deemed of no distinguishable or neuter genders. But as to the distinctions of common and proper names or the declensions of cases, there are none either in nature or the English language, except that propositions in composition with verbs, or apposition to substantives or as has been already shewn in a former essay, their position before, and after the verbs express the nominative and objective cases.

Nouns adjective agree with the substantive in gender and number without any change or variation. But they express their different degrees of qualities, distances, quantities, and attributes, by the addition of the particle *er* to the positive to form the comparative, and *est* the superlative degree; as, far-farther-farthest; great-greater-greatest; high-higher-highest; much or many-more-most or mo-est; swift-swifter-swiftest; sweet-sweeter-sweetest; or where the adjective has been compounded beyond its primitive form, by prefixing thereto some of the adverbial names of comparison, as many, more, or most.

OF PRONOUNS.

Pronouns are general nouns, which in concord with verbs personate, and express persons and things with their numbers genders and relations; and those of the English language are as follows :

	Personals.	Possessives.	Relatives.
Singular.	1. I, me, myself;	my own, mine;	one, any, none.
	2. thou or you, thee, thy, thine;		this, each, every, either, these.
	3. he, she, it, him, his, hers, its;		that, some, another,
	her, himself, herself;		such
Plural.	1. we, us, ourselves;	our, ours;	who, whose, whom.
	2. ye or you, your- yourselves;	your, yours;	which.
	3. they, them, themselves;	their, theirs;	what, those, others.

These little significant names are all several originals, and like nouns, express the cases in position with verbs without any

any variation, and their genders as they personate man and woman, and their possessions substantively are of the masculine and feminine genders, and the relatives and adjectives being general names and expressive of neither the one or the other, but of both alike, are of the neuter or no gender, and such of the possessives and relatives as stand by themselves, and will not like adjectives join and coalesce in concord with substantives, are themselves substantives, and the rest are adjectives; and who, which, what, whose, whom, are called interrogatives, though other names seem to be equally applicable in that sense, and the relatives express persons, things, actions, or parts of discourses or sentences. But the following explication of these names may perhaps illustrate their uses and properties in language better than any rules that can be laid down for the purpose.

1. *I* personates man as an upright springing or living line or a lighted candle-*me mi* or *my* represents him with a body and surrounded by matter-*myself* expresses him as within himself or in his own side-*my own, mine*, within his circle spring-*one, any*, the circle or inclosing spring-*none*, its negative.

2. *Thou, you*, personate the side, divided or second spring or woman--*thee*, the side i or woman-*thyself*, woman in herself or her own circle-*thy, thine*, a woman's inclosures or properties-*this, these*, the female side or sides or inclosures-*every, either*, the side or inclosing spring.

3. *He* or *hi*, the upper acting man or the male or flowing spring-*she*, the lower or female of the sex-*it*, man or woman's sides, things or positions-*him*, the higher and most powerful acting man-*her*, the weaker or more passive-*himself*, he in his own circle-*herself*, she in hers-*his*, the he or male side-*hers*, her side-*that*, the side things-*some*, the surrounding or circle sides-*its*, a side thing or an existence-*another*, one below the circle side-*such*, the upper side or the sky.

4. *We*, the two springs of man and woman-*us*, the side, divided or double springs of man and wife-*ourselves*, man and wife within themselves-*our*, the circle of man-*ours*, man's side circle-*who* the upper spring or what man? *whose*, the man's or what man's side-*whom*, what, or the surrounding spring or man.

5. *Ye, you*, the divided or from the side springs or women-*ye neither*, their circles-*your, yours*, their side springs-*which*, the above acting spring.

6. *They*, the side springs or mankind-*them*, the surrounding sides-*themselves*, the side surrounding circles-*their, theirs*, the

sides *what*, the side spring or thing-*those*, the circle or surrounding sides or things *others*, below the circle or border sides.

Of VERBS.

Verbs are of three sorts, namely, substantives, actives, and passives.

The substantives are bare affirmations of existences as, *I am*, *be*, or *have been*.

The actives affirm with an action, quality, or attribute of a subject; as *walks*, man is in action, *I touch thee*, thou *feelest* me, or a man *is active* and sensible.

The passives are the reciprocal assertions of the latter by the substantive verb and an adjective or participle present, past or future; as, *I am* or *have touched* or *shall touch* thee, thou *doest* or *shalt feel* or *hast felt* me, *I am feeling* or *I received* the touch. And the verb substantive is an auxiliary in the conjugation of other verbs.

Verbs as affirmations of existencies, actions and passions with their times, divisions or successions in place coalesce in concord and government with the persons, numbers and genders of nouns and pronouns or subjects in the following manner, mode or form.

These auxiliary verbs are divers, invariable, energetic affirmations of present, past and future divisions or successions of motions or actions in place called times. and the minuter divisions thereof are more precisely distinguished by those additional auxiliaries called adverbs. These are not the modes as some have imagined but the parts that affirm the subject and predicate in prepositions, and modes are the manner of putting the several parts together ; as, he is a wise man that adores and explores his creator and is loving to and loved by his friends and neighbours. And thus by joining the participle and past active to the auxiliary verb *is* are formed the passive and neuter verbs.

As verbs active lose their qualities or action in the past tense, most of the English verbs express the tense, by *ed*, *d* or *t*, as they denote a privative and a contraction of the tense and sound from those of actions or qualities to substances, and these that are thus regular in their conjugation are deemed to be regular verbs.

But the following definitions of the auxiliary verbs seems to give a more clear and certain illustration of the same and their real use in language.

Am, the surrounding parts and *I am*, is man springing, living, or existing therein, and affirming the same by his own senses---*b* being the member that distinguishes the virile sex, *be* are those of both sexes and *I be* is man's springing, feeling, and affirming by the same---*May*, the surrounding springs and motions and by *I may*, man asserts a possibility of his or things springing or coming into spring, motion, or action---*Can*, acting in or into the inclosing water place, or possession, and by *I can* man asserts his own ability therein---*shall*, the lower side up, in spring or present and by *I shall* man asserts the springing up into action or possession, as a child in the womb or a root in the earth---*will*, the spring of light or intelligence, and by *i will*, man declares that his mind sees and approves of an action---*must*, the lower sides of the surrounding springs, as the boundary springs or roots of plants below the surface of the earth and by *I must* man asserts their springing up---*should*, the lower side springing up had, aside or past and by *i should* must be meant that man's springing up was at the lower side or past---*would* signifies that the spring of intelligence or will was had---*could*, the inclosing spring water place or possession past---*might*, the surrounding spring water aside---*ought*, the circle spring water or border side or duty---*are*, *art*, on the spring and the side on the spring---*shalt*, *wilt*, the feminine shall and will---*beget*, the same as to be---*is*, the side or that man exists,

fees, speaks, &c. *was, wast*, a man, woman, or a spring past, below or aside---*were*, the human or other springs past---*been*, the spring part in---*have*, a spring or energetic motion of the passions---had or ha-ed, the same at the side, aside or past---*hast, hadst*, the female springing up past---*bath, has*, the side spring or man springs and acts---*do*, the divisions of the circle of motion or actions---*did*, the same past or aside---*doth*, the side man's action---*done*, the action in or past.

Of Irregular VERBS.

Such verbs as form the past tense by *ed, d* or *t* conformable to the foregoing mode of conjugation being deemed regular verbs, those which vary from that rule have been esteemed as irregular verbs, and rules have been laid down for their conjugation in such their supposed irregular state. But instead of laying down rules for the establishment of error or forcing our language from its natural state of precision to the arbitrary modes and forms of languages with which it has but a very small connection, I shall endeavour to rescue her from such violences, and in the investigation of these sort of verbs, shall follow the distinctions of our best English grammarians, from whom we differ only to follow nature and the sense and meaning of things instead of sounds, which must have been too liable to accidental variations to be the foundation of an universal language.

1st CLASS.

1. Some verbs though ending in *ed, d* or *t*, are supposed to be irregular, as having the present or past tenses or the participle perfect and passive all alike without any variation; as *let, bear, burst, cast, cost, hit, hurt, list, light, put, quit, read, rent, rid, run, set, shed, thred, that, stir, split, spread, thrust, wet*. But it is observable, that these verbs being originally thus formed like other substantive verbs in the imperative mode, and no contractions of *leted, leated, &c.* they like the auxiliary verbs, seem to be in their nature incapable of any variations, and as they coalesce with the proper subjects in concord, it seems immaterial whether they change the tenses or not, and ought to be deemed regular verbs.

2. Others that vary the past time and participle perfect and passive from the present, are supposed to be irregular, by changing the *d* into *t*, or shortening the diphthong; as *lead, led; sweat, swet; meet, met; bleed, bled; breed, bred; feed, fed; speed, sped; bend, bent; lend, lent; rend, rent; send, sent; spend, spent; build, built; gold, gild, gild, cut, gild, girt;*

part ; lose, lost. But these verbs being originally formed of substantives, lose their active qualities and return to their former substantive state in the past tense, and the contractions and mutations serve to harden the sound accordingly, and as they coalesce in concord, they must be regular in their own nature, and ought to be deemed so in grammar.

3. Others not ending in d or t, are said to have been formed by contraction ; as have-had for haved ; make-made for maked ; flee-fled for fleed ; shoe-shod for shoed : and that the following sorts, besides this contraction also change the vowel ; sell, sold ; tell, told ; clothe, clad. As to the passive verb *have* it seems to change regularly into ha-ed or had, as do make into ma-ed or made and the rest of that sort. Se'l and tell became solled and tolled to correspond with their substantives toll, soll or coll, the transaction of tolling, selling and calling of cattle at fairs. Nor doth clo-the, clo-eth or ed in cla-ed, or the more contracted clad become irregular. And as to stand, stood and dare, darst, being directly from the Saxon standan, stod and dyrran, dorste, unless the purer expressions can be said to derive their origin from the more corrupt, it seems more probable that the Saxon words come from the English, which seem to be complete, without the particle *an* either as substantives or verbs, as appears by the foregoing definitions, which comprehend and explain all the sister dialects of the west and north, if not of all Europe. And was it true that the English derives its origin from the Saxon, it would have had a nearer resemblance to the German.

2d. CLASS.

1. The irregulars of the second class ending in *ght*, changing the vowel or diphthong into *au* or *ou* ; and supposed to be taken from the Saxon, are as follows : bring-brought from bringan-bröhte ; buy-bought from bygean-behte ; catch-caught ; fight-fought from feotan fuht ; teach-taught from techan-tehte ; think-thought from thencan-thohte ; seek-sought from secan-sohte ; work-wrought from weorcan-worhte freight-fraught. Our definitions of these shew the English verbs without the *an*, to be complete and regular in the present tense except buy, which should be wrote buygh but pronounced buy, so as to form like teach, a regular variation in the past tense of bough-ed or t. And the changing the vowel u, or any other, except a into o, *from* or shut, to form the past tense seems to be perfectly regular, as also to change the a into e but not into *au*, and when teach was pronounced teakh, it regularly formed taught or tough-t or ed, and so as to work-worugh-t

worugh-t or wrought according to the usual contraction in the past tense and the rest. But the Saxon biot, bot, feot, fut, tætt, thot, fot, wort, are very inadequate to the meaning intended to be expressed. Nor do the asperate h without a vowel or the final e add any thing thereto, and bring may have been formed of bearing the participle of bear, and think may be an original expression for the internal act of the mind, and thought the same past into external actions, as taught the past of teaching. So that with these explanations and corrections, those verbs as they coalesce in concord cannot be properly deemed irregular.

3d. CLASS.

1. The irregulars of the third class are supposed to consist of such as form the past tense by changing the radical vowels and the participle perfect and passive by the addition of the Saxon particle *en*. As to the participle, the best way of correcting its irregularity, seems to be intirely to drop it, as having been at first corruptly introduced into our language by designing men, or suffer it to grow into disuse and become obsolete according to the natural bent and tendency of the language to reject all exotics that will not coalesce or agree therewith in concord and to disown them for her offspring, though we must at the same time confess that the Saxon dialects freed from their paint, daubing and disguise will all appear to be her genuine daughters.

2. With respect to the verbs which form the past tense by changing the vowels from a to e, o; e to a, o; i long to the short i, a, o, u; o to i, ew but in no other manner seem to do so according to the sense and primitive mode of conjugating verbs; as for instance, fall, fell; draw, drew; slay, slew, vary from the a positive to the e privative according to the sense; and aawke, awoke; forsake, forsook; shake, shook; take, took, change from the a active to the o shut or past. The variations from e to a and o in get, got; eat, ate; bear, bore; break, broke; cleave, clove; speak, spoke; swear, swore; tear, tore; wear, wore; heave, hove; hear, shore; steal, stole; tread, trod; weave, wove; creep, crope; freeze, froze; seeth, soth or sod; see, saw from the feminine energetic e to the masculine a or o short or past, seem to be very natural and expressive. The change of the i long to the short, is expressive of the flowing motion of the long i to be contracted and past in the short; as in bite, bit; chide, chid; slide, slid. Its changes to a and o denote the like motion or action of the long i to be shut or determined in a substance; abide, abode; drive,

drove; ride, rode; rise, rose; thrive, throve; smite, smote; stride, strode; strive, strove; thrive, throve; write, wrote; bind, bound; find, found; grind, ground; wind, wound; and its change into a, as in lie, lay; and into u, as strike, struck, denote the action of the lower part to have been sprung. The i short or beginning of motion changes into u to express its length, spring or continuance; as in spring, sprung; sling, slung; stink, stunk; string, strung; swim, swum; swing, swung; wring, wrung; stick, stuck; win, won; dig, dug; and into a, as bid, bade; give, gave; sit, sat; spit, spat; as expressive of motion or action past. The o into e, as hold, held, signifies the being deprived of a possession or an inclosed place; into i, as do, did, or deed, seems to be pretty regular. The long or great o or oo into the small or short, or rather from w to u, as choose, chose; shoot, shot, signifies a spring with its continuance. And from o to ew, as blow, blew; crew, crew; grow, grew; know, knew; throw, threw; flow or fly, flew, signifies the continuation of a springing action or motion. And as those verbs naturally coalesce in concord they seem to acquire no other corrections or variations than what have been here intimated and ought to be deemed as regular verbs, as should the auxiliaries which are supposed to be defective verbs, as divers original expressions.

OF ADVERBS.

Adverbs are certain auxiliaries added to or set at the side of verbs and adjectives to denote the several degrees, divisions, and distinction of times, places, quantities, qualities, motions or actions, rests, affirmations and manner of things in propositions and sentences; and which, with their definitions and degrees of comparison are as follows:

Of place---*here, endwise, straight, upright*, the part a man is upon or in possession of and his springs, rights and possessions---*above, aloft, atop, up, upwards, longwise*, or longwise, the spring, the inclosing spring or side water or border part or place---*beneath, below, down, aground, under*, on the circle or side water part or place---*off, outwards, abroad, around*, at on or towards the circle or border part or side---*beside, facing, on-wards, forwards, ahead, throughly*, the circle, border, or confines part or towards or through the same---*behind, astern, after*, a man or thing's side, shade or hind part---*near, nigh*, on the part upon or on the confines---*far, far away*, on the water part or from the part upon---*amongst, amidst, inter-mixedly, largely, widely, hither, and thither*, the things surrounding or in the circle of possession or about the country---*there, thereabout*, on or about
the

the side or the water side---*hence*, on the side of the part upon
 ---*thence*, on the side's side---*thither*, *thitherto*, *that way*, to the
 side or way there---*where*, *somewhere*, *any where*, *whither*, *some-
 whether*, *which way*, *wherein*, *whereto*, on or to the upper or fur-
 rounding sides---*elsewhere*, on the upper side place or firma-
 ment---*across*, *askant* *askew*, *awry*, *aslant*, *aslope*, *athwart*, *cross-
 wise*, *traverse*, *oblique*, the spring water or river side place which
 is a slope or from an upright line-- *apart*, *asunder*, *aside*, *be-
 sides*, *separately*, *severally*, *apiece*, the lower part or division or
 the side spring water part which severs countries --*every where*,
 the parts extended, existing and springing---*no where*, their ne-
 gatives.

Of time or motion---*when*, *whence*, the springing and its
 side---*how long*, *how often*, the spring or action length or side
 round ;---*once only*, *only but*, one side, quality or action---*twice*,
secondly, the side spring of two sides action or quality---*thrice*,
thirdly, the side spring, its division and quality---*four times*,
fourthly, the surrounding spring parts or sides and qualities---
often, *oftentimes*, *many times*, the circle or surrounding sides or
 parts---*so often*, the side surrounding water part circle---*yester-
 day*, the action, division or day past-- *erst*, at first in time for
 spring past---*formerly*, *beforehand*, *beforetime*, *heretofore*, *afortime*,
yore, *agone*, *long ago*, *a great while ago*, *laterally*, the lower side border
 or past spring---*betimes*, by the surrounding side--*now*, *already*,
ever, *evermore*, *always*, in spring, on the spring side, the spring,
 the surrounding spring and on the way or spring---*never*, the
 negative of spring---*to day*, *tomorrow*, *in the morning*, in or at
 the division or surrounding spring --*anight*, the no light side or
 division---*next*, the inclosing water side---*still*, *yet*, *also*, *like-
 wise*, *item*, *alike*, *again*, *etisoon*, *encore*, *afresh*, *anew*, *while*,
well nigh, *almost*, an emanation of light from above on the
 lower parts, springing up from the surface and on the fur-
 rounding spring---*anon*, *forthwith*, *immediately*, *presently*, *quietly*,
soon, in motion, a spring from the side me at the side place,
 before sent for or the upper light---*henceforth*, *henceforward*,
hereafter, on the side in forwards --*then*, the side, possessions, or
 things in---*thence*, *thenceforth*, *thenceforward*, have been already
 explained---*soon after*, after one surrounding spring or sun—
some while, *awhile*, *sometimes*, *long while*, the surrounding side
 spring either of water or light—*seldom*, the sea water place bor-
 der surrounding—*prematurely*, *oversoon*, before its springing to
 the side or surface—*annually*, *yearly*, the spring upon alternately,
 one after another—*at length*, *lastly*, *finally*, *ultimately*, at the side
 inclosing water place or other spring side or edge.

Of quantities, qualities, &c.—*how many, how much?* the upper parts or surrounding springs—*so many, so much*, the surrounding parts or springs—*more*, the sea or surrounding water—*less*, the side spring water place—*absolutely, wholly*, the surrounding spring water place—*adjectively*, acting at the side water or other place with a substantive as a quality—*affectionately, passionately, pathetically*, at the side part place by which qualities, energies, and affections are mostly expressible and expressed—*agely*, action had or past side; *articulately*, the sound of the joints or articles—*bodily*, in or like the body—*circumstantially*, like the surrounding things—*coldly*, like the shut water place, division, or side—*fiercely*, like the action of fire—*naturally*, like the internal spring of things—*usually*, like the spring—*worthily*, as the value of man or the spring—*as*, the earth's side, surface or seen part—*why*, the spring—*therefore*, before the part upon—*adieu, hail, farewell*, at the spring, flowing act, and the spring place—*amen*, for in or in the surrounding parts or existence: and the other sorts of adverbs are implied in the foregoing.

Adverbs are compared like adjectives by adding *er* to the comparative, and *est* to the superlative degrees, or setting *more* and *most* in opposition thereto.

An example of their construction; when adverbs *are locally* or fixedly at the side of verbs *they generally express* qualities, actions and attributes, but with adjectives *they seldom mean* any thing more than the degrees of comparison and quantities, as he moveth fast, *indifferently fast*, or more or very fast, or he sings sweetly or exceedingly sweet, but not sweetly sweet; and adverbs like verbs express substantively, actively, and passively, but the properties of adverbs are best discovered at the side of verbs or adverbs according to the import of the name.

OF CONJUNCTIONS.

Conjunctions are active parts of speech which conjunctively or disjunctively connect two or more names, propositions or sentences into one sentence. The former sort absolutely connect them with their meaning, or only continue the sentences without any compatibility of meaning, and the latter do so conditionally, exceptionably, or interrogatively.

The first sorts of which are *and* or *and*, on in division; *but*, by the side or things seen; *yet*, it springs or is; *also*, on so or the surrounding sea; *likewise*, the same way; *still*, the light flowing on the lower side or things; *although*, upon the border; *notwithstanding*, not opposing the former action; *however*, the spring or action as it may; *nevertheless*, without any spring; *as*, the earth seen part or surface: *as well as*, the surface and spring

spring place below or under it; *for*, the circle or border part; *therefore*; before the part upon; *wherefore*, for the above cause or circle; *because*, by the cause or our own actions; *that*, the side or thing at or towards. The disjunctives are *or*, the border or circle part, which may belong to the one side or the other; *nor*, its negative or neither side; *either*, the side spring water part, which may belong to either side; *neither*, the negative of both; *till* or *until*, during the side or surrounding spring of light; *while* and *whilst*, the upper lights flowing on the lower parts: *if*, the flow of i or life; *unless*, the spring out or lessened; *except*, the inclosing water side shut out of; *besides*, by the sides

An example of their sense and use in concord; *if* our learned philosophical, analogical, *and* mostly approved English grammarians, had *as* I have discovered the primitive meaning of names, they *as well as* I might have been sensible *that* all the parts of speech *or* names were significant of things. *But although* their own good sense and ingenuity might have inclined them to think favourable of my analytic investigations, *yet* they, like the great Locke and others, suffered themselves to be misled by the ancients, who were themselves *also* misled *either* by the arbitrary and corrupt state of their own languages *or* their prejudice against the revelations and opinions of such as they beheld with contempt, *though* neither could justify the suppression of their useful attention to the evidence produced to prove the divine origin of speech, *notwithstanding* their superior knowledge or stations; nor can any revelations be the less credible merely on account of its being delivered by poor simple and illiterate men, *unless* their ignorance, folly, prejudice or fallity were detectable; *neither* should the doctrine of providence be otherwise despised or suspected *except* in trifling instances, *as* Calphurnia's dreams and Brutus' visions *while* they were asleep, *because* they might have been deceived by mere phantoms. We should *therefore* be cautious how we give credit to dreams, *likewise* to visions, still adhering to such well attested revelation as Moses's account of the divine origin of speech, which, if revealed, must give precision to ideas, and be the criterion of truth and knowledge. *Wherefore* these matters should be well weighed before we express our assent or dissent thereto; for we may not only suffer ourselves to be deceived, but be the means of misleading others contrary to the divine will thus manifested by his providence. And *however* trifling my former investigations may be looked upon by some, it is certain *nevertheless* that they have been very differently received by many learned foreigners and some of our own country.

OF PREPOSITIONS.

Prepositions are substantive names which coalesce with, and are set in apposition to substances and composition with verbs as, *before a noun, preposition*, to denote the cases and relations as to place, time, and order of things, and to connect substantives in sentences, and discourses; as, *from hence, with some reflection* it may be inferred, that prepositions are *by themselves significant of things*; and those of the English language with their explanations, are as follows:

In, man, or his possessions inclosed; *with*, the side spring or a woman; *within*, in the side spring; *to*, the side circle; *into*, or *unto*, man in the side circle; *at*, the side; *towards*, springing to the circle or border side; *of*, the circle or off part; *out*, the spring circle side; *out of* the spring circle off side; *without*, out of the side spring; *from*, the surrounding parts or borders; *after*, off the side upon; *behind*, by its side; *since*, below the side or action in; *according to*, agreeing in the same borders; *between* or *betwixt*, the spring part in the side, or the inclosing spring water part; *among* or *amongst*, the things in or about the surrounding circle or borders; *for*, the border part, which determined both the right and boundary; *before*, by the border part; *above*, the surrounding spring part; *up*, the spring part; *on*, in the circle of place and motion; *upon*, the spring part therein; *under*, the spring in the earth of water, or the roots of plants not sprung up to the earth's surface; *below*, the circle spring water part; *beneath*, by the water side, down, on the border part *by*, the part; *besides*, by the side; *beyond*, by the inclosing circle or border side; *through*, the border water side or from the side; *over*, from or out of the side spring water; *over and above*, out of the river and surrounding spring part; *except*, the side part shut out of; *until*, during the possession of the spring of light; and the two last names also serve for conjunctions,

OF INTERJECTIONS.

Interjections are certain energies or natural parts of speech or notes of exclamation of the several qualities and quantities or degrees of the human passions, affections and emotions which are cast into or between the parts of discourses or sentences to denote the same, and in most languages they are such as follow:

Ah, eh, ih, o, ho, euge, which actively and passively express those of pleasure, rejoicing, laughing and exalting, according to the sense of the several vowels. And their transponents, ha, he

he, hi, o, ho, hu, and heu, alack, alas, fie, woe, are expressive of pain, sorrow, checking, calling, abhorring, and dejection of the passions. And they equally correspond with the other parts of speech in the meaning of their letters ; as, *woe*, from a spring ; *alas*, high low ; *alack*, from high ; *o*, from ; *uh*, an high spring ; *ah*, an high action ; *eh*, its reciprocal return ; *ih*, flowing high ; *oh*, the high circle or sun, and the transpositions are expressive of the contrary passions or their being shut out from those or of their absence.

Of SYNTAX.

The syntax of a particular language is the manner of rightly constructing words into sentences, either simple or compound, according to the concord, government, and arrangement fixed upon and established in that particular language. But that of a general and rational language is the form and mode of rightly arranging and constructing them according to their natural concord, government and meaning, or as they represent things and the order of nature.

The syntax of the primitive language was without doubt of the latter sort ; in which names of themselves, without the assistance of art, naturally assumed their proper order and situation in discourses and sentences ; and in which state they seem to have continued until their primitive meaning became gradually varied by the arbitrary rules of grammarians. But the English language having pretty well escaped the ill effects of such unnatural refinements seems still to retain so much of its primitive rational state, as perhaps to serve for an universal language, without any other rules or distinctions of concord or construction, than what has been here already indicated under the several heads.

And although we have grammars, like those of the Greeks and Romans, abundantly stuffed with arbitrary rules and distinctions, the English language has not yet been bent by any arbitrary signs or rules of concord or construction to the grammatical state, so far as to serve for the instruction of youth, but it is evidently the natural voice and conversation of the teacher, and reading that instruct according to the genuine and natural principles, concord, and construction of the language ; for we may discern in the works of our most approved writers, a great variety of phrases and sentences, which have been condemned or neglected by the grammarians, and yet as they coalesce in concord, have been adopted by our very best writers. And it might perhaps be difficult to tell by whose grammar it was, that our celebrated Shakespear learnt the English

tongue, and yet Shakespeare's works contain many very expressive and primitive names, concords, and phrases incomprehensible to our modern critics and grammarians. In short as the English names still retain their primitive natural state, it is the sense or nonsense, the truth or falsity and meaning of the phrase or proposition that directs its order or manner of construction.

It is however necessary that the parts of any language agree in concord with one another as to case, gender, number, and person.

Now as to cases, the English language expresses them by prepositions set in apposition to substantives and in composition with verbs, and the bare position of substantives before and after verbs, as to denote the nominative case or the subject of a proposition, its position ought to be before the verb, and after it, to express the objective cases, except the verb neuter, as has been already observed.

As to the sexes or genders of substantive names, they are distinguishable into the masculine and feminine genders, only as to animals and such other things as seem to have any analogy therewith, and those that seem to partake of neither sex, are named the neuter gender. And nouns adjective naturally correspond with the substantives, as to genders as well as numbers without any other variation than to express the degrees of comparison, as do the relatives, *who*, *which*, and *that*.

Nouns and pronouns naturally agree in concord with verbs without any variations, and to lay down rules and distinctions without any real difference, tends to puzzle and confound rather than illustrate languages. And as we have already under the proper heads fully explained the connection and construction of the several parts of speech in sentences, had not our grammarians entered upon a minuter detail thereof than was probably necessary, we might perhaps here safely take our leave of the subject, and leave our very primitive language to flow naturally in its antient course, but the present state of the English grammar obliges us to add the following remarks on the rules of constructing an English sentence.

With respect to cases, it is observed, that a substantive before a verb, except it be of the infinitive mode, must be in the nominative case, as *he writes*; and that such verbs must always have the nominative case either expressed or implied; that the substantive after the verb passive or neuter, as, *you are, may become, or be accounted a man*, must be the nominative; but after a verb active or transitive, as, *I delivered the key*, it must be in some of the objective cases; that the preposition is often understood,

understood, [as after give and before the nouns of time—that when a thing belongs to another, as, *Alexander's horse*, or the *horse of Alexander*, the possessor must be in the genitive case, and to which some other noun must always belong—that when a substantive is added to explain another substantive, as, *Alexander the king*, they must be both in the same case by apposition—that the verb *to be*, has always the nominative case after it ; and that the nominative case following an auxiliary or other verb supplies the place of the conjunctions *if* and *though*, as *had he done*, for if he had done so. Now some of these distinctions of cases may perhaps be proper as they are here explained ; but whatever foundation there may be for them in the Greek or Latin, or any other language whose syntax, as well as parts, are intirely grounded on arbitrary principles, the more rational English, whose only signs or distinction of cases, are express prepositions or those in composition with verbs and the bare position of the substantives in concord with verbs, can receive but little advantage from such arbitrary or nominal distinctions or modes of constructing an English sentence.

Then as to the genders and numbers of nouns substantive, it is remarked, that a noun of multitude may have a verb or pronoun agreeing with it either in the singular or plural number according to the import of the word as expressing unity or plurality, as, *my people is or are* foolish, and the assembly of the wicked have inclosed me—that nouns in the singular number joined together by conjunctions copulative have verbs, nouns and pronouns agreeing with them mostly in the plural number, as *Socrates and Plato were* wise, but if the singulars so joined together are of several persons, in making the plural pronoun agree with them in person, the second person takes place of the third, and the first of both, as *he and you and I* won it at the hazard of *our* lives ; *you and he* shared it between *you* ; and when the subject is a thing without personality it is expressed by the neuter pronoun *it*, as *it* happened or descending. So that these rules tend to shew that the English genders and numbers are distinguishable only by the meaning of things, without any variation of terminations or other signs than what have been already intimated.

Adjectives and participles — an adjective after the verb passive or neuter is said to be in the nominative case—adjectives or participles are added to or put before substantives to express their qualities, and in that case participles have the nature of adjectives—adjectives have sometimes the infinitive

mode after them, as, *worthy to die*—adjectives have no variation of genders or numbers, and some of them are derived from verbs. The distributive pronominal adjectives, *each, every, either*, agree with the nouns, pronouns and verbs of the singular number only, unless the plural nouns happen to be collectives—every adjective has relation to some substantive either expressed or implied. Adjectives sometimes become substantives and substantives adjectives, as do verbs become either and either verbs, so as to go along with the ideas of the various sorts of substances, qualities, and actions. But it is farther observed as to participles, that with prepositions before them they answer the Latin gerunds, as, *by doing*; or, with the articles before and prepositions after them, they become substantives, as, *by the observing of* which we should erroneously suppose persons and participles to be gerunds and the concurrence of a preposition to be necessary to the article's substantiving power.

Verbs; a verb following another verb must be in the infinitive mode, as, *I hope to live*; *to*, before a verb is the sign of the infinitive mode. The verb in the infinitive mode often stands absolute or independent of the rest of the sentence, as *to conclude*—two negatives make an affirmative.

Adverbs; adverbs are added to verbs and adjectives, to express qualities and other circumstances, or the same may be done by a substantive and preposition; as, *I am very lonesome* or *by myself*; or, by comparing the same quality in different subjects, as, *white as snow, wiser than I*; adverbs have no government, but ought to stand at the side of verbs and adjectives according to the import of their names.

Conjunctions and relatives; two sorts of words connect sentences, namely, conjunctions and relatives; it is said that conjunctions have the government of modes, but it seems more probable that they are adverbs of time; conjunctions have their correspondent conjunctions, as *although-yet*; *whether-or*; *so-as*; *so-that*; *neither-or*; the relatives *who, which, that*, must have their antecedents either expressed or implied, and having no variation of genders or numbers must agree therein with their antecedents; *who* referring to persons, *that* to things or persons, and *which*, to actions as well as persons and things, and the relative is of the same person with the antecedent, and the verb agrees with it accordingly; and when this, that, these, those, refer to a preceding sentence, *this* and *these* relate to the later member or term, and *that* and *those* to the former.

Interjections; interjections have no government though usually attended with nouns in the nominative case and verbs in the indicative

indicative mode ; yet the case and mode are not influenced by them, but determined by the nature of the sentence ; or perhaps those sorts of names may be more accurately defined to be adverbial names of the various degrees and circumstances of the passions with which the sentence is conceived or expressed or little absolute or independent sentences of the passions.

The grammatical points ; as a period ought to be a compleat representation of the water part circle or district, it should consist of four sides or members, but whether those members or inclosing sides should be, , ; , . or , ; : . may for me be left to the printer's option.

R E M A R K S

ON THE

C I R C L E S O F G O M E R.

THE writer of the present essay once intended to engage in a more perfect delineation of the Circles of Gomer, to fix all the Celtic dialects, and thence investigate the religion, learning, laws, governments, tenures, customs, and manners of the Celtic or European nations. But finding that the specious structures of the antients, which mislead us in our modern superstructures, would require a more elaborate discussion than the reception of his past labours and present state of health will admit, the present remarks are designed more for engaging others in the pursuit of those important subjects, than a full and perfect illustration of them.

The principles on which the foregoing definitions are founded pre supposing the divine origin of human speech, it may not perhaps be improper here in the first place to observe, that most of the antient philosophers, particularly the metempsychologists, were of that opinion ; as Moses must have been by recording that God himself formed man with a living, speaking, or communicating soul, after his own likeness, that he named the celestial and terrestrial created parts previous to the formation of Adam, and superintended Adam in giving names to beasts and birds. And as it appears by the foregoing definitions, that those names are analogically transferrable to all the other systems of generation, vegetation, and forms of things, according to the natural but inexplicable powers of letters and
names

names in their association, correspondence and coincidence with ideas in their various and most extensive shapes, forms, and changes ; languages, however in the compound they may partake of man's art, must in the abstract be the gift of providence to Adam, and perhaps republished to Moses on mount Sinai, or come to him by tradition ; since letters are descriptive of his history of the creation, and fall of man, and many other branches of original knowledge and philosophy, with which the Jews were at first but little acquainted ; and it is admitted, that philosophy took its rise amongst the Barbarians, Gentiles, or Gauls, probably from the Druids use of the inflecting form of consonants, by which they framed their songs.

A language that is thus founded on revelation, and tending to the discovery of original knowledge, must, when properly and accurately defined, also tend to a precision and reunion of languages, ideas, and opinions, and be the criterion of truth, and decisive in all cases, since the archetypes of language and original knowledge are the same, and a right definition of the one must explain the other. Whether these sheets contain such a discovery is submitted to the candid examination and consideration of the learned. It seems however probable, that no other language can make so near an approach to the first universal language, and to natural precision and correspondence with ideas and things, as the English in the form and mode it has been here introduced as an universal language ; for in short the author has discovered the first language, and was it not for the fatigue, labour, expence, and some other reasons of a more important nature, could as he imagines restore it, and the foregoing definitions and grammar have been from thence formed.

If any other languages should, like this correspond with the primary names of the elements, their divisions in place, and the hieroglyphic and argraphic prototypes, as the sea and river, the vulva and penis, and the mouth and tongue, or voice, should have naturally grown with ideas and things by virtue of the inflectory consonants, should be analogically transferrable to every system of creation, and should excite and express the very passions, they may be brought forth in their best form of universal grammar. And if on examination they should appear to be as perfect copies of nature as the English language ; then, as all such languages must nearly correspond, they may be consolidated into one universal language. But if no such can be produced, surely the best form of the once universally spoken language, ought to be generally received as such, as
having

having a tendency to the restoration of ancient knowledge and the reunion, intercourse, tranquility and happiness of mankind, and more perfectly serving the ends of providence in the affairs and government of the world. But those that would be competitors to the English for originality or universality, should first well consider the imperfections of most dialects of the first language, and whether theirs, like the English, can bear the open light without being subjects of ridicule.

The pretensions of the English language to universality, may be still further urged from its being in the abstract the mother of all the western dialects and the Greek, elder sister of the orientals, and in its concrete form, the living language of the Atlantics and aborigines of Italy, Gaul and Britain, which furnished the Romans with such of their vocables as are not of a Greek origin and their grammatical names; and from its impression of the primary names of places on most parts of the globe. And though some of the English vocables may have been lost and recovered by means of the Latin tongue, even those, on a due examination, will appear to be radical English names borrowed by the Romans from the language spoken by the ancestors of the English in Italy, Gaul, and Britain. And notwithstanding the various attempts which have been made by different writers of abolishing it, and introducing other dialects in its stead, as the national language of those countries in order to favour their usurpations of the Celtic possessions, all that could be effected was to split it into various arbitrary dialects, wilfully and corruptly deviating from the English, to serve as the living languages of some of those countries.

Having in my former essays on the origin of knowledge and language, already shewn how the Celtic dialects and knowledge derived their origin from the circles of Trismegistus, Hermes, Mercury or Gomer, we shall here only add a single remark to shew how the English language happens more peculiarly to retain its derivation from that purest fountain of languages. In other languages then the nominal or literary characters as well as their sounds, like those of arithmetic, algebra, geometry, astronomy and music, seem to be arbitrarily applied, but in the English they signify and are applied as real characters, representations, and expressions of nature by their symbolical figures and forms, and arithmetical proportion of sounds or divisions and multiplications of lines or musical chords agreeable to the Circles of Gomer; for Gomer supposed the world to be a large circle composed of many homogeneous lesser circles, systems, or combination of elements, sides, surfaces, figures, forms and parts. And such as will deliberately examine the foregoing definitions and grammar of the English language

language, will find it to be an exact copy or description of the circles or systems of Gómer. Hence also its greater pretensions to universality.

The English language also in virtue of the springing or inflecting powers, of its radical and mutable consonants, which must have assisted the memory of the Druids in those various and copious subjects which they taught, making a natural progression from its primitive state of nature to its present more complex or copious form, mode, and construction, and preserving the same principles, and the like natural connection betwixt its several grammatical parts, as originally subsisted betwixt particles and letters in the composition of names, from the letter to the most compound sentence, so as to form an exact copy of nature, prevented its coalescence with or admission of any foreign, exotic, or unnatural plants, and its being forced to the Latin or any other arbitrary language by any useless rules of cases, genders, declensions of nouns, common and proper names, tenses, modes, and conjugations of verbs, the government of nouns and verbs and many other distinctions, with which it has little or nothing to do. Thus this antient language perpetuated itself, and preserved its originality and universality, and retains a peculiar property of explaining, not only other languages and names of persons and places, but also the various branches of original and natural knowledge, so as to make its way into the present state of the arts and sciences, and other matters of antiquity.

To produce every specimen of its powers in the investigation of things, which may be given from the foregoing definitions, and to connect and apply those definitions to the origin of languages, nations, and things, would require at least 20 larger volumes than the present, we shall therefore only instance a few. If then we observe the scope and tendency of this inspired language, we shall clearly see that it was to be man's guide in the conduct and management of himself and the world, and that his chief concerns and duties here, were to be the propagation and preservation of his species, the cultivation and government of the world, and the exploration and adoration of the creator according to that one eternal and universal law or religion, which at sundry times has been promulged to man; but that man by his fall from his original state, became of himself incapable of those pursuits. To supply the defects and decays of human nature, letters and names, were to be to him and his posterity as signs or symbols for their conduct and better government of the world. These seem to direct them to live in pairs in the state of propagation, to divide and govern the world in communities

communities by meres, fences, and boundaries, which were to be the title and defence of separate possessions, and their necessary subdivisions and subordinations, for the well being of communities, and to select and set apart a portion of time, place, and men, for the exploration and adoration of the cause of all things.

Hence the origin of the connubial and governmental ties, and the divisions and subdivisions of the earth into cantons, commots, pagusses, and lesser portions, amongst tribes and clans, under the government of patriarchs, druids, bishops, earls, and other heads, and their substitutes. And to the grafting or coalescence of many of those tribes under one head, and substituting the connection, ties, and privity of estate, instead of those of blood, which subsisted amongst tribes under the patriarchal mode, every well constituted monarchy owes its origin; all else being founded upon violence, fraud, usurpation, tyranny, and opposition to the designation of Providence.

Hence also the origin of the feudal tenure and government, the freeholder, artizan, and freeman's, as well as the prelate and barons, share in the legislature, on the subdivisions of possessions and other properties acquired, the periodical parliamentary meetings without summons to form capitularies, the origin of bishops, earls, headburrows, and tything-men, or the judges and juries, sworn to declare the truth, and the frank pledge, or liberty of passing and repassing the boundaries, which prevented the disagreeable necessity of personal arrests, and long imprisonments for debt, for want of speedy trials. And though these privileges, as well as the ancient feudal government, have been altered or abolished in France by Charlemagne, who, having seized the ancient fiefs into his own hands, varied them to a species of benefices, which the Normans introduced into England, they have been with general consent of prince and people happily preserved, regulated and confirmed in Britain by our wiser Alfred and his successors, by the most sacred ties, according to the concomitancy of power and possession, and the anciently approved English maxim, that what concerned all ought to be treated by all, however the services annexed may have been here varied. And the like transitions from the original patriarchal mode of government to the feudal, or monarchical, have been made by the Jews in the days of Saul, according to 1 Sam. chap. viii. and afterwards in Greece, Italy, and ancient Celtica. Nor did the Romans abolish the clan mode in Britain, but permitted the Britons to enjoy their ancient government, under the comites, earls, or knights of the landmen, and aldermen of the seamen, instead of the druids, whom they expelled. And as it appears by the foregoing essay, that our tenures and

government are founded upon, and coexistent with the original division of countries, according to the scheme of Providence in the government of the world, to deviate from this plan must be direct treason against the Author and Governor of all things.

Though the clan or patriarchal mode of government generally prevailed in Britain till the Saxon heptarchy, it seems probable that there was some deviation from it towards an aristocracy, before the arrival of the Romans in the country; for the powerful clans of the Coritani, *the spreading borders*, according to the Roman policy, of encouraging foreigners to become Roman citizens, in order to extend their empire, had extended their borders far beyond their original limits, into the countries of the Cornavii and Brigantes, and at last founded the united states or cantons of the seven Burgenses or Loegria, whose metropolis was Leicester, and afterwards the kingdom of Mercia, and finally that of Great Britain; and thence the story of Geoffery of Monmouth, of Locrin, Albanaet, and Camber, the sons of Brutus, after their father's death, dividing the kingdom of Britain in three parts, called Loegria, Albania, and Cambria. It was from this union of the British clans and their dialects that the English language and nation chiefly derive their origin, as appears by innumerable proofs in the foregoing essay, and the following specimen of primary radicals, variously springing from the mutable consonants, and made use of in different parts of Britain as appellative names of places, according to their several qualities and situation, and the basis of different dialects, which associated in the country and language of the Coritani, so as to form the present English dialect and local appellatives, and prove the present English to be the genuine progeny of the original planters and land cultivators of this island. Nor are such radical names to be met with in any other country, neither do they differ from the Celtic meaning of things, or from one another, by any arbitrary, irregular, or foreign mixture or otherwise, but as some are more compounded or transposed than others, and thus the rest of our names seem to correspond. But, though the people and language of Britain thus clearly appear to be of the same Celtic origin, yet it is as evident that some of every Celtic species are in possession of every country in ancient Celtica, whose names of persons and places, invariably made use of, and as appellatives, alluding to the radical or generical names, clearly distinguish them. And the following specimen also confirms the foregoing definitions of letters, as for instance, le and pe, the water place, and water part of man and earth, or the penis flowing between the legs and a river.

ENGLISH.	DANMONII.	DUROTRIGÆ.
A part or water part;	Pe, peth, par, ba, ber; le, ley, pli	Pe, bere, bri, le, ly
A place or water place		
A sea; a pool or lake	Mor; pool	Mor; pool
An haven, harbour, port or water gate	Aber, port, dor, mouth	Aber, port, dor, mouth
A well or spring, a river or side river; a vale or river side	Bur, au, auc, ex, il, low; comb kil, glin, hamp	Au, auc, car, stur; wey; coomb, ham
A way or road; a ford or water way; a bridge or ferry; a river bank or lane	Ford; rhyd; pont; lan or lang	Ford; rhyd; blan
A border, mere, coast, edge or con- fines	Kir, mar, mod, tor, min, pen, tot, egg	Cor, egg, shir
A field, park or o- ther inclosed piece of ground	Cae	Ca
A country, neigh- bourhood, or habi- tation	Bro, bod, land	Bro, fro, bury, burn, tir, bod
An house, hall, or palace; town, bur- row; city	Tu, lus; tre, ton, ston; kaer	Don, ton; chester
A stone, rock, bank, hill, promontory or head, mountain	Carrock, carn, pen, hill	Crek, stone
A grove, wood, fo- rest	Coet, cot, wot	Wot, Wood

BELGÆ.

ATTREBATÆ.

REGNI.

Ber, man, mon; le, Beth, ber, far; la, Pet, beth, man, dar;
bel, bley le, ley le, leigh, ble

Mil, mer, fea, fne,
fo

Mar, fea

Aber, por, let, Let
port, mouth

Gate, mouth

Au, auc, ex, ver, Fer, ver, wan, Bur, ver, guil, au,
les, lu, ly; coomb, white, well, ock, auc, oke, ote, wa,
chill, cham, ham, maid; coom, ham, van; coom, den,
fom, dol comp ham, dale

Ford; rhyd, rith; Ford; read; bret, Ford, wick; lan,
lon, lan, lang long, ling ling, clan, fus,
futh

Cad, can, chard, Beck, ing, lam, coln, Chor, hor, cher,
crock, greke, lock, ox, shri, shell grin, mer, ing,
ing, ring fin

Cae

Cae, field

Cae, cha

Bro, bri, bury, ter, Bro, bri, bury, Bro, bri, bury,
land, worth, bod bourn, worth, burn, ter, land,
land, fy bod, worth

Tu, flu; tre, don, Ton; chi
ston; chi

Ton; chi, chester

Lech, ceric, pen, Lech, dun
dun

Ban, down, hill

Perth or berth, fel, Wood
wythie, wyde or
wood

Cote, wood, hurft

CANTÆ.

Be, de, dar; le

DOBUNI.

Be, bar; le, ley,
cley

CATTEUHLANI.

Be, bea, ber, fer;
le, ley, leigh, cley

Mer, mil, she

Sea, fe

Dor, dover, let

Dor

Port, gate

Dur, au, auc, wye, went, well, maid, fever; coom, ham	Lyd, avon, whit, wes, puck; coom, den, ham	Win, oufe, euch, oak, buck, ware, lu; bal, den, ham
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Ford, wick; rith, fhut; lang, ling, fand, fend	Ford, wick; rhyd; olaneag, ald	Ford, wick, strat; lan, lang, fulon
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Can, ken, cow, ox, hor, mere, ing, folk, gren	Cher, kir, fcier, chad, chep, glo, ingle, ring, thorn, ftoke	Mere, ing, catti, dock, her, grave, green
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Che, chae

Cae, cha, field

Cha, field

Bro, bury, born,
worth

Bro, bri, bury, burn,
lade, land, bi, bod

Bro, bury, burn, bi,
bed, bod, worth

Ton, borrough;
chi, chester

Tu; ton; chi

Tu; ton; chaer

Stone, pen, hill,
ncffe

Lech, rich, ban

Dun, chil, ridge

Wood, hurft

Wood, hurft

Cot, wood

TRINOBANTES.
Pri, bar, dra; le,
lea, ley

CORITANI.
Be, bra, der; la, le,
ley, ble

CORNAVII.
Bar, bra, da, dar,
man; le, ley, leigh,
pel, bel, bli

Mor; lyn

Mer, fi, fey; lyn

Mer, fey; poll

Aber, porth, thor, Thorp
thorp, gate

Bret, port

Bur, dur, 'au, auc,
brent, low, wall, hen,
hun, ux; cam, comb,
den, glen, dol, ham
Ford; rith; long,
lan, lang, fud

Bur, ver, brook, 'au-
von, oke, ash, tow,
we, cley, fley, col,
mow; den, dale, ham
Ford; rud; pon,
pont, bridge

Bur, dur, stur, thurs,
ons, we, we, well,
cley, cliff, han; comb
den, dale, ham, val
Ford, road, way;
rhyd; bridge; lan,
lang

Cro, gron, for, mer,
ing, ching, thorn,
ox

Cor, gra, nor, mar,
kim, mel, ing,
thorn, keft, ax,
wake, pen

Cor, wor, nor, ken,
keft, coft, feck, ing,
thorn, tam, pen,
fin

Ca, che, she, field

Cae, ca, cha, field

Ca, cha, che, feld,
field

Bro, bury, burn,
bery, tir, land, by,
big, worth

Bro, brun, ter, land,
by, bod, wrth, bos,
vill

Bro, bri, burn, bourn,
ar, ter, land,
by, bewd, bos,
worth

Tre, dray, don, ton,
burrough; car

Tre, fre, don, ton;
car, char, har, ches,
cefter, chefter

Tre, dra, try, don,
ton; cha, har,
ches, cefter

Brun, dun, down

Rock, dun, mont

Lich, brin, dun

Cot, walt, wood,
hurft

Cote, wood

Cott, cote, wood

SILURES and DIMETÆ.	ORDOVICES.	BRIGANTES.
Peth, tre, bre, rad ; la, le, ley	Ba, pe, ber, der, red, man; la, le, ley	Ba, bar, ber dar, man; le, ley, lay, ple, pley, pel

Mor, mil, og; pwl, lyn	Mor, og; pwl, lyn, lac	Mor; poole
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Aber, dor, port or, porth	Aber, porth, dor	Aber, thor, thorp
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Auc, ock, buc, usk, fwa, yft, wye, wyth, fynon, weli, cil, hen; cwm, glin, den, hamp Ford; rhyd; pont, bridge; lan, lon, lane	Fynon, avon, wy, wyg, wys, wen, cell, dur, clyd, rug; bala, cwm, glyn, den, glas Ford or forth; rhyd, ruth; pont; kil, lan, lon	Bur, dur, thur, ure, ans, wig, ote, ous, ri, cald, mus; cum, chum hum, ham, gles, dale Ford, forthe; pont, bridge; lan, lang, lon, kil, cli
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Cwr, garth, to, can, mar, mon, ken, nid, neath, pen, fin	Cwr, garth, te, mon, can, kim, mencu, pen, min, fin	Cro, kir, crack, mar, mafh, mit, mede, thorn, cope, nid, pen, pon Ca, cha, fhea, field
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Maes, cae, che, field	Cae, maes	
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Bro, bri, fraw, tal, tir, glad, by, bod, wrth	Bro, bri, fraw, tir, tal, glad, by, bod, wrth	Bro, bor, born, bra, burn, are, land, by, bod, wort
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Tu, hus, hall; tre, ton; din, caer, car, cefter	Tu, letu, betus, lus; tre; dinas, car, char, har	House, leeds; caer, char, shir, chester, cafter
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Careg, maen, craig, carn, cefn, dun, bryn, moneth	Lech, careg, maen, craig, carn, bryn, rhiw, galt, moneth	Stone, roch, fcar, dun, mond
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Coed, fil, wood	Lwyn, coed, den, kelle	Calle, wood
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O T T A D I N I.		
	Gadeni, &c. or the lowlands.	Calledonia, or Highlands.
Peth, ber, tin, thir; la, le	Bar, bri, dea, dee, thir, fter, men; la, le	Ber, perth, bra, bar- din, far, er, ray, ar- doch, mar, man, manoch; la, le, lo
Mor, og, fe	Se; loch, lough	Mar; logh, lin
Port, mouth, gate	Borth, broth	Aber, broth, dor
Wal, well, otte, kes, hope	Au, lau, lid, wig, esk, col, rox, ren, drum, teifi; clyd, cwm, dou, glas, dale, fal, ham	We, us, cul, leave, buqu, mur, dou, drum, han; bala, comb kil, glen, dale, &c.
Wick; rut; bridge; lan	Ford, forth, way; frith; kyle, lon, lane	Strath, ruth, reud, kyle, futh, len, lang, bruach
Cor, nor, kirk	Char, craw, merch, mers, mait, ing, ox, pen, phin	Cro, kir, for, tor, ing, kin, can, ang, mern, falk, neth
	Ca	Ca
Bury, land	Fraw, land, bod, bot	Bro, ar, tir, land, fife or five
Caer, chester	Tre, ton; burgh; caer	Din; don; burgh
Dun, stone	Stone, rick, carrick, crag, uchil, dun, knoc, ceantir, nesse	Crag, carn, dun, hol, born, bryn, alben, ceantir, nesse, mont
Wood	Coil	Coil, calle

Having thus fixed the etymological science, and given proper hints towards settling the origin of nations and original knowledge on a firm basis, we shall here add a few more cursory observations on the whole of the foregoing work. And, in the first place, we submit it to the consideration of the learned, whether since the etymological science and primitive meaning of languages and names of places and things, which are equally appellative, have been explained with certainty and precision, they will not clearly explain and distinguish the origin of all languages, nations, people and things, according to that analogy which appears to subsist betwixt all systems, and point out in particular the first planters of Europe, at least on this side the Vistula, Taurica Chersones, Hellepont and Gades, to be the Celtes or Gomerites, from whose language all the names of places, countries, persons, nations and dialects seem to be derived: and though some have imagined the Sclavonic and Teutonic to be European originals, if it may not be more probable that they sprung from a mixture of the Celtic and the ogum or fluctuating dialects of seamen, who had no concern in the cultivation of countries or original imposition of the names of places, since all the radical names of places, persons and dialects now appear to be of one and the same Celtic original. If then the English should appear to be the best Celtic dialect and the original language of the Europeans, why should it not be restored as the general language of those countries?

It is also conceived that the originality of nations stands in the same order as the Roman alphabet, which was probably fixed with that view at the extent of the Roman empire, and that their origin, consistent with their radical and derivative names, which are derived from the respective countries, must, like the names of countries and things, all correspond with the form of inflecting the radical and derivative consonants in the foregoing grammar, whereby m and ph or f appear to be derivatives of the radicals p and b, g, n and ch of c, and d, n and th of t; as for instance the Phrygians, Phrysiens, Franks, Mauritanians, Merini and Marcomans must have sprung from the Beri, Beriges, Cum-beri and Britons; the Galli or Gauls, and Gomeri from the Calle, Kelle or Celtæ and Cwmbri, and the Thracians from Tyras the younger son, offspring or nation of Japhet, and so as to those nations who have the auxilliary consonants for their radicals according to the explanation thereof in the said grammar.

Hence, consistent with venerable Babel, we may safely conclude that the proper Britons, who were the first possessors of that part of the island called Britain or the southern part, and

the Brigantes of the northern parts migrated here from the Merini of Armorican Gaul, who came from the Iberi of Spain, the descendants of the Beriges and by whom a considerable part of Ireland was planted, and from whom the Scots and Saxons are mostly descended, but they were mostly seafaring people. That those were succeeded or rather accompanied by the landmen of Gallia Comata called Calle, Kelle or Celtæ, who possessed the river sides, vales and midland countries, leaving the sea coast to the Britons, Scots and Saxons, and from whom came the Caledonians and Picts. And that those were succeeded by the Cumberi or Cumberi-Gauls of Gallia Bracata and Togata or the upper countries or borders, who had been incorporated by the first Hercules with those of the Comata, and from whom the Gauls, Welsh or Cumbri of the Iter Cymbrorum, Wales, and the countries betwixt the Humber and Tweede, and on the western side to Dunbarton, and other considerable parts of England, Scotland and Ireland, seem to be descended. And from a mixture of all these the present inhabitants of Britain and Ireland derive their origin. But there were the like migrations of those people over the Rhine into Germany and Denmark, so that those countries seem to be copies of ancient Gallia, as Gaul was of Thrace, Dalmatia, Italy and Spain, and those of the lesser Asia or Natolia and Greece; the first being more particularly the Titans, Frisians and Britons; the second, the Celtiberi and Calabrians, and the third, the present English, as well as most branches of the Danes, Swedes, Germans and French; but then it is to be understood that the latter comprehend all the former emigrants.

The Cumbri, of the Comata, and other Gauls, probably by the Druids, governed Europe, and divided the countries by rivers and mores into commots and cantons, according to the form and disposition of Eden and the capital Roman letters, and always regularly dwelt in cities; leaving the open spaces betwixt the borders of the respective cantons and the sea coasts, as forests and heaths for the use of the nomades or shepherds, seamen and merchants. And their migrations were made and vicinity preserved regularly from East to West in streets from Asia to the remotest parts of Ireland, as appears from many circumstances and proofs in the foregoing and former Essays.

The incorporation of Hercules, which produced the Gauls or Cumberi, and of the Romans, who raised levies in the south to guard the northern parts, and sent others from thence to guard the south; and other subsequent intermixtures have caused an agreeable and pleasing variety, which still appears
in

in the very shapes, countenances, complexions and dispositions of the present English : But some of the Scots and Irish clans having for many ages avoided any intercourse or commerce with strangers, or even with each other, have contracted somewhat of a sameness peculiar to themselves, though a highland laddy with a lowland lassy have produced many a bonny English bearn. And as the disputes betwixt the Scots, Picts, Saxons and Britons, on the retreat of the Romans from Britain, seem to have been no other than a civil war betwixt the same people and the Scots and English, appear to be of the same origin, and a greater intercourse and commerce betwixt the individuals of each country, might tend to a dissipation of the spirit of parties and prejudice and the national union, it seems more advisable to promote such an intercourse by every proper method than distress each other. And were leases of the wastes and uncultivated grounds in England and Scotland granted to such of the English and Scots as would intermarry, and submit to reside in either country, and frequent church and kirk indiscriminately, all marks of distinction, as to arbitray rites and customs removed or conformed, and all opprobrious party names dropped, or somewhat more expressive made use of, as, Dons, Cons, and Ferrets, it might perhaps in some measure be productive of that end, and habituate the Scots to the ancient customs and common law of England, which differ somewhat from those of Scotland, as the latter partakes more of the Roman than the former, and then we may perhaps be so happy as to differ only upon just and equitable principles. And though it was the will of Providence, in the colonizing age, to cause a dispersion of mankind by the confusion of language, the tendency of our Saviour's advice for a reunion, the growth of monarchies, the illustration and restoration of languages, and various other circumstances in this age of cultivation and improvement, indicate the will of Providence to be towards a reunion. And were mankind once brought back again to speak one language with precision, it seems probable that they would of course become of one opinion, and that Britons of all denominations would reunite under the most general name of English, or the island men.

And to prove the confusion of knowledge to be the effect of that of language, we need only recur to our late altercations with respect to the America government, the right of the collective body to a representation in parliament and the privileges of the deputed members in their separate state over the collective body, for want of a due conception of the first principles

or original divine frame of government on which the English constitution was founded, but with which we might have been sufficiently furnished by a right definition of the terms of our laws and tenures and names of places and things: For, though both parties must have meant to support the public liberties, as well as their respective claims, each seemed to pursue a course directly opposite to the proposed end, namely, our colonies struggled hard to shake or get rid of the English constitution, and to subject themselves to a charter or regal constitution of government, and the house of representatives were as resolute to prevent it, and at the same time of supporting an authority over their constituents. But had the origin and principles of our government been investigated by the names of things, which clearly shew the natural and political divisions of countries and possessions and the original foundation of government and order of the world revealed to our forefathers, as in the foregoing work, without doubt each side would have pursued a very different conduct for the preservation of their respective rights and powers; since they could not have imagined that any party or body of English people could make a conquest of the rest, or annihilate the English constitution, without the mutual ruin and destruction of the whole people and country.

It would be endless to produce specimens of the powers of languages in the investigation of things. It is shortly the author's plan in his several essays to investigate the origin of languages, nations, knowledge and opinions, so as to introduce an universal language on the first natural principles of speech, to restore ancient knowledge, and reunite mankind. To that end he has at least attempted to shew that human speech derives its origin from revelation, that letters, as real characters, as well as representations of sounds, have a natural correspondence with, and, like names, are completely expressive of ideas and things, as their natural archetypes, of which larger names and sentences are combinations, and as such the representations of the various systems or circles of things. Upon these principles all sorts of names both of places and things, which are equally appellative have been defined, and an universal English grammar framed agreeable to the original and natural construction of speech, and the rational and proper arrangements of sense and sounds, in which the English and other grammars, are of course corrected. And after producing various specimens of the powers of letters in the investigation of things in support of his definitions, the origin, learning, customs, manners and opinions of people are in some measure explained by the names of persons,

persons, places and things ; and those supported by the opinions of ancient writers.

And if we compare the names of persons with those of places from whence the former are derived, and duly revise and rectify the annals of our country by the foregoing essay, we shall be fully convinced that the individuals have been so well intermixed, that some of every sort may be met with in every Celtic country ; and as such a connection mutually redounds to our advantage and glory, and tends to the restoration of peace and unanimity amongst us, we should instead of counteracting the ends of Providence as well as the author's endeavours, and wilfully and perversely depreciating our several origin and antiquities, mutually concur in the prosecution of the author's plan. But so far are we at this time from such a pursuit, that not only the hacks, quacks and puffs of all countries, but also gentlemen, and some of English extraction, perhaps without knowing it, and merely to gratify vanity and national prejudice, or for amusement, busily employed in separating and depreciating the origin and antiquities of Great-Britain, and promoting divisions amongst mankind. Had our Pars in parson, and its inflection with mac prefixed, signifying the son of parson, the son of Par, of English origin, a little more deliberately examined the matter, our learned antiquaries, without doubt, would have seen that no distinction in favour of the Scots and Irish, exclusive of the English, can be justly deduced, either from history or etymology, derived from the language of the first possessors, or of those who imposed the names, but that whatever had a tendency towards lessening the one, must depreciate the other, but those gentlemen have unfortunately resorted to the wrong dialect for their definitions of a few detached names, and looked upon our antiquities merely through the false medium of the ancients, instead of availing themselves as they ought, of our late publications. It is however to be hoped that our little essay on the Orphean strings, has at last forced out the truth from things inanimate and cleansed the Augean stable, so that we may all clearly see its bottom, and convince all vain deluders of themselves and others, that the origin and antiquities of the English nation and language are inferior to none, and induce them to national love and fellow feeling, and to glory in the name of an Englishman, and their near alliance to the first people of Europe, the replenishers, cultivators, and governors of the earth, and chief promoters of the wise ends of Providence, but as to those that may still seek after a superior origin and antiquity to the English, they will at last find themselves to be in the pursuit of "a vain imaginary notion that draws in

in raw and unexperienced men to real mischief, while they hunt a shadow*."

To conclude, we upon the whole conceive the origin, language, and antiquities of the celtic nations, particularly the English, to have been much misrepresented and injured by their own as well as foreign historians, antiquaries, lexicographers and grammarians. For, besides the various proofs already given of it, the following remark shews, that the people and language are aboriginal, viz. the people appear to be so by their language, and the language by its nearer approach to the original language than any in Europe, or perhaps elsewhere, and its having been framed by the hieroglyphic and argraphic archetypes, and the inflecting form of consonants by the druids or others concerned in the first division of the European countries agreeable to the original form of letters, and though the inflecting form of speaking has been disused, in order to introduce more complex names therein, its original use still appears by the regular progression of the radical consonants, in their variations from the names of substances to form those of qualities according to the inflecting form, and its being still preserved in speaking in its sister dialect the Welsh, and in the present state of the English vocables and connectives, so as to form a natural connection of grammar. And as the Roman characters only are intirely hieroglyphic and argraphic, it seems more probable that the Egyptians, Phœnicians, and the Greeks framed their adulterated and mixed characters by those of the Tuscan and Umbri of Cisalpine Gaul, the ancestors of the English, than that they borrowed their more perfect letters from those which want the hieroglyphic or secret part of the alphabet. But as to the use that was made of them, besides what has been already observed, and the preservation of their laws, mysteries and

* Orpheus signifies the *lower border water part* or its guardian, as does Euridice, the *lower spring water fife* or female; and Orpheus's journey to the realms of Pluto to set his wife Euridice free, means his going with Colonies to the western spring water parts to drain the country. He was master of Hercules, whose employment was of the same nature in cleansing Augeas's stable or *the standing spring water places*, by drawing rivers through them, or making drains for their discharge into the sea. They appear from various instances explained in the foregoing essay to have been two of the Phrygian Curetes, or Ida Dactyls, the distributors, protectors, and guardians of borders or countries and successors of Gomer, Plato, and Mercury, to whom the Greeks and Romans gave the name of Dioscuri, the divine guardians. Of the same sort were the Argonautic expeditions.

religion and the composition of songs, it does not at this time clearly appear, though a very small volume written in those characters might comprehend our huge bodies of English laws, and be easily retained in memory by means of the connection of the inflecting form of consonants, preserved by the poets in their compositions. And so far were the Coritani, whose dialect it is from being expelled their country, that they encouraged the Cumbri, Romans, Germans, Scots, Saxons, Danes, and others, who were the Norman ancestors, after the manner of the Persian, Macedonian, Roman, German, and all other great empires, to make settlements amongst them, in order to extend and defend their borders; and by whose support they at first founded the Loegrian dominions, preserved them in the Mercian and East Angles, and compleated them in the English nation, and with whom the Welsh or Cumbri of the *Iter Cymbrorum*, or Watling street, or the *Salloniaceæ*, who differed but little from them in point of origin, whatever the old Britains might be, became consolidated as appears by the marriage of Loerine and Guendelena. And the distinctions of nations, as well as our disputes mostly arose betwixt the sea race, as first possessors, and the landmen, as the cultivators of countries, and amongst such as were allied to the one or the other of them, who having no fixed settlements, made depredations in those of others, and from downright usurpation and tyranny, like those of the Medes and Persians, Greeks and Romans, who were mostly the descendants of Madai and Javan, the brothers of Gomer, on their elder brother's sons possessions.

And as our essay towards an union of languages and people, is founded on the right principles of investigating the subjects, and contains a just representation of things, it may at least serve as a test of the real designs and purposes of my fellow labourers, and the sincerity of our intention towards a coalition and union; for those that are sincere therein, will approve of every well meant step towards it, but others who entertain different views, will at least privately condemn it.









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